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STATE-ST.
BE
T ONCE.
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south of Madison.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Auction
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—BY—
P. GORE & CO.,
& 202 Madison-st.
Y AT 9:30 A. M.
ERY AND GLASSWARE
Decorated Dinner Sets,
Brown Band and Sprig,
Decorated Chamber Sets.
LARGE LINE OF
nite, Porcelain, C. C., Rock
nd Yellow Ware,
Brls. Table Glassware,
Doz. Library Lamps.
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—ALSO—
ME DAY AT 10 A. M.,
—AT THE—
WRECKING SALESROOMS,
6 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.
BALANCE OF
RIES AND FLOUR
rom our MAMMOTH SALE OF
and 13th, '88, consisting of
Teas, Sugars, Raisins,
uts, Canned Goods,
Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes,
n Foil, Etc., Etc.,
—AND—
Brls. Flour.
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MEN'S
DERWEAR,
ery and Gloves.
oods, Lowest Prices, and
equaled Varieties.
SON BROS.,
nd 115 State-st.
ines of Underwear at
HALF PRICE.
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SIGHT IS
PRICELESS.
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ELECTRIC BELT
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Chicago, Ill.
$1.00. Sold by Druggists.
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TO ORDER."
atisfaction Guaranteed.
63. All Patterns Preserved.
SON BROS.,
nd 115 State-st.
to City of Mexico.
, Pass. Agent Mo. Pac. R'y,
ark-st., Chicago, Ill.
and Weber & Pfeifer
Lace Curtain Cleaners

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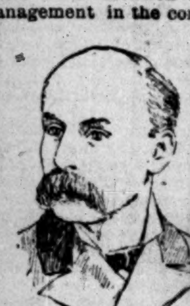
GEORGE SWIFT RESIGNS.

HE LEAVES THE CITY'S EMPLOY TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS.

A Position of Responsibility Offered Him in a Corporation in Which He Is a Heavy Stockholder—The Mayor Will Accept His Resignation, to Take Effect in March or Later—What the Interested People Say—Sketch of His Work as Commissioner.

George B. Swift tendered his resignation as Commissioner of Public Works to Mayor Roche last evening. The Mayor was prepared, the Commissioner having communicated his intention to his chief last Monday evening. The resignation has no bearing on politics, nor is it based on politics. It was tendered for purely business reasons. It has not yet been accepted by the Mayor, but will be before many days. It will not take effect, however, until about March 10 if the Mayor's wishes are respected in the matter.

About a week ago a gentleman who has been for six years general Western manager of a lubricating company in which Mr. Swift and his family have been largely interested for fifteen years announced his intention to retire from active management in the concern. He sold out some of his stock to Mr. Swift and others. The stockholders began to cast about for a successor, and determined that Mr. Swift was the best man for the position. The position of General Manager was tendered to him in connection with the honorary office of Vice-President. He decided to accept. The election of officers of the company took place yesterday afternoon. Mr. Swift was chosen, and he immediately tendered his resignation to the city.


GEORGE B. SWIFT.

Col. George R. Davis, who is also a large stockholder in the lubricating company, informed Mayor Roche Sunday afternoon that he would probably lose the services of Commissioner Swift, as he was aware of the intention of the other stockholders of the company to offer him the position of manager, and of Mr. Swift's determination to accept. The Mayor at first protested. He said that it would not be quite fair in the Commissioner to leave him towards the close of his first term as Mayor, and asked Col. Davis to use his influence to induce him to abandon his intentions. Col. Davis thought it would be of no use. The Commissioner had made up his mind to accept. The position tendered to him was one that he has long had an ambition to fill. He was largely interested in the lubricating company, and he desired the position of manager in order to attend to his own and his family's interests.

Commissioner Swift waited on the Mayor himself Monday evening and said that he had made up his mind to accept if the stockholders at their annual meeting Thursday tendered him the position. The Mayor, after he had heard the Commissioner's arguments, decided that they were conclusive. The resignation of last evening, therefore, was not a matter of surprise to the City Executive. He had a long and earnest talk with the Commissioner, in the course of which he urged him not to press for acceptance of the resignation for some weeks. The Commissioner promised to take the matter under advisement, intimating that if his stockholders permitted he would continue in charge of the department a month or six weeks longer.

WHAT THE MAYOR SAYS.

Mayor Roche was seen after the conference with Mr. Swift and said:

"No; I cannot accept the resignation immediately. It would not be fair to the city or to myself for the Commissioner to press it. I will insist that he shall remain until the work of the last year is cleared up, the reports completed, and the estimates for the current year are finished. Half of Mr. Swift's time would be more valuable to me than the whole time of any one whom I could appoint as his successor. He understands the work and the wants of the department. His advice will be invaluable during the next six weeks or two months. No; I cannot let him go before the 1st of March. I will be sorry to lose his services then. He has been a splendid public officer, well informed, energetic, alert, and thoroughly reliable. His judgment has seldom or never been at fault. I am proud of his record in the department, and of the excellent work he has done for the city. His administration has been superior and above criticism. I can't blame him for accepting the position which has been tendered him. I can see the force of family claims in this mattter. His salary as a Commissioner is small compared with the salary of the office which he has accepted. Our relations personally, politically, and socially are as cordial as they ever were. There may be suggestions that his retirement is due to political reasons. Such suggestions have no foundation in fact. The resignation is tendered purely for business reasons. It was not asked for. It will be most reluctantly accepted."

"Have you thought, Mr. Mayor, of a successor to Mr. Swift?"

"Certainly not; I will not think of a successor until Mr. Swift completely severs his relations with the city."

COMMISSIONER SWIFT'S EXPLANATION.

Commissioner Swift was seen subsequent to his interview with Mayor Roche. He said:

"My resignation is tendered solely for business reasons. My family and myself are the largest holders of stock in the company next to the President, who is a resident of New York. I can best look after our interests as Western manager of the company. We have three factories—one in Chicago, one in St. Louis, and one in New York. I will look after the Chicago and St. Louis factories and our Western and general business. I take great pride in the company. I have aided in building it up. I have had an ambition to fill the position to which I have just been elected.

"When a boy of 18 or 19, and with only a capital of $125, I went into business with the owner of the patent. I bought a fourth interest, to be paid for out of the profits of the firm. I worked hard and unremittingly to build up the business, and I paid my purchase money and sold out my share in 1870 for $21,500. During the early years of the concern I used to go down-town in the morning, get my orders from the jobbing firms, return to the factory, and load up and deliver the orders, call on the way home for resin at the depot, and on my return go into the factory and pack the boxes. After selling out I established a new business in the same line. This business was afterwards absorbed in the parent company and some other concerns were taken in. The company kept progressing. It is now capitalized at $500,000, and the stock sells at 62½ cents above par. I think I can be pardoned for having an ambition to manage such a concern. Among the stockholders are men like Sidney Kent, C. R. Cummings, C. T. Trego, Col. Davis, S. B. Cobb, and many others of equal prominence in the financial world of Chicago. The business of the concern is exceeding, and I suppose I have been chosen as manager to aid in developing it.

"I have served the city faithfully. I think my time now belongs to my family and to myself—to my own business. My relations with Mayor Roche are cordial and pleasant. I regret that I feel compelled to leave him, but I have explained my position to him, and he has approved my course. I do not mean to leave him in the lurch. I will complete the reports, submit the estimates for the current year, and clean up all arrears of business. I can devote a part of my time to the city's business until the middle of March or thereabouts. Fortunately the new business will not require my whole time until then. The factories are now in operation. It is when the goods are to be disposed of, next April and May, that my attention to it will be most in demand."

"There is nothing in the suggestion that your retirement is due to political causes?"

"None whatever. The suggestion is part of the clap-trap of Democratic papers hostile to the City Administration for political and personal reasons. It has been claimed that Senator Farwell was opposed to my remaining at the head of the Department of Public Works. Senator Farwell complimented me a few days ago on my Administration and disclaimed all hostility to me. On the contrary, he expressed friendship and the hope that I would continue at my post. Any suggestion that there is a political purpose in my resignation you can say for me is a lie."

Col. George R. Davis said:

"Mr. Swift's resignation will no doubt take the public by surprise. It is no surprise to me. I knew that Mr. Swift was ambitious to be manager of our company. Mr. Swift is an energetic man. We wanted just such a man to push our business. He thoroughly understands it. He and I are the only practical men connected with the company now. He is the more active. I have other duties. It was necessary, therefore, that he should assume the management. That is the situation in a nutshell. Mr. Swift and his family have over $100,000 worth of stock in the concern. That is a large enough interest to demand his care."

[Mr. Swift was appointed Commissioner of Public Works April 25, 1887, a few weeks after Mayor Roche's election. Though there were some doubts as to the wisdom of the choice at the time the new Commissioner speedily demonstrated his fitness for the position. He quickly broke up the rings formed under Harrison. He assailed the cedar block ring; the granite block ring; the sewer and water pipe rings. The result was a considerable lowering of prices of material furnished to the city, a reduction in contractors' profits, and a corresponding reduction in special taxes for public improvements. His next important undertaking was the removal of a number of incompetent employés connected with the city pumping works, the overhauling of the engines, and their modification so as to make them serve the purpose for which they were originally designed. The perfection of the bridge telephone system was reached under the direction of Commissioner Swift, and the city owes to him in a great measure the nucleus of a splendid electric light plant. The ordinances providing that railroad companies shall erect at their own expense two viaducts each year have begun to be enforced under his administration. The fine new bridges at Jackson street, Eighteenth street, and Wells street have been begun and completed under his supervision; also the Fifth avenue approach to the new Twelfth street bridge.]

SENATOR INGALLS IS BOYCOTTED.

The President's First State Dinner Notable for the Absence of the Kansas Senator.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The President's first state dinner, given tonight to the Cabinet, was notable for the absence of Senator Ingalls, the President pro tem. of the Senate. It was a reminder that Mr. Cleveland has established a social boycott against the Kansas Senator because of the latter's biting personal criticism. During the next two months no social courtesies will be exchanged between the President of the United States and the President of the Senate.

The White House tonight was brilliantly decorated for the dinner. The President escorted Miss Bayard to the dining-room, where she sat at his right, with Mrs. Fairchild on his left. Mrs. Cleveland was escorted by the Secretary of State, who sat at her right, the Secretary of the Treasury occupying the place to the left.

Mrs. Cleveland's gown was the most striking in which she has ever appeared. Over long full skirts of black dotted Brussels net was worn a low-necked directoire waist of flame-colored satin. This garment was cut short at the waist in front, from where it extended in broad postilion ends to the end of the skirt. These postilion ends were lined with soft white silk and ornamented with a row of large scarlet satin buttons. A fall of white lace finished the low neck. The sleeves were a small puff of scarlet satin, which was held close to the arm by plain bands of white silk. Mrs. Folsom wore a court train of plum colored velvet over a petticoat of white brocade; Mrs. Whitney white satin brocade; Mrs. Endicott white satin brocade with full front of white figured Brussels net, over which fell a cord of white satin, knotted at the waist and finished with a long strand of gold beans; Miss Bayard, white satin; Mrs. Dickinson, light blue satin, brocaded in arabesques of gold; Mrs. Vilas, light blue silk with court train of green velvet; Mrs. Fairchild, crushed strawberry brocade, with front of white satin and lace; Mrs. Lincklaen, black velvet and point lace; Mrs. Lyster of Detroit, guest of Mrs. Dickinson, dark blue velvet with pale blue silk; Mrs. A. A. Wilson, white brocaded satin with front of heliotrope brocade; Mrs. Green of New Jersey, buttercup yellow satin with amber passementerie; Mrs. Carlisle, light blue silk with court train of brown and blue velvet edged with brown marabout feathers; Mrs. R. C. Johnson, light blue silk with light brocade; Mrs. Dan Lamont, light blue silk with draperies of tulle; Mrs. French of Connecticut, black brocade satin with steel passementerie; Mrs. Senator Manderson, peachblow pink satin; Mrs. Senator Palmer, pale pink brocade and tulle; Mrs. Don Cameron, white silk tulle with shoulder-knots of white ribbon; Mrs. C. S. Brice of New York, light blue moire.

Other guests at dinner were: Secretaries Bayard, Fairchild, Endicott, Whitney, Vilas, Postmaster General Dickinson, Speaker Carlisle, Justice Lamar, Senators Allison, Voorhees, Cameron, Gorman, Palmer, Manderson, Representative Scott of Pennsylvania, Representative and Mrs. Russell of Massachusetts, Representative French of Connecticut, Gov. Green of New Jersey, Col. Calvin Brice, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Hill of Minnesota, Hon. and Mrs. Roswell P. Flower of New York, and Mr. William Steinway of New York. The corsage bouquets were of la France roses tied with broad white satin ribbon, on one end of which was a cross with the name of the guest painted in gold. On the other end was an etching of the White House, and below in gold the date, Jan. 10, 1889. The bouquet for Mrs. Cleveland was of pink orchids.

A TASCOTT IN PETTICOATS.

A Kansas City Servant Girl Arrested on Suspicion of Being the Chicago Murderer.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—A Wyandotte street dressmaker swore out a warrant for the arrest of a domestic in the house of a West Side clergyman. The dressmaker thought that the domestic was W. B. Tascott, the alleged murderer of Millionaire Snell of Chicago, and that he had disguised himself in female garments to elude the officers. Detectives went to the clergyman's residence and found that the domestic was the mother of three children.

The Propeller Louisiana Sold.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—A syndicate represented by Moore & Bartow today purchased the propeller Louisiana from W. B. Morley of Marine City for $121,000. The Louisiana is capable of carrying nearly 2,200 gross tons. She has not been in commission two full seasons yet.

NIAGARA BRIDGE IS DOWN

IT COULD NOT WITHSTAND THE GALE OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

The Upper Suspension Bridge at the Falls, Known as the Foot Bridge, Gives Way Under the Pressure of the Wind, and the Greater Part of It Now Lies at the Bottom of the River—Terrible Experience of a Belated Pedestrian.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 10—[Special.]—The wind-storm of last night outdid anything of the kind ever known in this section since the establishment of the Signal Service. The wind reached a maximum velocity in this city of seventy-four miles an hour during the early morning hours. Up the Niagara Gulf, over which hung two suspension bridges and over which was balanced the wonderful cantilever, the wind must have swept with terrible force—a force sufficient at least to tear to pieces the upper Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, the one known as the foot or exclusive passenger bridge, and cause a loss of $90,000. It was known as the New Bridge. When the people of Niagara Falls went to look for it this morning they saw the towers, the supporting cables, and numberless twisted and broken suspending cables, but that was all. The bridge itself was entirely gone except a piece about ten feet long, which projected from the American side. At the foot of the cliff was another piece of the roadway, probably thirty feet long, and at the foot of the Canadian cliff was a section, perhaps sixty feet long, turned upside down. It looked as much like a gang-plank as anything else. The remainder of the bridge, some 1,200 feet, had disappeared, and is probably resting in the bottom of the river, which, at that point, is 190 feet deep.


THE NIAGARA BRIDGE FROM THE CANADA SIDE.

TERRIBLE FORCE OF THE WIND.

It was about 3 o'clock, it was thought, when the bridge went down. The wind after midnight shifted to the southwest, and the full force struck the bridge broadside. Occasionally a noise could be heard like the snapping of twigs, which was probably the breaking of the short suspension cables which held the body of the bridge to the main or supporting cables. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the wind increased and the air was filled with snow so that one could see but a few feet. It was then that the short ends of the bridge gave way.

A brief description of the bridge is necessary to thoroughly understand how the accident happened. From steel towers on either bank hang the main cables, which are securely anchored in the ground. Both towers and cables are apparently as strong as ever, notwithstanding the terrible wrenching they must have undergone. From these cables hang short suspension cables to which the roadway was attached. About a third of the way out from each bank these cables give place to iron rods, and these, it is thought, are what first gave away. Engineers believe the first break occurred in the centre and as rod after rod broke the swaying of the bridge became so great as to wrench the stout wire cables in some instances from their fastenings, in others to break them. Many are now untwisted, and show that great force had been brought to bear upon them. Other indications point to the fact that the bridge must have turned upside-down as it fell.

DR. HODGE'S EXPERIENCE.

Fortunately no one was abroad at that hour, but the last man across had an experience which he does not care to go through again. Dr. J. M. Hodge of Niagara Falls, N. Y., started across the bridge about midnight on his return from visiting a patient on the Canadian side. Believing the bridge to be perfectly safe he started out without any fear. When but a short distance from the Canadian side he realized that there was something wrong. As he neared the centre he was obliged to get down on his hands and knees and creep along. At times he did not dare to move. The bridge, he says, rocked like a boat in a heavy sea, and sometimes it seemed to tip up almost on its edge. Not for an instant did the doctor dare let go the iron railing, but he found several places where it was bent so that he was obliged to feel his way around. There was no light on the bridge. The night was dark, and to add further to his discomfiture great volumes of spray from the falls swept over the bridge, drenching him to the skin. The wind actually tore the struggling physician's overcoat open. At that hour evidently the shore guys were broken, for the doctor could hear them flapping, and the bridge must have begun to give way about that time.

HISTORY OF THE BRIDGE.

The Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company was chartered in 1855. Nothing was done by this company, and its charter went to a new organization in 1867. A year later the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company was chartered by the Canadian Parliament, and these two companies joined interests and completed the bridge. It was opened Jan. 2, 1869, and was 1,268 feet long and 190 feet above the level of the water. The first towers were of wood and stood until 1884, when they were replaced by steel towers. When the bridge was first built it was but a single track bridge, but last year it was entirely rebuilt, widened so that carriages could pass, additional cables were put up, new anchorages built, and the whole pronounced to be better than when first constructed. A new bridge will probably be put up at once.

FIXING THE DUTY ON LUMBER.

The Senate's Committee Will Make It $1.50 a Thousand, a Reduction of 25 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The members of the Senate committee having charge of the Tariff bill have decided to offer an amendment making the duty on lumber $1.50 a thousand feet, a reduction of 25 per cent in the bill as it was reported from the committee. It was at first proposed to make the duty $1.25, but a compromise on the $1.50 rate was secured by the Senators from the Northwest. A proviso will be inserted that this rate shall be conditional on Canada removing her export duty on lumber.

Farmers at Work in New Jersey.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 10.—The farmers of Warren and Sussex Counties are turning over their sod-fields, something unparalleled for the middle of January. The weather is so mild that the trees are beginning to swell their buds.

Distributing the Confederate Pension Fund.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 10.—The Confederate pension fund of $21,000 appropriated by the last Legislature is being distributed to 1,000 applicants, giving them $21 each.

President Cotterill Leaves Ann Arbor.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—President Cotterill left the city on a late train last night. His attorney refuses to tell where he has gone or when he will return.

CULLOM NAMED IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.

Quick Work of the Republican Caucus at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—It took fifteen minutes by the Senate clock this evening for the joint caucus of the Republican members of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly to renominate Senator Shelby M. Cullom. It was a necessary formality, disposed of in short order.

Six years ago, in the same Senate chamber, a similar nomination was made, but it was after a hard fight, such as Logan was unlucky enough to always have. Today some of the Republican members thought of going home, as the caucus was going to be almost too unanimous to make it interesting, but when the roll was called there were only five absentees — Senators MacMillan and Fuller, and Representatives White of Whiteside, Carstens of Montgomery, Coen of Woodford, and Hayes and Meyer of Cook. MacMillan sent a dispatch regretting his absence, which was handed to Senator Bacon, who nominated Senator Matthews as the Chairman of the caucus. The face of the good-looking journalist from Urbana when he took the chair beamed on the happy Republican family, and, as speeches were tabooed, he simply said:


SHELBY M. CULLOM.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you sincerely for the honor you have conferred on me, and as this is the first representative body of Illinois Republicans that has assembled since that splendid victory last November, permit me to congratulate you, and through you the people of this State, upon its beneficent results. That victory means the control of both Houses and the Executive, and that a free ballot and a fair count shall be secured in every township in this land. [Applause.] It means that the tally sheet forger, the tissue ballot manipulators, and the shotgun persuaders all must go.

You will doubtless nominate a man here tonight whose name is the synonym for honesty, who has rendered valuable services, and who has throughout his long career labored earnestly for the interest of all our people. He will, doubtless, help the Republican party to revise the tariff, so a surplus revenue may be prevented, but it will be a revision according to the ideas of the Republican party and on the line of protection to American industries, to provide a home market for our agricultural products. [Applause.] You will name a man, doubtless, who in the future as in the past will worthily bear aloft the Republican banner, made sacred by the hands of Lincoln, Grant, and Logan. What is the further pleasure of the caucus?

Representative Lester, one of Senator Cullom's youngest and stanchest friends, and Senator Berry were made secretaries. Senator Bacon, rising in the rear of the chamber, provoked deserved applause when, in an ornate sentence, he said: "Gentleman, for the position of United States Senator I desire to name that indefatigable worker, splendid Republican, true gentleman, honest and eminent statesman—Shelby M. Cullom."

"And I wish to indorse everything the gentleman has just said—everything that the people know," supplemented Senator Bassett.

"I desire, on behalf of the Republicans of the House, to second the nomination of Shelby M. Cullom," added Representative Hunt of De Kalb.

Simultaneously every member of the caucus arose, cheered, and waved their hats and handkerchiefs, and the nomination was made by a rising vote. The Chairman was requested to notify the senior Senator of his nomination, and the caucus adjourned, several being in a hurry to catch the north-bound train.

MURDERED BY HER SERVANT.

A Baltimore Young Woman Arrested for a Brutal Crime.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 10.—The murder of Mrs. Margaret Schneider was one of the most brutal crimes ever committed in this city. Ida Kessel, a servant, was arrested this afternoon. The struggle between the women must have been a desperate one. The murderess dragged her aged victim down-stairs by the hair of her head, after fracturing her skull with a heavy piece of iron. Mrs. Schneider revived sufficiently to stagger down the stairs and out on the street to give the alarm. To the German man who hastened to her assistance she said it German that Ida Kessell had demanded money of her, and upon being refused assaulted her. She then became unconscious, and died in a few hours. This afternoon a patrolman in the eastern part of the city who had known Ida Kessell recognized her face through a street-car window. He jumped on the car, which was well filled, and arrested the woman. She protested loudly in German and then struggled to free herself. When taken before the Chief of Police she hung her head and refused to talk. There is something strange about the murdered woman's family. With Mrs. Susan A. Lehr and her granddaughter, Mrs. Nellie Schuman, she came here from Philadelphia last August. The old woman leased the house on Fifth street, and soon the place was regarded as suspicious by the neighbors. The blinds of the big house were always pulled down close, and in day time no one ever appeared. After dark, however, nearly every room would be illuminated, and at times sounds of revelry and then again loud talking, as of persons quarreling, would be heard. Every room is handsomely furnished, and in one apartment an opium lay-out was found, with a number of letters addressed to wealthy clubmen and others of the city. The police will not make any of the letters public.

The Coroner's jury held an inquest tonight and sufficient evidence was adduced to justify a verdict charging Kunigunda Betz alias Ida Kessels with having committed the crime.

BEN HOPKINS' GHOST IS ABROAD.

The Spirit of the Dead Cashier Said to Have Appeared in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—A sensation was caused today by the statement, vouched for by several reputable people, that the spirit of the late Ben Hopkins materialized at a séance last night. He was recognized by all present who had known him in life. He appeared in his grave clothes, which changed, it is claimed, to an angelic robe of white in full view of those present. The spirit of the dead was asked by James F. Nealeans if it was satisfied with its new home in the spirit world and it replied, "Not quite." The shadowy form disappeared in the dim darkness, leaving the most skeptical person present with the belief that there was something in spiritualism after all. It is claimed that last night's séance was one of the most startling and satisfactory affairs ever held in the Spencer House. Hopkins while alive often said that he would come back if he could and trouble those that had troubled him in the flesh.

Funeral of Emma Abbott's Husband.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Emma Abbott, the singer, arrived at Gloucester today with the remains of her husband, Eugene Wetherell. She was dressed in deep black and her face was hidden by a heavy veil. She was accompanied by her private secretary and M. L. Wetherell, her husband's brother. The funeral will take place tomorrow.

The Old White Dog Is Dead.

WASHINGTON, C. H., O., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The old white dog, the leader of the gang of wild dogs which has been terrorizing this community for many months, was shot and killed by a member of a hunting party today. The den was also broken up.

SLAPPED BY MR. WHISTLER

SCANDAL DISTURBS THE ARTISTS OF THE HOGARTH CLUB.

Mr. Stott of Oldham Calls Mr. Whistler a Liar and a Coward and Mr. Whistler Resents the Insult—Two Slaps and a Kick—Kuhni, the Wisconsin Murderer, Has a Hearing in London—Further Identification Necessary.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The tranquillity of artistic London has been disturbed by an incident that has hitherto been kept from the ears of the public and which will cause a scandal because of the interest inspired by artists in the question and because this quarrel is an unusually violent one. The incident occurred at the Hogarth Club. The dramatis personæ were Mr. Whistler, ex-President of the Royal Society of British Artists, and Mr. Stott of Oldham, the celebrated painter and engraver, whose works are highly appreciated in America as well as in London.

It seems Mr. Whistler has not always evinced towards Mr. Stott the consideration to which Mr. Stott felt himself entitled. The outcome was the unparliamentary episode which occurred Saturday at the Hogarth Club, and which is described by Mr. Whistler himself in the following letter to the committee of the Hogarth Club:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to express to you my deep regret for the incident that happened last evening in the Hogarth Club rooms. Mr. Stott, a newly elected member of the club, entered the club about midnight, walked straight up to me, and without a word of explanation addressed me in these terms: "You are a liar and a coward." We were quite alone in the room, with the exception of John Reed, who witnessed all that took place. I immediately rose from my seat and slapped his face. This act, I assure you, gentlemen, was a spontaneous act and the inevitable consequence of this gross insult. It is also my painful duty to add that this first slap in the face was followed by another slap in the face. I also regret to add that this painful incident terminated with a kick applied by me to the portion of Mr. Stott's person he had finally turned towards me, and which I leave to you, gentlemen, to divine. I then resumed my conversation with Mr. Reed, and was not afterwards interrupted by Mr. Stott of Oldham.

I consider it my duty, gentlemen, to bring these facts to your knowledge, and, certain of your sympathy in reference to my unpremeditated conduct that was imposed upon me, I earnestly beg you to take steps to prevent a recurrence of such unbearable provocation and monstrous insult.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant, WHISTLER.

It is reported the affair will have a denouement on Belgian or French territory, for rapiers as pistols are not in vogue nowadays in England.

KUHNI MUST BE IDENTIFIED.

Gov. Hoard Obliged to Send Another Man After the Primrose Murderer.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, Jan. 10.—Johann Kuhni, the Swiss cheesemaker of Dane County, Wisconsin, who was arrested Dec. 29 on board the Lord Gough, at Queenstown, was arraigned today on an extradition warrant for the murder of Wilhelm Christian at Primrose, Wis., Dec. 12. Sheriff Estiss of Dane County represented the American Government. The prisoner was defended by counsel.

Detective Frost made the arrest. He said he examined the prisoner's luggage and found two silver watches, three chains, a flannel shirt, saturated with blood, a pair of canvas trousers with blood stains on them, a pair of boots stained with something not yet analyzed, a large clasp-knife smothered in blood, a gun which had been taken to pieces, some cartridges, and a certificate of naturalization in Wisconsin.

Sheriff Estiss read the depositions of the Coroner's inquest and the verdict against the prisoner.

Kuhn's counsel raised the point that identification had not been proved. This view was shared by the magistrate, who remanded the prisoner for a week for further evidence.

[Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin yesterday afternoon received a cablegram from the American Minister at London stating that it would be necessary to send to London a man possessing a personal acquaintance with John Kuhni, the perpetrator of the Primrose murder, who was apprehended while making his escape to Switzerland. Minister Phelps said that while there was no doubt as to the identity of Kuhni on the evidence presented by Sheriff Estiss, nevertheless the extradition laws require personal identification. The request will be complied with.]

Patti Rosa Pleases the English.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Patti Rosa gave a matineé this afternoon at Jodrell to the profession. The house was crammed with all the shining lights of the metropolitan stage, headed by Ellen Terry. They applauded the nimble little American soubrette to the echo as Bob. Rosa won the hearts of all and convulsed the house with her comic rendering of the song "Hannah."

THE CONTROL OF BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

State Regulations Provided in a Bill Introduced at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Representative Hunter of Winnebago has a bill which he will introduce in the Lower House of the Legislature in a few days which places building associations under State control, and requires them to file reports within sixty days after the close of the fiscal year "with the Auditor of Public Accounts" and also with the County Clerk of the county where such association is located. These reports must be made under oath and must set forth "the receipts and expenditures for the year" and the "assets and liabilities and the number of shares issued and withdrawn during the year in the series of stock; also number of shares in force in each series of stock, and the number of shares loaned upon each series of stock."

As a further precaution it is proposed to have these reports verified by three members of the association in addition to the Secretary.

Charged with Firing His House.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—W. C. Bryant, the landlord of the European Hotel when it burned Nov. 12 last, causing the loss of four lives, was arrested this morning on a charge of having fired the building. He pleads entire innocence, and says that it is a case of persecution following attempted blackmail by a detective. He gave bonds for $300 pending an examination. The prosecution claim that Miss Eula Jones, supposed to have been burned, and to whose memory a monument was to have been erected by popular subscription, was not burned, but that Mrs. Bryant perished in the flames and Miss Eula is in Cincinnati.

Ruse Gets Eleven Years.

KOKOMO, Ind., Jan. 10—[Special.]—Thomas Ruse, the slayer of Charley Marks, former superintendent of the Electric Light Company here, has had his trial, been found guilty of murder, and will go to prison for eleven years. The crime was committed April 25 last in a grove one mile west of this city, where Marks and Ruse's wife, who had left him because of cruelty, had gone to enjoy each other's company. They were followed by Ruse, who fired upon them while embracing, mortally wounding Marks and seriously injuring his wife. Sept. 25 he was captured in Dakota. He is 22 years of age.

A St. Louis Man Shot.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10.—Ward McManus, a well-known capitalist and real estate owner of this city, was called to the door of his residence today by Henry Krig and shot twice. The wounds are not serious.

Her Chin Was Bitten Off.

SAUK CENTRE, Minn., Jan. 10.—Yesterday Mr. Zeharre's 17-year-old daughter had her chin—flesh and bone—bitten off by one of her father's horses, and it is feared she will die from her injuries.

LATEST CABINET TALK IN WASHINGTON.

Wanamaker Off the Slate and Platt Collector of New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—There is tonight some Cabinet news of real interest and importance. John Wanamaker, who was thought by everybody to be the one Cabinet certainty, has been rubbed off Gen. Harrison's slate. Mr. Platt has at last decided that he will have the Treasury or nothing, and has sent word to Indianapolis that he will accept the Collectorship of the Port of New York if it be tendered him. If Senator Allison does not take the Treasury Secretary Fairchild's successor is likely to be Wharton Barker of Philadelphia.


JOHN WANAMAKER.

In Washington there is a limited circle of Senators and Representatives who know pretty much all that is going on in Cabinet work, and this circle is tonight in a state of perplexity. The Barker and Wanamaker surprises have upset all previous calculations, and there is much wonderment as to what will happen next. Barker has secured rooms at the Normandie, where Mr. Blaine and family and Mr. Phelps are staying, and this new hotel is thus receiving the advertisement of being the centre of Cabinet gossip and maneuvering at the Capital. W. W.

MR. BLAINE VISITS TRENTON.

He Is Contemplating Erecting a New House in Washington.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—The Hon. James G. Blaine and W. W. Phelps spent last night in this city, guests of Gen. William S. Stryker, Adjutant General of New Jersey. This morning was partially spent in the inspection of Gen. Stryker's residence, which is one of unique architecture. It is understood that the visit was made for the purpose of inspecting the residence, as Mr. Blaine contemplates erecting a new residence in Washington, and after hearing Mr. Phelps' description of Gen. Stryker's house desired to see it. Only a few Trentonians called on the distinguished statesman. Mr. Blaine left before noon for Washington.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Mr. Walker Blaine and his mother, Mrs. James G. Blaine, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning at 8 o'clock from Augusta, Me. They were met by Col. Coppinger, Mr. Blaine's son-in-law, and Miss Hattie and Miss Margaret Blaine. James G. Blaine Jr. did not come. Col. Coppinger said he would remain in Maine for the present.

After a hasty breakfast with her daughters Mrs. Blaine departed for Washington alone. Mr. Waker Blaine went to the Jersey City depot with his mother and then returned to Col. Coppinger's residence. Miss Hattie Blaine, who has been spending a few days at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with her sister, Miss Margaret, left this afternoon for New Haven to attend Mrs. Porter's school. Miss Margaret Blaine will spend the next few days at the residence of Gen. Sherman, the guest of Miss Rachel Sherman, then she will join her mother in Washington. Mr. Walker Blaine will be in the city several days, the guest of Col. Coppinger.

AN ACTOR SETTLES A BOARD BILL.

Landon McCormack Makes a Brilliant Display of His Pugilistic Skill.

CHEROKEE, Kas., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The eccentric Maud Miller and her husband, Landon McCormack, the actor, created a sensation here today. The pair have been barnstorming with "Forty-nine," and with poor success. They reached here yesterday in destitute circumstances. A hotelkeeper from McCune followed them and demanded payment of a bill. McCormack told him frankly that he was "broke," but requested the landlord to remain in town for a couple of days and he might be able to pay him. The landlord grew angry, and called the actor all sorts of bad names. By this time a crowd had congregated, and McCormack invited the landlord out in the street to settle the matter. The landlord was only too glad to accept. The pair then adjourned to the street, where, without any preliminaries, they began to fight. The landlord was the biggest man, but the actor was the quickest. He polished up the hotelkeeper in an emphatic manner, and knocked him out in ten minutes. The crowd applauded the actor for his pluck, and the leading citizens of the city rented the opera-house and tendered it to him free. They then bought the "house," and sold the tickets to friends for a performance of "Forty-nine" tonight. The actors will clear enough to pay all debts and their expenses to New York.

Take Possession of Their St. Louis Lines.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Executive Committee of the National Railway, consisting of C. B. Holmes, C. L. Hutchinson, and D. G. Hamilton of Chicago, met in the office of Mr. Julius S. Walsh this morning, when the formal transfer of the Walsh system of roads was made to the new syndicate. Mr. Walsh resigned the Presidency, and the resignations of the directors of the four lines were also accepted. A new board of directors was then chosen, consisting of C. B. Holmes, C. L. Hutchinson, D. G. Hamilton, Henry Crossman, C. Y. Duffy, Robert McCulloch, and, at the request of the new management, Julius S. Walsh. The directors then elected as officers C. B. Holmes as President and Julius Walsh Vice-President, while Robert McCulloch was chosen as General Manager of the lines.

The Manitoba Government Wins.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The end of the trouble between the Provincial Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway over the crossings of the latter's line by the Portage Extension of the Northern Pacific has been reached today. The Canadian Pacific withdrew their force of men, who have been guarding the crossing since October, tore down the barricade they had erected, removed their dead-engine, and cleared away all the other obstructions. Tomorrow the crossing will be peaceably affected, and track-laying on the Portage Extension will be immediately resumed by a small army of navvies. The contest has resulted in complete triumph for the Provincial Government.

Ready for Her Seventh Husband.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mollie Corvin, an account of whose matrimonial experience with six husbands was published a few months ago, was today granted a divorce on her cross complaint from Joseph Corvin, and is again in the matrimonial market.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

John W. Wright, an aged citizen of Piper County, Georgia, claims to have been suddenly cured of blindness by prayer.

Mrs. Mary Nesbitt, one of the old settlers of Illinois, died at her home west of Monticello, Ill., aged 67 years, yesterday.

Secretary Whitney says there is no truth in the report that yellow-fever has broken out on the United States steamship Galena, now in Haytian waters.

L. G. Charlton, General Passenger and Traffic Agent of the Mobile & Ohio at St. Louis, tendered his resignation yesterday, to take effect Feb. 1. He is one of the oldest railway men in the West.

William Brow, a ranchman at Mud Creek Township, I. T., has been assassinated by a party of outlaws. Deputy United States Marshal Carroll of Fort Smith, Ark., has started for the scene of the tragedy.

D. S. McEwin, druggist, doing business at No. 1201 Main street, Kansas City, has failed for about $9,000. His stock is turned over to H. W. Hocker for the benefit of his creditors. The assets will fully cover the liabilities.

It is reported at Needles, Cal., that out of a party of seven prospectors who left there recently in a small boat for the new gold fields four were drowned by the capsizing of the boat while going through the rapids of the river below there.

At the National Convention of Marine Engineers the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. L. Boyes of New York, President; D. C. Martin of San Francisco, Vice-President; J. H. Harris of St. Louis, Secretary, and John H. Galway of Detroit, Treasurer.

REACHED AN AGREEMENT.

THE RAILROAD PRESIDENTS DECIDE ON A PLAN.

It Is Radically Different from Any of the Gould Schemes and Is Formed in Strict Conformity with the Inter-State Commerce Act—Will Bring About a Better State of Affairs if It Can Be Enforced—Text of the Agreement.

The severe criticisms made upon Gould's trust, clearing-house, consolidation, pooling, and other illegal schemes by THE TRIBUNE and other Western anti-monopoly papers have evidently convinced the Eastern railroad magnates that such arrangements would be exceedingly unpopular with the people in the West, and would only lead to additional legislation for self-protection by the Legislatures in the Granger States. The agreement entered into by the Presidents in New York yesterday is radically different from any measure that has heretofore been proposed. It is a legal measure framed in strict conformity with the Inter-State Commerce law, and one that is calculated to bring about a better condition of railroad affairs than has heretofore existed, provided it can be enforced. It differs but little from the existing agreements of the Western, Northwestern, and Southwestern Freight Association, except that it is much stronger in its provisions. It does not leave the matter of maintenance of rates to the general officers of the roads, or to irresponsible chairmen of associations, but places the enforcement of the agreement into the hands of the Executive Board composed of the Presidents of the various roads, who employ an auditor to take charge of accounts, compile statistics, etc. Charges of violation of agreement will not be investigated by a chairman who is arbitrator, executive officer, and who can do about as he pleases, but the Executive Board of Presidents themselves will take charge of the matter and determine the guilt or innocence of the accused party. One of the managing officers of each road will be held responsible for the maintenance of rates, and any official, no matter how high his rank, is to be discharged at once if found guilty of cutting rates or giving special privileges to favored shippers or other persons. No road will be permitted to reduce rates upon the discovery that one of its competitors has cut rates, but must bring the matter promptly to the attention of the Executive Board for investigation. A fine of $250 for each offense is to be imposed upon any road for violating the agreement. Differences between roads will be settled by arbitration.

But the most important provision is that if the evidence before the Executive Board establishes the fact that a road has been guilty of violating the Inter-State Commerce act, the evidence is to be submitted to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for prosecution under the law. There appears to be nothing in the agreement to which any fair minded person can object, and there is hardly a doubt that the Alton and other Western lines that have firmly refused to consider any of Gould's trust, consolidation, and other schemes will become parties to it, as otherwise they will make themselves liable to the charge that they mean to continue the demoralization of rates. If no attempt is made by the new association to charge exorbitant rates the people can in no way suffer from an enforcement of the agreement; on the contrary, the prevention of discriminative rates and placing all shippers on an equal basis will be beneficial to the general public, though some of the large and favored shippers may not be entirely satisfied. It seems to be an especially good thing for the strong lines running west from Chicago, and it is apparent that the Presidents of these roads made their influence felt when it was framed. But how it can possibly benefit the weak lines in which Gould and his friends are specially interested is hard to see. With uniform rates the strong and direct lines will get the bulk of the business and the weak lines will even have harder work than heretofore to make both ends meet. For this reason it is to be feared the agreement will not be of long duration, as the weak lines will be compelled to cut rates to get business. That Gould and his friends accepted this agreement only seems to confirm the reports that he is loaded up with stocks to the guards, and that his sole desire is to bring about a temporary boom to unload his cargo. After that he will evidently care but little whether the agreement goes to pieces again or not.

DETAILS OF THE MEETING.

Who Were Present and What Was Done—Report of the Committee.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Presidents of the Western roads and Eastern trunk lines seem well satisfied with the result of their all day session at the home of J. Pierpont Morgan. There were present J. Pierpont Morgan and J. Hood Wright, representing Drexel, Morgan & Co. and J. S. Morgan & Co.; Charles D. Dickey and John Crosby Brown, representing Brown Bros. & Co. and Brown, Shipley & Co.; Col. O. W. Peabody and George C. Magoun, representing Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Baring Bros. & Co.; W. B. Strong, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company; C. E. Perkins, President Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; C. J. Paine, Director Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; Marvin Hughitt, President Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; M. L. Sykes, Vice-President Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; R. R. Cable, President Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; F. S. Bond and Peter Geddes, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; Jay Gould, President Missouri Pacific Railroad; George J. Gould, Vice-President Missouri Pacific Railroad; Charles Francis Adams, President Union Pacific Railroad; H. L. Morrill, Vice-President St. Louis & Santa Fé Railroad; A. B. Stickney, President Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad; O. D. Ashley, President Wabash Western Railroad; Col. John J. McCook, counsel representing the bankers, and by invitation the following representatives of the trunk lines: George B. Roberts, President Pennsylvania Railroad; Chauncey M. Depew, President New York Central & Hudson River Railroad; John King, President New York, Lake Erie & Western; Samuel Sloan, President Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad; Charles F. Mayer, President Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; Gen. Orlando Smith, Vice-President Baltimore & Ohio; E. P. Wilbur, President Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The basis of an agreement was adopted in which they hope to gather all the leading railroads of the country and put an end to rate-cutting. Whether this will be the result, of course, no one can now tell, but it will probably at least tend to settle matters for several months. The gentlemen present filled the parlors of Mr. Morgan's house, and their session lasted all day. When an adjournment was finally taken all but two of those in attendance sought recreation in the various theatres.

One of the notable things about the meeting was the unanimous and apparently earnest desire of the gentlemen who attended to strictly enforce the Inter-State Commerce law. That was one of the key notes of the meeting and the agreement that was adopted, and to which Marvin Hughitt was directed to obtain the signature of the Presidents of as many roads as possible. He expressly states that the object of the association is to secure the enforcement of the Inter-State Commerce law and the establishment of reasonable, uniform, and stable rates in conformity with its provisions. This plan was submitted to Inter-State Commerce Commissioners

Morrison and Walker Wednesday night, and its provisions were fully and freely discussed. Both of these gentlemen are said to have approved it, and if this be true the roads which go into the new association will do so with the full assurance that at least two members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission are friendly to the organization.

The gentlemen representing the various roads and bankers got down to business early in the day. President Adams of the Union Pacific at once presented the report of the committee appointed to arrange a plan for organization. It reads as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

In submitting the accompanying plan of organization your committee desire to present a brief report setting forth the principles upon which it is based.

It has been manifest throughout the discussions which have taken place at these meetings that those attending them desire, first and foremost, the strict enforcement of the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce act, both among themselves and against all others. Whether that act, in its present shape, is, in all respects, beneficial or not is, in the view of your committee, beside the question. It is sufficient that it is a law, and that, as such, it should bear with equal weight upon all unless it is equally obeyed by all.

Beyond this your committee has considered that in matters of traffic it was best to adhere strictly to the agreement known as the "Agreement of Presidents of the 1st of January, 1889." They have not sought to extend the provisions of that agreement or to introduce into the present plan any features likely to excite discussion. That agreement has, therefore, been incorporated in the plan now submitted without change.

Finally, they have sought to introduce in the simplest possible form the machinery necessary to secure the enforcement of the Inter-State Commerce act, and at the same time to make the agreement of Jan. 1 effective. To this end they propose an executive organization and the principle of arbitration for the settlement of difficulties.

If, therefore, under the rules of the association now recommended a company a member of the association should through its officials at any time consider itself wronged the course for it to pursue will be to appeal to the association for justice to itself and the punishment of the delinquent, and until the association fails of its purpose the complainant will be debarred from endeavoring to secure for itself what it may consider its rights.

In order more effectually to secure these results it is proposed that the association to be now formed should be an association of Presidents, to the end that the highest officials of the various companies may be made responsible one to another, and thereby be held to a more strict and personal account.

With this brief preliminary explanation the accompanying plan of organization is herewith submitted as the unanimous report of your committee.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES F. ADAMS,
WILLIAM B. STRONG,
FRANK S. BOND,
Committee.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1888.

THE PLAN PROPOSED.

The following is the plan that accompanies the communication printed above:

PLAN FOR AN INTER-STATE COMMERCE RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.

Be it resolved, That an association be formed of Presidents of railroad companies, the main purpose of which shall be:

I.—OBJECTS OF ASSOCIATION.

1. The enforcement of the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce act, and the establishment and maintenance of public, reasonable, uniform, and stable rates, in conformity with the provisions thereof.

2. To secure complete reports of all competitive traffic, subject to the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce act, and of such other traffic as may hereafter be deemed advisable.

II.—MANAGERS AND MEETINGS.

1. The Board of Managers shall consist of an accredited representative of each company the President of which is a member of the association.

2. The Managers shall meet monthly and when required by a call in writing signed by the Chairman of the Board of Managers or by three or more members of said board.

III.—RATE COMMITTEES.

Rate committees, appointed by the Board of Managers for the freight and passenger departments, shall be constituted, whose province it shall be to consider all proposed changes in rates, rules, and regulations on the traffic subject to the association. Their conclusion, when unanimous, shall be made effective when they so order; but if they differ the question at issue shall be referred to the Board of Managers; and if they disagree it shall be arbitrated by the Executive Board as hereinafter provided.

IV.—DIVISIONS OF THROUGH RATES.

The divisions of all through rates on the traffic shall be subject to the association, the intention being that the bidding for business by means of private concessions shall cease, and that the divisions on corresponding traffic, under similar circumstances as to receipt and delivery, shall be open to, and alike, via all lines.

V.—SINGLE RESPONSIBILITY ON EACH ROAD.

One officer of each company the President of which is a member of the association shall be held responsible for the strict maintenance by his company of all rates and rules established by the association; and he shall not be at liberty to depart therefrom unless by authority, in writing, of the Executive Board.

VI.—AGENCIES AND COMMISSIONS.

The Board of Managers shall hereafter establish such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient to limit needless outlay and reckless striving for business through separate agencies or the payment of commissions; or they may, if they deem proper, totally abolish and forbid the same, in whole or in part; or cause joint agencies to be established, the expense of which shall be paid by the association.

VII.—AUDITOR TO EXAMINE REPORTS, ETC.

In order to satisfy all parties to this association that the established rates have been charged and in no case manipulated, rebated, or reduced, the Auditor of the association and those whom he shall appoint, subject to the approval in writing of the Chairman of the Executive Board, shall have authority to examine and check the various station accounts, the receiving and forwarding books, also all books, accounts, and vouchers kept in the Auditor's or the Controller's office of each company, the President of which is a member of the association.

VIII.—NO CONCESSIONS TO INFLUENCE BUSINESS.

No vouchers or other form of concession which would reduce the established rates or influence the routing of business subject to the association shall be paid or allowed unless authority therefor shall be given in writing by the Executive Board.

IX.—INSTRUCTIONS TO AUDITORS AND AGENTS.

The Controllers or General Auditors of the several companies, the Presidents of which are members of the association, shall be instructed by their respective Presidents to pass no way bills, expense bills, claims, or vouchers which are extended at rates or charges different from those duly authorized; and the agents at all stations shall report direct to the Auditor of the association, and their books shall be required to check with the accounts rendered by said Auditor.

X.—STATEMENTS TO BE VERIFIED.

With the view of still further providing for an accurate exhibit of the affairs of each company the officers making reports to the association shall certify to their correctness; and, in case irregularities are charged, or the accuracy of the answer made by any company is questioned, the officers believed to be familiar with the transactions may be examined under oath by the Executive Board.

XI.—PENALTIES.

When a charge is made to the Executive Board that any provision of the Inter-State act has been violated, or that any rate, rule, or regulation established by the association has been disregarded, the accused shall be given ten days in which to reply, and if after investigation it should then appear to the Executive Board, or a majority thereof, that the charge is sustained, said Executive Board shall, if such offense involves the violation, real or apparent, of the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce act, forthwith communicate its finding, together with the evidence in support thereof, to the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners for such action as the said Commissioners may deem proper. If such offense involves the violation only of the articles of this agreement, and does not involve in addition thereto any violation of the Inter-State Commerce act, a penalty shall be assessed of not less than $250 for each offense.

XII.—DISMISSAL FROM SERVICE.

The Presidents, members of this association, agree among themselves to immediately discharge any employé of the companies under their control guilty of a violation of any provision of this agreement. In the event that any officer, agent, or employé of any company the President of which is a member of this association or of any line or other association of such companies is convicted of having violated the rules or reduced the established rates, then the facts connected therewith, together with the conclusion reached, shall be certified by the Executive Board to the President of the company concerned; and in case the Executive Board shall recommend the removal of the offending officer or agent he shall be dismissed from the service of the said company, and he shall not be engaged or employed by any member of the association except upon the approval in writing of the Executive Board.

XIII.—TERRITORY TO BE COVERED.

The Board of Managers shall determine the territory to be covered by this agreement, and the association shall, on matters which particularly lie in any given territory, be divided into sections by the Board of Managers; and for the consideration of subjects solely concerning such groups separate meetings may be held.

XIV.—COPIES OF WAY-BILLS, ETC.

The agent at each forwarding station shall promptly send to the association legible copies of the way-bills of all traffic subject to the association, showing way-bill number, consignor and consignee, or give destination, weight, and description of articles, the rate and the amount of charges to be collected thereon.

XV.—STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Statements shall be issued weekly showing the movement, by classes and by lines, of all passengers and tonnage subject to the association, such statements to be in territorial sections and to be furnished to the members interested therein, the intention being that, by obtaining accurate information, the suspicions which attach to, and the reprisals which follow, evidence of what is done may be avoided.

XVI.—GUARANTY FUND.

In order to attest the sincerity of members and to create a fund from which fines can be assessed each member shall deposit and keep good in a bank to be named by the managers to the credit and subject to the draft of the Executive Board not less than $1,000 in any case nor more than $5,000, as may be agreed or as the Executive Board shall determine.

XVII.—PRESIDENTS' AGREEMENT JAN. 1.

The agreement of Presidents, known as the agreement of Jan. 1, 1889, is adopted as a portion of the articles of agreement of this association; the said agreement is as follows:

First—That on and after Jan. 1, 1889, no official or employé of either of the companies made parties thereto shall depart in any manner whatever from the established rates, rules, and regulations governing competitive traffic transported—the word "competitive" being used in its broadest sense and intended to include traffic competitive by reason of markets or contiguity of stations, as well as traffic to or from common points—either by the payment of commissions, drawbacks, bonuses, salaries, rebates, by manipulation so called, or in any other way; but the tariff rate shall be charged and maintained in all cases; neither shall any deviation be made in any rules or regulations governing freight traffic which would in any way decrease the proper freight charges under the established rates, but in all respects the tariff rate shall be religiously observed.

Second—That as possibly obligations may exist on the part of the railroad companies parties thereto, which will require the railroad companies to continue after Jan. 1, 1889, rates which are on a lower basis than the normal figures, or the existence of which allegations in the past has resulted in a reduction of the established tariff rates below what might be properly considered the normal standard, it is hereby agreed that prior to Dec. 15, 1888, there shall be placed in the hands of some designated party a full and complete exhibit of all such obligations of any kind or nature which extend beyond Jan. 1, 1889, and the parties to this agreement shall, as soon after Dec. 15, 1888, as possible, convene for the purpose of a review and consideration of the same, and shall agree together upon such measures in relation thereto as shall best serve the interests of the whole, and in the event that such outstanding obligations necessitate the continuance of rates abnormally low the parties hereto shall decide as to the rates thus to be continued and also as to their duration.

Third—To guard against possible indiscretion on the part of those intrusted with the establishment and quotation of rates, and create a feeling of confidence between the subordinate officials of the parties hereto in regard to the maintenance of rates, it is hereby agreed that, should any line party hereto have reasonable grounds for believing that the established tariff rates, rules, or regulations have been disturbed, or any action taken contrary to the spirit and intent of this agreement by any line, it shall take measures to lay the facts before the parties hereto, and they shall inquire thoroughly into the matter, and if a majority decide that the facts justify the belief as to a departure from the agreed conditions such majority shall have the right to require the withdrawal of any and all authority from the offending person or persons to, in any way thereafter, make, establish, or quote rates, rules, or conditions on traffic subject to this agreement.

XVIII.—ARBITRATION.

In case the managers fail to agree upon any question arising under this agreement that shall be brought before the association it shall be referred to an Executive Board consisting of three experienced men. The members of such board shall, on the organization of the association, be elected by unanimous vote, but they (or any one of them) may be removed by a two-thirds vote of the members. The board shall determine all questions, hear and decide all cases of complaint, prescribe the time upon which said hearing shall be had, with the view of preventing all unnecessary delays; after which decision shall be rendered within ten days, and said decision shall be final.

XIX.—DUTIES OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The members of the said Executive Board shall devote all their time to the affairs of the association and shall administer all matters connected therewith. One shall be elected Chairman and the other two be known as Vice-Chairmen, one of the freight and the other of the passenger department. The Chairman shall preside at the meeting of the Board of Managers and the Vice-Chairmen at the meetings of the freight and passenger committees. The Executive Board shall from time to time take such steps as may be proper, requisite, and legal to secure to each company its due share of the competitive traffic.

XX.—EXPENSES.

The Board of Managers may, from time to time, make such assessments upon the members of the association as may be necessary to meet the expenses of the association.

XXI.—MEETINGS OF THE PRESIDENTS.

Stated meetings of the Presidents members of this association shall be held quarterly—the second Tuesdays of January, April, July, and October of each year—and special meetings shall be called on the request of any two Presidents, or on request of the Executive Board. The Chairman of the Executive Board shall call such meetings, and shall designate the place where they shall be held. Two-thirds of all parties signing the agreement shall constitute a quorum, but a less number may adjourn from day to day. The first business at all stated and called meetings shall be the election of a Chairman to serve as presiding officer for the time being. In case of a vacancy in the office of President of any company, or inability of such officer to attend, a Vice-President may act for the President in representing the company.

XXII.—DURATION OF AGREEMENT.

This agreement shall continue in force absolutely for sixty days from its date, subject to thirty days' notice thereafter of the desire of any party to withdraw from or amend the same, and in case any such notice shall be given the Chairman of the Executive Board shall forthwith call the Presidents together to consider the matter.

XXIII.—SIGNATURES TO AGREEMENT.

This agreement of association shall be signed by the several Presidents on behalf of their respective companies.

In presenting these Charles Francis Adams, on behalf of the committee, made the following verbal report of what took place at their interview with Messrs. Cooley, Walker, and Morrison of the Inter-State Commerce Commission:

The report and plan of organization as now submitted was read and discussed with the Commissioners in detail. They were invited to criticise it, and they expressed a decided opinion that the plan was a vast improvement on anything yet proposed which had come to their knowledge. They suggested a few alterations in it relating to matters of form and expression, but in no case substantially affecting the report. All of these changes your committee adopted. The Commissioners were further invited by us to take part in the meeting of today, but asked to be excused from attending on the ground that they had appointments today in Washington and the agreement as corrected expressed all they had to say to your committee.

THE REPORT ACCEPTED.

The report of the committee was unanimously accepted and the committee was discharged by the representatives of the Western roads. After a discussion, in which the trunk line Presidents participated, the following resolution was unanimously passed by all present:

Resolved, That the fundamental principles upon which the plan reported is based—to wit.: the enforcement of the Inter-State Commerce law and the arbitration of all differences between companies, be and they are approved, and will be adhered to in perfecting the proposed organization.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Depew and seconded by Mr. Roberts, was unanimously passed by the trunk line Presidents, and handed to the Chairman, with the request that it should be incorporated in the proceedings of the meeting:

Resolved, That we are heartily in favor of the strict enforcement of the Inter-State act; of the maintenance of reasonable rates; the principle of arbitration and the formation of an association to enforce these objects under the general scope of the report of the committee of the Presidents of the Western roads, and that the trunk line Presidents should meet at the earliest possible date to form an association to carry these purposes into effect.

The following resolutions relating to the payment of commissions were passed unanimously by all present excepting Mr. Cable of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road, who objected to voting until his competitors not present could be heard:

Resolved, That the payment of any sum of money by a railroad company to the officers or agents of another railway, either in the form of salary or commission, to induce passenger business, being subversive of discipline and a breach of commercial probity, is hereby disapproved.

Resolved, That the payment to persons not exclusively in railway service of commissions for the sale of tickets fosters discrimination, and is hereby disapproved.

Mr. Morgan said: "In regard to remarks made informally by Mr. Roberts about building parallel lines and the attitude of the bankers thereto, I am quite prepared to say in behalf of the houses represented here that if an organization can be formed practically on the basis submitted by the committee, with an Executive Committee able to enforce its provisions, upon which the bankers shall be represented, they are prepared to say that they will not negotiate, and will do all in their power to prevent the negotiation of any securities for the construction of parallel lines or the extension of lines not unanimously approved by such an Executive Committee."

In the afternoon the agreement presented by Mr. Adams, which had already been approved in general terms by the resolutions adopted, was taken up section by section. With a few minor changes it was finally unanimously approved, and Mr. Marvin Hughitt was directed to secure thereto the signatures of as many railroad Presidents as possible. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of President Adams, but the notice of a meeting will not be issued until Mr. Hughitt has succeeded in obtaining the signatures of a majority of the roads to the plan adopted.

All the gentlemen who attended the meeting, except Vice-President Bond of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and George Gould, went to the theatre tonight. Mr. Bond said a long step had been taken in the right direction, and that the trouble might be considered as settled. There would be no difficulty in enforcing the plan.

"Everything is as good as settled," said George Gould. "The roads will stand by the agreement."

During the meeting Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan made this statement in reply to some informal remarks of Mr. Roberts about building parallel lines: "I am quite prepared to say in behalf of the houses represented here that if an organization can be formed practically on the basis submitted by the committee, with an Executive Committee able to enforce its provisions, upon which the bankers shall be represented, they are prepared to say that they will not negotiate, and will do all in their power to prevent the negotiation of any securities for the construction of parallel lines or the extension of lines not unanimously approved by such an Executive Committee."

STOCKS DULL AND INACTIVE.

Everybody on 'Change Seemed to Be Waiting for the Presidents' Decision.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—It hardly seemed possible that the dullness of yesterday could be exceeded without almost complete stagnation, but today disproved that idea. In the whole five hours of business there were only 108,892 shares traded in, and the fluctuations, with the exception of two stocks, were only fractional, the net results of the day in either gains or losses being less than a point. London did a little buying, but over there as here there was a disposition to await the result of today's big railroad meeting. Late in the afternoon the agreement recommended by the special committee of which Charles Francis Adams was Chairman, and which was submitted today at the meeting, was sent out, and it remains to be seen what effect, if any, it will have on the market tomorrow. The foreign houses are confident that the adoption of the agreement will have a good effect in London, and that the result will be to make the foreigners large purchasers of our securities.

HAMMERING DOWN MAY WHEAT.

Frightened Bulls Driven from the Floor of 'Change by Bears.

The bears in wheat were successful again yesterday in producing a break so sharp as to carry the price for May to the lowest point it has touched in nearly three weeks. They were jubilant and confident from the beginning, and, though having to contend against Mr. Hutchinson, who, considerably to their surprise, abandoned the selling side and was one of the biggest buyers, they so weakened the props that when the final rush was made the market came down with a smash.

The bears began their hammering with the tap of the bell. When they got May down from $1.04⅝, its opening price, to $1.04⅜@1.04¼, "Old Hutch's" brokers bobbed up. They bought so much wheat and bid for so much more as to scare the bears into a cessation of their hammering and some of them into covering. The market recovered ⅝ cent, to $1.05, which was too tempting a figure for the pessimists. They offered a flood of wheat at once, recovering their courage as the market slowly fell beneath its load.

At $1.04½, however, they met another check. Mr. Hutchinson's brokers bought again and turned the market upward. For the following hour the fluctuations ranged between $1.05¼ and $1.04¾. Seldom it got below the latter figure, and when it did the crowd discovered that it was firmly pegged at $1.04½.

About half-past 12 the sensational move of the day was made. It was a pool, the gossips said, which had been made up suddenly, and which started the selling, for the purpose of forcing out some of the big holders. The drive was begun without much warning, when May ruled about $1.04⅝. There was a little stoppage at $1.04½, but the peg was snapped in a moment, and the break got fairly under way. From $1.04½ to $1.04 the decline was fast. From $1.04 to $1.03 it was much faster. Mr. Hutchinson bought a jag of wheat on the break—which consumed not more than ten or twelve minutes—but his influence availed nothing. There was a show of steadiness just before the close, but the recovery was slight, and the last price of May was $1.03¼. On the "curb" May was quoted at $1.02⅞.

THE ENGLISH BEER TRUST.

It Is After the Control of the Baltimore, Md., Beer Trade.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Baltimore will probably soon be in the grasp of the great English Beer Trust, of which so much has recently been heard. After many months of patient waiting and judicious advance work the syndicate of English capitalists are about to consummate a deal, which, if successfully carried to completion, will give them entire control of six of the largest breweries in the city. Their agents have been at work here for some time inquiring into the value of the different breweries. After a careful investigation they selected those of George Bauerschmidt, J. F. Wiessner, George Brehm, the Darley Park Brewing Company, National Brewing Company, and Bayview Brewing Company. None of the owners were aware of the espionage. Having ascertained all they desired, the agents waited on each brewer and obtained an option on his property. Then they were in a position to dictate terms. The astonishment of the brewers can better be imagined than described when they learned who the buyers were. A conference was at once ordered, and yesterday the syndicate met the six brewers to consummate the deal. The meeting resulted in the purchase of the brewing plants. The price paid was about $2,500,000. It was arranged that the present owners remain in charge until relieved by the syndicate. The breweries passing into the hands of the Englishmen are the largest in this city.

American Cotton-Seed Oil Trust Case.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The case of The State of Louisiana vs. The American Cotton-Seed Oil Trust was called for trial today before Judge Rightor. The attorneys representing both sides were present. The defendants failed to produce in court the papers and documents asked for in the writ of subpœna duces tecum, alleging want of time. The subpœna called for the stock books showing the names of the stockholders and the number of shares held by each from Jan. 1, 1884, to Jan. 1, 1889, also all receipts and communications between the trust and the Maginnis Oil & Soap Works, and the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors of the works. This suit has been before the courts for several years.

THE NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Bismarck to Refer to the Morier and Geffcken Incidents in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—There is a well-founded report that Prince Bismarck will touch upon the Morier and Geffcken incidents during the coming debate on East African matters.

The *Deutsche Wochenblatt*, a Free Conservative organ, declares that Prince Bismarck's report on the Geffcken affair resulted in his defeat, and that the Morier incident is a still uglier echo of the diary affair. Things having gone so far, it says, the continuance of Morier at St. Petersburg will be a severe blow to German diplomacy and difficult to explain away.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The St. Petersburg *Svet* condemns the apathy of the Russian press regarding the attacks upon Sir Robert Morier as showing a lack of the hospitality which the British Ambassador should enjoy as long as he retains Russian esteem.

A Great Fire in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—A great fire has occurred in the Eleventh Arondissement of this city. The scholastic buildings were destroyed.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

Perry Belmont, the American Minister to Spain, has arrived in Madrid.

It is stated on trustworthy authority that the Russian Government is preparing to introduce a tobacco monopoly throughout the Kingdom.

It is officially announced that Queen Victoria, Princess Beatrice, and probably Empress Frederick of Germany will pass April and May at Biarritz. The French Government will order two squadrons of war vessels to act as escort to the royal party.

A Michigan Treasurer Missing.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 10.—Charles H. Dixson, Deputy County Treasurer, left the city four days ago. The Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors is now making an examination of the books.

SCORES OF LIVES LOST.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM THE READING DISASTER.

Rescuing Parties Still Searching the Ruins for Bodies of the Victims Killed in the Fall of the Silk Mill—The Number of the Killed Will Probably Reach Thirty-five or Forty—Story of an Eye Witness—Twenty Lives Lost in the Pittsburg Wreck.

READING, Pa., Jan. 10.—All night long brave and willing hands assisted in the work of rescue of the dead from the wreck of the silk mill. The list of fatal cases will reach fully forty, and maybe more. The hospitals and undertakers' establishments are filled with victims. The physicians are all busy and many private houses have been opened for the accommodation of the injured.

The work of rescue was greatly retarded from the singular manner in which the silk mill collapsed. It did not fall, but was bodily crushed down, falling in upon itself in one mass. Not a vestige of the wall remains standing above the stone foundation. The rafters and timbers of the flooring projected in all directions. As the building was steam-heated the ruins did not take fire. Otherwise not one of the unfortunates could possibly have escaped death in the most appalling form.

Teams of every description, funeral coaches, fire wagons, hospital vans, and private vehicles were pressed into service and were running rapidly to and from the scene of the disaster all night long, bearing the bodies of the wounded, dying, and dead to their homes or different hospitals.

STORY OF AN EYE WITNESS

The only eye-witness to the disaster as far as is known was Mrs. Gemmill, residing on Mulberry street. Her account of it is as follows: "At about twenty minutes of 6 o'clock I heard an awful crash, and thinking it was the new house which is being put up alongside of us I ran to the front door. A great cloud of dust hung over the silk mill, and I could hear the crashing of timbers and the roar of falling walls. The next moment I saw the mill in a great heap of ruins, from the midst of which came such awful moaning and groaning and terrible cries as I never want to hear again. Not a soul did I see come out of the mill, and it seemed many minutes to me before anybody came to the spot. I stood there in the door like one struck dumb until my husband came running from his work."

The following list of casualties is corrected up to this extent. Burned to death in the P. & R. paint shop:

ALLEN LANDENBERGER, head, legs, and arms missing.
JOHN FOREMAN, crushed to death.
JOHN H. KALER, carpenter, head crushed.
SHERIDAN JONES, burned to death.
GEORGE A. SCHAFFER, legs burned off.

INJURED.

GEORGE KNABB, No. 353 Moss street, badly injured.
ARTHUR DEWALD, arm broken.
SAMUEL NEWKIRK, internal injuries.

The list of casualities at the silk mill is as follows:

THE SILK-MILL VICTIMS.

KILLED.

SALLIE SAYLOR,	MARY EVANS,
HARRY CROCKER,	ANNIE BAUDMAUER,
MAMIE LEES,	ELLA RIDENHOWER,
SALLIE BICKEL,	EVA LEEDS,
S. WINKLEMAN,	KATY LEEDS,
MILLIE CHRISTMAN,	B. SEILHEIMER,
WM. SNYDER,	GEORGE NIEMAN,
LILY SHAEFER,	DAISY HECKER,
EMMA NESTER,	SALLIE HARNER,
ANNIE FISHER,	SALLIE HARRISON,
ANNIE KERSHER,	MARY FITZPATRICK,
SALLIE FAUST,	D. K. BECKER,
MATILDA GROW,	SADIE SHADE,
EMMA BLUM,	JOHN REBER,

THE INJURED.

Katie Bowen, leg broken; Harvey Lees, arm broken; Annie Krick, shoulder-blade broken; Annie Bricker, back and head hurt; Howard Bricker, injured in legs, back, and face; Katie Evans, badly injured; Anne Hartman, hurt in back and face; George Katzenmeyer, leg broken and injured internally; Katie Hartman, badly bruised and injured internally; George Newman, hurt in back; Katie Latzworth, leg broken; Amelie Crissman, head and face cut; Emma Ravenzorn, injured internally and head and face cut; Mamie Kinzer, face cut, and bruised about the body; Amelia Fern hurt in the back and foot mashed; Rose Clemens, hurt side of head; Augustus F. Baskop, foreman in silk-mill, slightly injured; Miss Presser, injured internally; Lizzie Haas, head cut and arm sprained; Katie Heppler, badly hurt internally and head crushed; Robert Grimshaw, superintendent of silk-mill, hurt in the head and neck; Amelia E. Hoyer, hurt in head; Ida Schaefer, head hurt; Sallie Hessler, back hurt; Annie Sullivan, hurt on the back; Ella Savage, arm sprained and back injured; Milda Langer, leg sprained, face cut, and injured internally; Ollie Hartman, bruised on body; Kate Coxen, leg broken and face hurt; Ellie Crick, shoulder blade broken and head cut; Ellie Carl and sister, both injured internally; Mary Fitzpatrick, breast crushed; Aggie Savage, internally injured; Amelie Hoffer, scalp wound; Charles Leas, left arm broken; William Gruber, sprained arm; Beckie Hoyer, internal injuries; Jacob Seidel, hand mashed; Paul Mengel, head cut; Fred Reiff, cut in head; Dolly Holmes, injured internally; Annie Loveland, injured in falling outside from third story; Clara Gift, rib broken; Annie Hart, injured internally; Ella Carr, back hurt; Rebecca Pounce, forelady, leg broken; Nora Saylor, head hurt; Katie Link, head crushed; Irvin and George Katzenmoyer, both injured internally; Nellie Sprerser, leg hurt; Sallie Hasser, injured internally; Mary Malloy, face and head cut; Joseph Schlicker, injured about the head and face; Cherry Jones, injured in spine and head cut; Charles Knabb, leg broken and injured internally; Charles Kreppebuch, head cut and foot crushed; Irene Dickinson, Moss street, arms and legs badly bruised; Lizzie Owens, head cut and injured internally; nAlice Log, back hurt; Bertah Herman, arm broken; Margaret Seitheimer, injured internally; Jennie Salford, both legs broken; Lizzie Hawes was cut out from the timbers and was only wet from the condensed steam from the steam-heating pipes which were broken; Beckie Hoyer, fatally bruised; Bertha Taylor, left arm broken, wound on right side of face; Kate and Clara Allsback, badly injured; Emma Bloom, unconcious; Charles Leas, left arm broken; Amelia Hafer, face badly cut; Gertie Shadel, lower limbs hurt badly; Sarah Evans, badly hurt; John Rebeck; badly injured; L. Lowbert, leg hurt and foot mashed; Lizzie Hast, fatally injured; Tracey Billmeyer, hurt in back and limbs; Clara Noll, leg broken and injured internally; Mary Bochter, head cut; Anne Daepler, internal injuries; Etta Ebright, head crushed and back hurt; Katie Ashback, badly injured in back; Cella Erlacher, fatally injured; Bessie Taylor, left arm broken; Harry Fetler, head terribly crushed and arm broken; Ella F. Lum, badly hurt internally; May Reeser, sprained ankle; Gerry Glasser, injured internally; Mamie Kinzey, badly injured; Mary Hasson, injured internally; Dora Dersch, arm broken and injured internally; Mary Fitzpatrick, Katie Bickel, Jane Winkleman, Mary Mellon, leg broken and internal injuries. Laura Wright, both legs broken; Lena Snyder, leg broken and head cut; Ella Cress, leg broken; Letta Saylor, leg badly sprained; Katie Sullivan, arm broken and internally injured; Ella Krick, shoulder and ankle broken, internal injuries; Bertha Sayler, arm broken and hurt about head and face; Carrie Kreshner, foot injured; Mamie Stoltz, internal injuries; Mary Evans, internal injuries and cut about head; Sallie Young, both legs broken and hurt internally; Annie Fry, aged 17, leg broken; Ellen Rhode, slightly injured; Anne Krull, leg broken; Sallie Savage, injured internally; Ellie Long, badly injured internally; Laura Hoffman, injured about the back; Martha Taylor, badly bruised; Annie Glazer, slightly injured; Charles Daepler, head injured; and Mary Raeser, slightly injured.

AIDING THE SUFFERERS.

This afternoon a largely attended meeting of citizens was held in the court-house to devise means for the relief of the sufferers. Over $5,000 was subscribed on the instant, any amount needed was promised, and the entire city will be canvassed for funds. The work of hunting for the dead continued all day, and the scenes surrounding the mill were but a repetition of what ensued during the whole of last night. There were fathers and mothers waiting and beseeching rescuers to give them some tidings of their missing sons and daughters. It has been determined to push the work of rescue all of tonight. The list of deaths as sent to the Associated Press tonight is believed to be the first thoroughly correct one that has yet been published. It is not as large as was at first feared, but still there are over thirty dead and a number are still missing, and there is but one belief, and that is that probably a dozen or more of the missing are still beneath the débris. Last night, immediately after the accident, and after many who had escaped with severe wounds had been given up as lost, the number of killed, judging from the missing, was put down at about 100. Many of those injured had been taken to other houses than their own for their temporary accommodation. This afternoon they turned up, and now a more correct idea of the fatal results of the disaster can be arrived at.

Mr. Grimshaw, the lessee of the mill, estimates the number dead at thirty-five to forty. A number are so seriously injured that they will die.

SEARCHING AMONG THE RUINS.

Several More Bodies Recovered from the Pittsburg Wreck.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 10.—Search for victims in the ruins wrought by yesterday's awful storm was prosecuted all night and will be vigorously continued until the débris is all cleared away. This will probably take several days, and the exact number of victims will not be known until the work is completed. No bodies were found from midnight until 6 o'clock this morning, when the mangled remains of two men were found close together under a portion of the walls of the Weldin building. They were so horribly mutilated as to be unrecognizable, but were finally identified as the bodies of John L. Rogerson and Thomas Jones. The death list now foots up eleven, the wounded thirty-five, and the missing eight. A number of the wounded are in a critical condition, and their deaths are momentarily expected. There are all kinds of rumors in regard to the number still in the ruins. One of the men working on the building yesterday said he was certain they would find at least twelve more, but this is believed to be too high an estimate.

None of the men reported missing have been heard from, and it is believed that at least eight persons are still buried in the débris. There is no hope of any now in the ruins being alive, so it is safe to say that the death-list will exceed a score.

The west wall of the Willey Building, which has been left standing, was so shaky this morning that it endangered the lives of the rescuers, and about noon it was torn down.

The police and county officials are satisfied that about twenty persons are still in the wreck.

"I have no doubt," said Coroner McDowell, after a consultation with Dr. Sutton, "that twenty-five or thirty more people lie buried in the ruins. Several persons have informed me they saw a large crowd of men run into the alley, which was the next moment filled with a heap of débris twenty-five feet deep.

"I believe such was the case, for it was exemplified when these people rushed into the barber shop to get out of danger. In their endeavor to escape they rushed right into the jaws of death. But another evidence, and more significant than hearsay, is the fact of the hundreds of inquiries being made at the morgue."

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the list of dead had increased to fourteen. Their names as corrected are: Thomas Jones, aged 20; John Hill, colored, aged 14; James McGough, aged 21 years; George Mason; Charles Fitch, aged 15 years; John S. Rogerson, aged 41 years; Samuel Stringer, aged 16 years; Joseph Goehring, aged 16 years; Thomas McKee, about 30 years; John Donnelly, aged about 25 years; Richard Carroll, Leonard Shiffhaun, Samuel Brown Jr., Dr. James L. Reed; Willie Goetman, aged 15 years.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the bodies of Samuel Brown Jr. and an unknown man were found. They were taken to the morgue. Late this afternoon a rumor was current that five women were in the ruins, in the cellar of Weldin's store. However, it was not entirely authentic and could not be tracked to a reliabe source, and it is probable that if such were the case it would have been reported before now. Mr. Mason of Weldin & Co. stated that one of his clerks was missing and that a lady customer whom he was serving at the time had not been heard from, and as they were in the cellar it is probable that they both have been killed.

This afternoon Coroner McDowell impaneled a jury from among the business-men and old residents of the city, and it is proposed to make a searching investigation of the causes leading to the disaster. The jury viewed the bodies at the morgue and then inspected the ruins, after which an adjournment was taken until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, at which time the inquest proper will be commenced.

The storm does not appear to have injured the shipping off the Atlantic to any great extent. The vessels, both transatlantic and coastwise, arriving today did not report any serious mishaps. As the cyclone swept to the southward and eastward, however, vessels off the Florida coast and in the West Indies will, it is thought, have suffered the most.

The body of Willie Goettman, aged 15 years, was recovered at 10 o'clock tonight. Young Goettman was alive several hours after the accident, and talked to the rescuers as late as 9 o'clock last night, but they were unable to locate him, and it is probable that he died from exhaustion. Four bodies were taken from the ruins today, making sixteen so far recovered. The rescuers are still at work and expect to reach Dr. Read's body before morning. Eight persons are still missing, and are believed to be in the wreck. Subscriptions for the benefit of the sufferers by yesterday's horror have been started, and a handsome sum will probably be realized.

At midnight the seventeenth body, that of Charles McKeeowen, packer for Weldin, was found in the rear of the store. His head was mashed to jelly. The work of rescuing is now so well systemized that the clearing away of the débris is being rapidly accomplished. It is thought that the remaining bodies will be secured before morning.

Two more bodies were found in the ruins of the Willey Building at 1:30 this morning. They were crushed beyond recognition, and removed to the morgue.

DAMAGE DONE IN GOTHAM.

New York and Brooklyn Get a Little Taste of the Storm.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The storm which wrought destruction in Pittsburg and Reading Wednesday evening gave the people of New York a whisk of its tail and developed into a young cyclone when it reached Brooklyn. This morning its path was marked by unroofed buildings, broken window panes, demolished fences, and store signs carried in some cases half a mile from their original resting-places. About fifty Brooklyn houses are more or less roofless, while it is difficult to discover a whole window glass in the path of the tornado. The barracks building at the navy-yard suffered most. It was practically destroyed. An exact estimate of the extent of the damages cannot be formed accurately yet, but it is computed that $100,000 will be the limit. This does not include the damage to the Citizens' Gaslight Company's tanks in South Brooklyn, which may or may not have been caused by the cyclone. The company estimates its loss at $80,000. The officers are yet unable to account for the explosion. The signal service officer in this city attempts to account for it. He gives as a reason for the explosion of the gas tanks the sudden descent of the cyclone, which, he thinks, drove the air from around the big tanks. The pressure of air being thus taken from them the expansion of the gas inside was so great that it burst the reservoirs.

More or less damage was done to surrounding property within half a mile of the gas works. Fences were blown down and windows shattered. The greatest outside loss was caused to the frame houses facing the works on Fifth street.

From reports received this morning at police headquarters it appears that the tornado first appeared in Gowanus Creek, in South Brooklyn, and thence whirled along northeast in an almost perfectly straight line, varying in width from 100 to 300 feet. When it reached the navy-yard it was not more than 100 feet wide, and its whole strength was concentrated in this narrow limit. It was accompanied by the rumbling noises of a Western cyclone. So powerful was it that people living in parts of the city which were not damaged felt their houses shake and were scared almost as badly as those who were in the direct path of the terrible wind. Fortunately no one was killed.

The hurricane does not seem to have done any appreciable harm in New Jersey except in New Brunswick. The Orange section was pretty well shaken up, but beyond the uprooting of a few trees and the tangling of the telegraph wires the shake-up was not serious.

Shipping Damaged at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Perhaps in no one locality did the great windstorm of last night and today do so much damage as among the shipping and on the docks. At least twenty-five boats were displaced and many were injured, some even were lifted above the docks and landed on dry land. The water in the harbor rose ten feet and flooded some of the neighboring streets. The propeller J. P. Donaldson, the barge Board of Trade, and schooners C. B. Jones, Hattie Selfinor, and Reindeer are ashore. The dry-docks were flooded, and the propellers Nebraska and Jewett, undergoing repairs, are both sunk. Among the others more or less injured are the Germanic, India, Russia, Grand Traverse, Lackawanna, Scranton, Passaic, and Elma.

The Storm at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 10.—Yesterday's storm was one of the most severe that has visited this section of the country for years. The river was like a swirling whirlpool. The wind had a full sweep up the river, and despite the four-mile current the water was forced back into Lake St. Clair. By 8 o'clock it was so much below the usual level that the Windsor Water-Works ran dry. Fortunately there was no damage done to shipping. Joseph Boell, 15 years old, was struck on the head by a falling limb of a tree and sustained concussion of the brain. He was taken in an unconscious condition to the hospital, where he will probably die.

Heavy Winds in West Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—A terrific wind-storm has been in progress in this vicinity for the last thirty-six hours, the velocity being greater than ever before known. Reports from all directions tell of heavy damage to fences, farm buildings, steamboats, and dwellings. Every railroad train was delayed. An engineer with a train of forty cars refused to cross the bridge over the Ohio at this point, and the trainmen deserted the train. One freight-train was caught in the storm, and the roofs of fifteen cars taken off. Two brakemen named Jones and Tyler were blown off the the cars, Tyler being fatally hurt and Jones badly injured. The wind has now subsided.

Blown from a Bridge.

EASTON, Pa., Jan. 10.—Twenty-five men were on the suspension bridge here last night during the storm when a heavy wire guy-rope was broken, causing the bridge to sway and shake heavily. One of the men, Oscar Wolfram, was blown from the bridge to the canal below, a distance of about eighty feet. He swam to the shore and is now confined to his bed. Two other men caught the railing while going down and held on until the storm passed. The others lay down on the bridge, and had their hands and knees badly bruised and blistered in holding on to the railing.

DR. KATE BUSHNELL AT MADISON.

Preparing to Inaugurate Her Crusade Against the Alleged Dens.

MADISON, Wis, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Dr. Kate Bushnell of northern den fame arrived in the city tonight. She is here to secure legislation providing for the suppression of the alleged dens and the punishment of their keepers.

"No; we contemplate no new enactment," she said, "but rather an amendment to the present defective statute, which is practically ineffective. As the profits are exceedingly large the paltry fine imposed is readily paid and the keeper, unmolested, proceeds with his business until some town or county is running short of revenue, when it will pounce upon them again and the fine is again paid. Now, what we propose is to have the penalty imprisonment for a term of years.

"We shall also seek an amendment making it an offense punishable with imprisonment to entice or detain not only young girls but fallen women as well. Backed by the W. C. T. U., we propose to rid Wisconsin of this infamous business."

The investigation made by Gov. Rusk, Dr. Bushnell said, had been incomplete, and that the Governor's agent had only visited one town, Marinette, and then at a time when he was expected. Her investigation had extended over four months, both in and out of a score of dens, and that she had unerring evidence of the debauchery and crime in Northern Wisconsin dens. Among the possessions of Mrs. Bushnell are several sketches of stockades. Mrs. Bushnell will depart for the East tomorrow for an absence of some months, leaving the desired legislation to be urged by the local W. C. T. U. people.

Miss Bushnell's Stories Exaggerated—Many Charges Are Absolutely False.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 8.—[Milwaukee Sentinel.]—The sensational statements made by Dr. Kate Bushnell of Chicago regarding the dens of Northern Wisconsin are looked upon here as arising either from a desire on her part to gain notoriety or to make money. Gov. Rusk said this morning when asked what he thought of the disclosures coming from Dr. Bushnell that he had every reason to believe that they were without foundation in fact.

"I have left nothing undone to go to the bottom of these alleged iniquities," he said, "and have had not one but several agents at work investigating the localities where these dens exist. I have never been able to find traces of the horrible atrocities that are related by Dr. Bushnell. As near as I have been able to find out there are many abandoned women in the dance houses who are willing enough to tell stories to make any one's blood run cold, but it has always been impossible to verify these accounts. That women are retained against their will in these places is absolutely false. My agents have sought out cases where it was reported that inmates of dance houses could not regain their freedom, but invariably the women declared themselves satisfied to remain, and did not want to leave the places in which they were staying.

"After all the thorough investigations made by myself, and a vast deal of correspondence on the subject, I have been unable to arrive at any other conclusion except that there had been more smoke than fire. Newspaper reports of the condition of affairs have been greatly exaggerated. When it comes to considering this evil I have no doubt it is ten times worse in Chicago and other large cities than it is in the pineries. If anything could have been done, if any cases could have been discovered where the alleged crimes could have been brought home to any one, I should not have stopped till full justice had been dealt out. However, as it is, I am convinced that no such deplorable and infamous condition of affairs exists and that there is no call for interference on the part of the State."

A well-known State official who made personal investigation throughout the localities in which the dens are said to exist spoke in exactly the same vein. He said that he looked into the Marinette dance houses with more especial care, but that he found nothing there to corroborate the stories of cruelty and infamy which had been instilled into the public mind. Speaking of the now far-famed high fences which are supposed to prevent the escape of inmates, he said that they had their origin in motives of decency. The women, so he was informed, were wont to be about the grounds during the summer in the most loose attire and their conduct at times incensed passers-by to such a degree that the keepers of the houses thought best to erect the fences to prevent the arousal of public indignation.

It is reported that Dr. Kate Bushnell and a committee of several women from the W. C. T. U. of Chicago will come to Madison this week and seek to interest the Legislature in a measure to suppress the dance houses. They will endeavor at least to have a committee appointed to hear testimony.

WAUSAU, Wis., Jan. 8.—Chief of Police Young and ex-Chief Hagen emphatically deny the assertions of Dr. Kate Bushnell in the Chicago *Herald* that they ever had anything to do with pursuing girls and assisting in returning them to a den near the city. They say it is an infamous lie. Prosecutions may follow.

Hyde Park.

The local lodge of the Royal Arcanum, Hyde Park Council, No. 532, which is composed of a large number of leading residents, gives a public installation of officers, reception, and ball annually. The affair is always on a liberal scale, and is made quite a society event. Last night Rosalie Music Hall, at South Park, was well filled to witness the annual installation and take part in the subsequent doings. The new officers, who were duly installed, were: Regent, Edgar L. Jayne; Vice-Regent, L. P. Harvey: Past Regent, A. G. Proctor; Orator, Robert H. McMurdy; Secretary, Charles F. Whitmarsh; Collector, Harry L. Miller; Treasurer, J. L. Bennett; Chaplain, the Rev. W. W. Totheroh; Guide, A. H. Beardsley; Warden, G. C. Mallams; Sentry, W. L. Pierce; Trustees, G. L. Warner, M. R. Doty, and W. P. Griswold; Representative, A. G. Proctor; Medical Examiner, Dr. Denslow Lewis. At the conclusion of the installation exercises, which were of some duration, supper was served. Dancing was commenced shortly after the repast and continued until after midnight.

Never Used It.

Every seat in a Woodward avenue car was occupied yesterday morning when a man leaned across the aisle and said to another:

"Beg pardon, sir, but do you chew tobacco?"

"Yes," was the calm reply, as the respondent leaned back and made himself comfortable.

Not another word was said for ten minutes, while a good many winks were passed around. Then the second man produced his box and handed it out with the query:

"Have some?"

"No, thank you—I—never use it!" answered the other as he turned away with a sad look on his face.—*Detroit Free Press.*

No Flattery There.

Boston girl—Uncle Gawge, do you think my photographs do me justice?

Uncle Gawge (critically)—Yes, Emeline; justice without mercy.—*Judge.*

Hurrah! We can now get a first-class liniment for only 25 cents. Salvation Oil.

MEANS DEATH TO TRUSTS.

NO HOPE FOR THEM IF JUDGE BARRETT'S DECISION IS SUSTAINED.

The Whisky Trust Is Organized on the Same Principle as the Sugar Trust—Gen. Pryor Thinks the Court of Appeals Will Sustain Judge Barrett—The Trusts That Will Be Affected by It—General Metropolitan News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Judge Barrett's decision in the Sugar Trust case yesterday is the talk of the town. If it be sustained by the higher courts trusts of all kinds are doomed, for all of them were organized by the surrender of corporate func- illegal and must work the forfeiture of their tions which Judge Barrett expressly says are charters. The Whisky Trust was organized on exactly the same basis as the Sugar Trust. Copies of the articles drawn by Lawyer John E. Parsons for the formation of Havemeyer's giant sugar combination were obtained by the whisky people, and the two trusts are as nearly alike as it was possible to make them. The Whisky Trust people have believed all along that the Sugar Trust was impregnable, and on that idea have based their calculations that they were in no danger of legal interference.

It is understood, of course, that the decision of Judge Barrett does not end the litigation. It is really the opening of a lawsuit that will eventually be passed upon by the United States Supreme Court, and since all the trusts are interested they can be relied upon to pool issues with the sugar men and help bear the burden of expense. The members of the Sugar Trust were in anxious consultation all day. It was given out by them during the afternoon that they intended to go right on as usual, and that the adverse opinion of Judge Barrett did not incommode them in the least; that a stay was to be asked for and obtained at once from some Supreme Court Judge, and that this would tide them over until the Court of Appeals decided the case in their favor.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor, one of the attorneys for the people, smiled and shook his head when he was told this.

"The North River Refinery Company, which was the defendant on trial in this test case," he said, "cannot go right on in face of the decision of Judge Barrett that the corporation shall be dissolved. First, it is ordered that it be perpetually enjoined from exercising any corporate rights, privileges, and franchises; and second, that a receiver for all its property be appointed."

"That will be the course in the present case?"

"Certainly. Every member of the trust has violated the law by entering the combination, and they will all be declared in the same position as the North River Company in due course if the Court of Appeals sustains Judge Barrett, as I have no doubt it will."

"You think most of the other trusts in this state and elsewhere can be broken up as a result of Judge Barrett's decision after the Court of Appeals has sustained it?"

"Yes, I do."

The progress of the case will be watched with interest by all these trusts: American Cotton Seed Oil Trust, Standard Oil Trust, Tin Trust, Central Iron Trust, Bessemer Steel Trust, Cartridge Trust, Cordage Trust, Soap Trust, Linseed Oil Trust, Envelope Trust, Paper Bag Trust, Salt Trust, Crockery Trust, General Steel Trust, Plow Steel Trust, Nail Trust, Coffee Trust, Zinc Trust, Lead Trust, Glass Trust, Rubber Shoe Trust.

The death of the Sugar Trust means death to them.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Duchess of Marlborough Wants $150,000 to Furnish a House.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Duchess of Marlborough, through her counsel, Robert Sewell, applied to Surrogate Ransom today for an order directing the executors of the will of her former husband, Louis C. Hamersley, to pay over to her the sum of $300,000. She states that she needs $150,000 to expend on a house she has purchased in London, and the balance of the money she wants to use in maintaining her position as a Duchess. Mr. Sewell said that the annual income of the estate left by Mr. Hamersley is $350,000, and, whether the will were admitted to probate or not, she was entitled to that money. Surrogate Ransom took the papers and reserved his decision.

Tired of Searching for His Son.

John Hughes, an old miner and soldier, according to his story, from Scranton, Pa., went to the Jefferson Market Court today and asked to be sent to the workhouse, as he was needy and had walked the streets for three days after coming here in fruitless efforts to find his son Robert, who was to get a pension for him. He had served three years. He had been blown up in a mine explosion and had lost an eye. He was sent to the workhouse, and his pension claim will be considered by the Commissioners of Charities.

They Want to Deal in Coffee Futures.

At the annual meeting of the Coffee Exchange today it was shown that during the year just closed 20,997,500 bags of coffee were sold, while the actual deliveries were only 286,500 bags. The margins deposited with the exchange were $17,125,387. A resolution was adopted directing the President to appoint a committee to go to Albany to fight the bill prohibiting dealing in coffee futures.

Expelled from the County Democracy.

Amid great disorder Ald. J. B. Barry was tonight expelled from the County Democracy organization of the Twenty-second Assembly District for having voted with the Tammany Aldermen for President of the board. Red pepper had been scattered on the floor and stove and Barry was accused of having done it. At one time it looked as though he would be roughly handled.

Items.

The Louisville & Nashville directors have declared a stock dividend of 2 per cent.

The revival of "Macbeth" by Mrs. Langtry has been unavoidably delayed until the first inst.

No news has been received of the National steamer Denmark, which left London for this port twenty-two days ago.

The Wabash Railroad case before a Master in Chancery was concluded today. It will next be heard before Judge Gresham in Chicago.

The steamship George Appold of Baltimore, bound for Newport News, from Newport, went ashore at Montauk Point Wednesday. The crew and only passenger on board were saved.

William R. Foster today sent the treasurer of the gratuity fund of the Produce Exchange $50,000. This sum was intended, in part, to reimburse the fund for the $198,000 embezzled by William R. Foster Jr.

Chief Justice Lawrence today granted an order directing the executors of the late Jesse Hoyt to pay Mary Irene Hoyt $10,000. Miss Hoyt in her application for this allowance stated that she wanted it for maintenance and support.

Thomas B. Higgen and Edward H. Reynolds have been appointed conservators of the estate of Charles F. Reynolds of the paint firm of C. T. Reynolds & Co., who was recently adjudged a lunatic. A bond of $1,060,000 is required.

Chigoren, the Russian chess-player, arrived here today from Europe. He will go to Havana to play a match game with Steinitz, the American champion. He will return to this city to attend the chess congress to be held in April.

Thomas H. Burchell, who is one of the youngest men on 'Change, is about to get into a lawsuit with V. K. Stevenson, who claims to have given him the "points" on which he made $7,000 in Cotton-Seed Oil Trust certificates in just ten minutes.

Among the passengers on the steamship Thingvalla, which arrived today from Copenhagen, is Dr. Phil Carl Lumholtz, the Norwegian explorer and traveler, who has lived for the last four years among the savages of Central Australia. He intends traveling through this country.

The United States warship Yantic, which sailed with the Galena for Hayti in December, reached New York tonight. Corporal Rowe died of yellow-fever Jan. 7, while on the way back. Cadets Bristol and Keller, who were afflicted with the disease, are pronounced convalescent.

The Western Woman Seldom Gets Left.

At one of the receptions New-Year's Day there was a little case of rapier thrusting between two ladies.

The daughter of a famous man, who is noted for her aristocratic tendencies, met the wife of a Western official, who was presented.

The latter said: "I have had the pleasure of meeting your father, Miss ——."

"I dare say," replied the younger lady languidly. "Papa, in his position, meets all sorts of people."

The Western lady flushed, and replied like a flash: "I should judge so, especially when he is at home."—*Washington Post.*

Not One of Her Habits.

Sunday-school teacher—Jennie, I hope you don't hang over the gate with any young man.

Jennie—O, no, ma'am.

Sunday-school teacher—I'm glad to hear you say so.

Jennie—No, ma'am; father took down the fence day before yesterday.—*Judge.*

MODEST STATE SENA

NO CROWDING FOR THE B… MITTEES OF THE UPPER …

Candidates Wait for an Invitat… press Their Preferences—Sen… ford's Early Adjournment Bi… —Burke's Measures—Propose… in the Election of Cook Count… sioners—Consolidation of th… Court—Crafts on the Election

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[… There will be no trouble over the … the committees in the Senate, as a… bers feel assured that the allotme… fair and impartial one. The indi… the Senators to the composition of … mittees was such that before the … session of the Senate this afterno… ident announced that the caucus … desired the members to hand in th… and their preferences.

Up to the time of the announcem… President only one member had … his name. This evening quite … complied with the request, how… singular to relate, not one had a… Chairmanship. Senators Pierce, … Gibbs, Greenwood, Rinehart, … gardus, Matthews, and MacMil… modest as the rest, for the reason … been selected to make up the … they will give no opportunity fo… said they took the choice place… content themselves with whateve… after the others have signified th… Being the leaders in the revolt … old régime, propriety necessit… course to prevent any semblanc… they denounced and labored … Such a condition among statesmen … known to exist before in the Illi… lature.

PREFERENCES OF THE SENA…

Senator Johns' preference is th… tee on Appropriations, and if he … that he is willing to take the Ju… is generally conceded, however, th… crest will be assigned to the Co… Appropriations. Besides Senator … ators Hadley and Bassett would … diciary Committee, but if Johns g… priations Hadley will presumabl… Judiciary. Senators Washburn, … and Hogan would be satisfied with … manship of the Revenue Com… their chances are in about the or… The Committee on State Charitie… Griswold.

The talk is that the Railroad … will go to Eckhart, as Senator Pie… Chairman of the Caucus Comm… who was talked of for the plac… delicacy in the premises. He wil… be given his old place on the Fi… mittee. Should Johns get the Ju… mittee Hadley will get the Judic… ment, although John Humphrey … it. MacMillan may get the Co… Education. Bogardus is a farmer … like to be Chairman of the Committ… culture and Drainage, and the Co… Mines and Mining will be given … to Rienhart. Senator Kerrick is … mentioned for prominent places o… mittees on Judiciary and Penal a… atory Institutions. Lehman wo… place on the Committees on App… and Revenue, and Wiles, being a… urer, is desirous of having the Ch… of the Committee on Manufactu… would be particularly satisfied … on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills… favorably considered as the pro… man of the Committee on Edu… health of Senator Gibbs will not s… take a Chairmanship upon an… committee, although he may … do so.

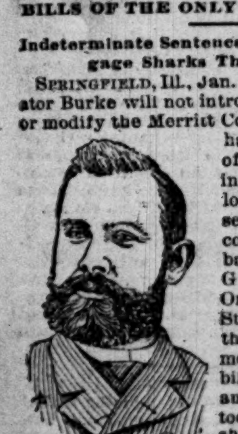
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Indeterminate Sentences and Ch… gage Sharks Their Subj…

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Sp… ator Burke will not introduce a b… or modify the Merritt Conspiracy … has sever… of intere… ingmen t… look after… session. … come from … basket o… General… One is to… State tak… the Linc… ment, as it… bills for … and to ap… todian th… shall be … Union sold… in an Illin…



R. M. BURKE.

The bill was introduced by him … last session, but so late that it … ble to get it through. The State … the salary of the custodian and … an end to the present practice of … cents to see the inside of a mo… virtually belongs to the State. … will be supported in both Ho… members of the Grand Army o… lic.

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The Senator will, at some op… during the early part of the … duce a chattel mortgage measur… its object the protection of the … the frauds who now carry on s… able business.

MATTHEWS IN THE SPEAK…

Elected Over Crafts by the … His Response.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.… The permanent officers of th… duly installed today. Chief Ju… ministered the oath to the mem… tie of Green promptly nomina… Matthews as Speaker. In doin… little characterized Col. Matth… personal friend, who distingu… in the performance of every… field, at the bar, and on the … Merritt bestowed a fulsome e… ton E. Crafts. There was a tw… ritt's eye as he arose and tragic… rise to nominate a candidate … who represents the great prin… tice and truth. We will be he… with the other side of this Hou… to all good and wholesome le… we will take such part in pro… and reducing large appropria… make this General Assembly o… respectable that have been co… nois." The speaker knew t… Col. Matthews, because they … gether in two sessions, and h… been "kind and good."

On the roll-call Lige Hai… Crafts, and was applauded b… ans, who were glad to see hi… the aisle. Col. Matthews rec… to Crafts' 71.

The result had hardly be… when Southworth of McHenr… resolution providing for a c… cort the Speaker to the chair… ing for the enforcement of th… ating smoking in the House. … "Who signed it?" came fro… bers who did not care to have … privilege interfered with. … "It's all right," responded t… Speaker. "The gentlemen wh… will please take the hint." … Col. Matthews was escorted …

DEATH TO TRUSTS.

FOR THEM IF JUDGE BAR- DECISION IS SUSTAINED.

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am.

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m; father took down the terday.—Judge.

MODEST STATE SENATORS.

NO CROWDING FOR THE BEST COMMITTEES OF THE UPPER HOUSE.

Candidates Wait for an Invitation to Express Their Preferences—Senator Crawford's Early Adjournment Bill Defeated—Burke's Measures—Proposed Changes in the Election of Cook County Commissioners—Consolidation of the Supreme Court—Crafts on the Election Law.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—There will be no trouble over the make-up of the committees in the Senate, as all the members feel assured that the allotment will be a fair and impartial one. The indifference of the Senators to the composition of the committees was such that before the close of the session of the Senate this afternoon the President announced that the caucus committee desired the members to hand in their names and their preferences.

Up to the time of the announcement by the President only one member had handed in his name. This evening quite a number complied with the request, however, and, singular to relate, not one had asked for a Chairmanship. Senators Pierce, Washburn, Gibbs, Greenwood, Rinehart, Hagle, Bogardus, Matthews, and MacMillan are as modest as the rest, for the reason that having been selected to make up the committees they will give no opportunity for it to be said they took the choice places, and will content themselves with whatever remains after the others have signified their wishes. Being the leaders in the revolt against the old régime, propriety necessities such a course to prevent any semblance of what they denounced and labored to prevent. Such a condition among statesmen was never known to exist before in the Illinois Legislature.

PREFERENCES OF THE SENATORS.

Senator Johns' preference is the Committee on Appropriations, and if he cannot get that he is willing to take the Judiciary. It is generally conceded, however, that Dr. Secrest will be assigned to the Committee on Appropriations. Besides Senator Johns, Senators Hadley and Bassett would take the Judiciary Committee, but if Johns gets Appropriations Hadley will presumably take the Judiciary. Senators Washburn, Bogardus, and Hogan would be satisfied with the Chairmanship of the Revenue Committee, and their chances are in about the order named. The Committee on State Charities will go to Griswold.

The talk is that the Railroad Committee will go to Eckhart, as Senator Pierce, who is Chairman of the Caucus Committee, and who was talked of for the place, has some delicacy in the premises. He will probably be given his old place on the Finance Committee. Should Johns get the Judicial Committee Hadley will get the Judicial Department, although John Humphrey would like it. MacMillan may get the Committee on Education. Bogardus is a farmer and would like to be Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Drainage, and the Committee on Mines and Mining will be given most likely to Rienhart. Senator Kerrick is favorably mentioned for prominent places on the Committees on Judiciary and Penal and Reformatory Institutions. Lehman would like a place on the Committees on Appropriations and Revenue, and Wiles, being a manufacturer, is desirous of having the Chairmanship of the Committee on Manufactures. Hagle would be particularly satisfied with a place on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills. Sheets is favorably considered as the probable Chairman of the Committee on Education. The health of Senator Gibbs will not allow him to take a Chairmanship upon any important committee, although he may be forced to do so.

IN THE HOUSE.

Speaker Matthews has received a great many applications for Chairmanships, but has not yet had time to give them that consideration which they demand. Fisher of Geneseo is understood to be slated for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Railroads. Allen of Vermilion will be given the Corporations Committee, and by common consent Miller of Stark is accredited to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Judiciary. Nothing will be done until the first of the coming week.

BILLS OF THE ONLY LABOR MEMBER.

Indeterminate Sentences and Chattel Mortgage Sharks Their Subjects.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Senator Burke will not introduce a bill to repeal or modify the Merritt Conspiracy law, but he has several measures of interest to workingmen that he will look after during the session. They will come from the wastebasket of the last General Assembly. One is to have the State take charge of the Lincoln monument, as it pays all the bills for repairing it, and to appoint a custodian therefor who shall be a crippled Union soldier, serving in an Illinois regiment.



R. M. BURKE.

The bill was introduced by him during the last session, but so late that it was impossible to get it through. The State is to pay the salary of the custodian and thereby put an end to the present practice of charging 25 cents to see the inside of a monument that virtually belongs to the State. The measure will be supported in both Houses by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES.

Another measure to be introduced by Senator Burke is the McClaughry bill. In sentencing criminals to the penitentiaries no time is named by the court, and if, after a period of imprisonment, the prisoner gives evidence of having reformed he is released and required to report at stated intervals to the authorities. One important feature of the bill provides for the manufacture in the penitentiaries of clothing and other articles needed at the other State institutions. The bill was introduced in the Senate last year by Senator Burke and found quite a number of supporters. A law of similar character is in successful operation in Ohio, and the reference to the success of the State account system at the penitentiaries in the Governor's message today caused Senator Burke to believe that the bill will become a law this session.

The Senator will, at some opportune time during the early part of the session, introduce a chattel mortgage measure having for its object the protection of the people from the frauds who now carry on such a profitable business.

MATTHEWS IN THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR.

Elected Over Crafts by the Party Vote—His Response.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The permanent officers of the House were duly installed today. Chief Justice Craig administered the oath to the members. Doolittle of Green promptly nominated Col. A. C. Matthews as Speaker. In doing so Mr. Doolittle characterized Col. Matthews as an old personal friend, who distinguished himself in the performance of every duty, in the field, at the bar, and on the bench. Tom Merritt bestowed a fulsome eulogy on Clayton E. Crafts. There was a twinkle in Merritt's eye as he arose and tragically said: "I rise to nominate a candidate for Speaker who represents the great principles of justice and truth. We will be here to take part with the other side of this House in regard to all good and wholesome legislation, and we will take such part in promoting reform and reducing large appropriations as will make this General Assembly one of the most respectable that have been convened in Illinois." The speaker knew the gentleman, Col. Matthews, because they had served together in two sessions, and he had always been "kind and good."

On the roll-call Lige Haines voted for Crafts, and was applauded by the Republicans, who were glad to see him located over the aisle. Col. Matthews received 79 votes to Crafts' 71.

The result had hardly been announced when Southworth of McHenry introduced a resolution providing for a committee to escort the Speaker to the chair, and also asking for the enforcement of the rules prohibiting smoking in the House.

"Who signed it?" came from some members who did not care to have their smoking privilege interfered with.

"It's all right," responded the Temporary Speaker. "The gentlemen who are smoking will please take the hint."

Col. Matthews was escorted to the Speaker's chair. Col. Matthews asked the hearty coöperation of the members of the body. On his part he promised exact fairness, so far as he was able to understand it, and he hoped a like fairness would be extended to him. "The conviction has been burned into me," he continued, "by the tumult of the Civil War and confirmed by the quiet recollection of many years that the Republican party is the embodiment of loyalty and economy. I recognize the truth that the Legislature of Illinois is a factor in the conservation of these elements of good government. Upon the Republican majority of this House in a large measure rests the responsibility of our legislation. With your assistance I hope to bear my part of the burden as becomes one who has at heart the best interests of this great Commonwealth. The best legislator is he who serves best the interests of the people and economy without reference to party affiliation."

Clerk Reeve and his assistant then took charge, and the House took a recess.

FOR A TWO-CENT FARE ON RAILROADS

Stephenson Introduces His Resolution in the Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Senator Stephenson had placed on the calendar today the time-honored resolution for two-cent fares. It read as follows:

WHEREAS, The diversity of population in the State of Illinois is now about as great as that of the State of New York where railroad fare in that State was reduced to two cents per mile; and

WHEREAS, Railroads in this State sell 1,000-mile tickets to any one at the rate of two cents per mile, and through tickets from terminal points at the same rate; and

WHEREAS, It is great injustice that persons should be carried by the same railroad in the same cars and on the same seat at different rates of fare; and

WHEREAS, This great injustice falls entirely on our own people, the local traveling public, who by their energy in building up the country have furnished the freight, the source of greatest profit, to these railroads; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the Senate be requested to appoint a committee of three, who shall be and they are hereby empowered to send for the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners and such other persons and papers as to them may seem necessary, and examine said persons under oath, power to administer oaths being hereby conferred on said committee, and report to this Senate what reasons, if any, have prevented said Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners from, in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, reducing railroad fare in this State to 2 cents per mile to the local traveling public; and that they further report whether or not it is practicable to reduce railroad fare in this State, and if so, to what rate it should be reduced, and what legislation, if any, is necessary to carry into effect their report, and to this end they may employ a stenographer.

CHANGE IN THE ELECTION LAWS.

Crafts Will Introduce a Number of Amendments.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Clayton E. Crafts has some amendments to the Election law in force in Chicago and several of the Cook County towns and East St. Louis which he will introduce in the House some of these days. One of them will be an amendment to the General Election law, providing that no person in Illinois can vote unless he has been previously registered. Crafts proposes to have the present law amended so as to have three or four days of registration. "There are several other changes," said he this afternoon, "which I think should be made, and one of them is the adoption of the Ohio provision, which allows a man to vote if he will make affidavit that he was absent the days of registration."

"Do you favor the preserving of the ballots?"

"I do not think election contests should be encouraged, as frequently they are without reason. What we want is better judges, and then it will matter little whether ballots are saved or destroyed. I hope to see the new Election law extended throughout the State if we can devise a way to reduce the cost of enforcing it."

TO RELIEVE THE APPELLATE COURT.

Gen. Thomas' Bill Introduced in the Senate—Other Measures.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Several bills were thrown into the Senate hopper this morning. Gen. Thomas leads off with three bills. One is to amend the act in regard to Appellate Courts so as to empower the Supreme Court to call any Appellate Court not pressed with business to the assistance of the Appellate Court of Cook County, which is now laboring under an accumulation of cases. The second is to amend the act enabling religious societies to acquire title to property. Under the present law societies are limited to five acres. Julius Rosenburg of Lake View has presented a Jewish society of that town with twenty acres for burial purposes, and they desire to remove their dead from the present cemetery to the new one, which is a little further west. The third of Senator Thomas' bills is to repeal that clause upon the statute books which requires that two-thirds of the directors or trustees of colleges shall be residents of the State.

Senator Bassett introduced a bill by which townships containing cities and towns shall give to road commissioners control only of that portion of road and bridge fund raised outside of the city or town.

TALK OF AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

Senator Crawford's Resolution Temporarily Defeated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Senator Crawford was defeated on his adjournment resolution, which he called up this morning and sought to have made a special order for Jan. 23.

Senator Washburn moved to amend by making it a special order for the first Monday in April. He was in favor of an early adjournment and a shortening of the session, but he thought it unwise upon the second day of the session to fix the date of final adjournment before the Governor's message had been read, and before it was known what the work of the session would be.

Senator Crawford in support of his motion said that other States equally as important as this limited their sessions to ninety days, and still others provided that after sixty days the members should not draw pay. If the present session was shortened to the time set in his resolution it would save to the State from $60,000 to $70,000. The fixing of a day would expedite matters and more work would be done than if the session was allowed to drag along for an indefinite period. Furthermore it was inconsistent with their professional duties and did not evidence to the people that they were really in favor of economy to put off consideration of the subject till so late a time as the first Monday in April.

The amendment carried upon call of the ayes and noes, the Democrats voting against it to widen the breach among the Republicans. The resolution as amended was adopted, and before the announcement of the vote Crawford changed his vote to aye and gave notice of a motion to reconsider. Later on there will be an agreement between the Republicans of both Houses to force an early adjournment if possible.

THE SUPREME COURT AT ONE PLACE.

A Likelihood That the Movement Will Succeed at This Session.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—A bill to consolidate the Supreme Court is to be introduced in a few days, and there is a strong probability that it will pass. The Supreme Judges have urged the passage of a bill to this effect upon different occasions. The bill met with such opposition at previous sessions that it has never succeeded in passing either branch. The lawyers in the Senate and a large number in the House, having become convinced of the importance of consolidation, will attempt to put it through. The bill will originate in the Senate, and there will be a little contention as to the location, some advocating Chicago and others Springfield. The expense to the State that must necessarily attend the purchase and fitting up of a building in Chicago will be urged as an objection to taking it there, and the further objection will be raised that attorneys from the central and southern portions of the State will have too far to go. The fact that the rooms at the Capitol now used by the court are adequate for all purposes and the proximity of the State Law Library to the Judges and attorneys will be a strong inducement in favor of Springfield. If the measure passes there are good reasons for believing that the court will be located here, though the fight over the location of the State Fair here may jeopardize if not defeat it.

SEATING OF THE HOUSE MEMBERS.

Haines' Appeals for Harmony Are Heard—Where Cook County Men Sit.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—In the drawing of seats in the House today 'Lige Haines evinced a disposition to avoid discord. Converse of Sangamon wanted all of sixty members and over to be allowed to select their seats, but Haines created considerable merriment by declaring: "I think it's best to have harmony. I have discovered a point in the resolution of this gentleman from Sangamon County that may create ill-feeling." When the drawing came, later in the day, Walsh and Buckley of Cook through a freak of fortune were left out. Clerk Reeve drew the names of members from a hat, and when he got through Walsh, with evident chagrin, appealed to the Speaker to provide him with a seat, as he had not been called. As there was only one seat left, away over near the cloak-room on the Democratic side, Walsh had to take it. Martin Miller of Stark, Lige Haines, Cooley of Knox, and Cochennour of Richland took what seats they desired by general consent. Haines will be almost exactly in the centre of the house, and immediately to his left is O'Donnell of Cook. Crafts is to the right of the clerk, in the front row. Tom Merritt, Capt. Farrell, and Brown of La Salle have grouped themselves on the extreme right. Hayes, Sundelius, and Whitehead of Cook are in together, in the third row on the Republican side, near Miller of Stark, who has his old seat. Baker of Cook sits next to him. Miller, Hoppin, and Monaghan are together across the aisle from Hayes, Sundelius, and Whitehead.

IN NO RUSH TO READ THE MESSAGE.

The Revenue Portion Alone Attracts Much Attention from Legislators.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Governor's message was placed upon the desks of the Senators this afternoon, and was read in part by the Secretary. It will be read in the House tomorrow, and will be about all that will be done during the day, as a great many of the members are preparing to visit their homes for a few days, and will leave on the morning trains.

An attempt to obtain an expression of opinion from the members upon the message developed the fact that few had read it. The only important feature dwelt upon in the minds of a number was the revenue question, which will probably be considered in the near future. The present revenue law is held by some of the members to be about as good as that of any other State if it is enforced, and it would be difficult to remedy certain evils, they say, without creating others that would be equally as bad. The penalty to be enforced against Assessors failing to do their duty is to their mind about all that is required to make the law reasonably effective.

COOK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Some Changes Proposed in Their Manner of Election.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Some Cook County Republicans are considering the advisability of changing the law passed at the last session relating to the election of County Commissioners. Several informal conferences have been held recently, and fault has been found with the law because it requires the election annually of the entire County Board.

Commissioner Frank Blair, who was here today, thinks it would be better if only half of the board was elected each year, and there is a probability that the provision by which the Chairman of the board is elected on the general ticket may be changed, because of the possible contingency that a man might be elected President and yet fail of election as a Commissioner.

GENERAL SPRINGFIELD NEWS.

Holding Off the Appointment of Trustees for the Industrial Home for the Blind.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Ex-Representatives Charles O'Connor and M. J. Dwyer of Chicago had a conference today with Gov. Oglesby, and sought to impress upon him the necessity for appointing the Trustees of the Industrial Home for the Blind at Chicago. The measure passed at the last session, with an appropriation of $100,000 to be used in the purchase of grounds and the necessary buildings. The bill became a law without the Governor's signature, but he has all along neglected to appoint the trustees, and thereby the object of the bill has been defeated. The Governor left the impression that he would still decline to take action in the case. The failure of the Governor to make the appointments will require another appropriation to be made at this session, and the advocates of the measure have hopes that Gov. Fifer will make the bill operative by appointing the trustees.

ROUTINE OF THE SENATE.

Aside from the Stephenson railroad and Crawford adjournment resolution the session of the Senate was devoid of interest today. The President appointed as pages Liford Cooper, Bernie Henkle, H. S. Knauer, Henry Hargrave, Luke Brooks, and George Ross. The number will not be increased during the session. At the afternoon session the House by its clerk notified the Senate that it had organized and had passed a joint resolution for a joint assembly of the two Houses to canvass the returns of the vote of the State officers. Before concurring in the resolution the Governor's message was received, read, and the subjects upon which it treated referred to appropriate committees.

ECONOMY'S RULE BEGINS EARLY.

The Republican steering committee in the House has started in to prevent the reckless employment of janitors and clerks, who perform little if any work and draw from $2 to $3 a day. Some resolutions were put through today providing for the appointment of a committee on rules of which the Speaker is to be Chairman, and for appointment of ten pages, five policemen, and a Speaker's secretary. The Speaker was also authorized to appoint a Chaplain, the Democrats voting against it.

THE KANKAKEE INSANE ASYLUM.

The biennial report of the trustees and officers of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee shows that July 1, 1888, there were 1,609 inmates, of whom 979 were males and 630 females. Of the number admitted, 34 per cent recovered their normal mental condition. The estimate for the ordinary expenses the next two years is $240,000 per annum, and about $100,000 in addition is asked of the Legislature for additional buildings, improvements, furniture, implements, etc.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INAUGURATION.

Monday the newly-elected State officers will be inaugurated. Today the House passed a resolution appointing a committee to notify them officially of their election. Messrs. White of Whiteside, Sundelius and Crafts of Cook, Paddock of Kankakee, and Merritt of Marion were designated as a committee to make all arrangements for the inauguration.

Candidates for Railroad Commissioner.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Mr. Isaac N. Phillips, the law partner of Joseph W. Fifer, Governor-elect, will be a candidate for Railway and Warehouse Commissioner. B. F. Funk of this city is also a candidate. Mr. Phillips has for fifteen years been intimately associated with the Governor-elect, professionally and socially. He is at present Master in Chancery and Treasurer of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal.

WOOL-GROWERS DEMAND MORE TARIFF.

Action of the National Association at Its Washington Meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The National Wool-Growers' Association met here today. Officers were elected as follows: President, John McDowell, Washington, Pa.; Vice-President, Col. William Black, Texas; Treasurer, I. H. Wallace, Missouri; Secretary, J. H. Kirkpatrick, California.

Resolutions were adopted "that while Congress maintains the general policy of protection, wool-growers and wool-manufacturers in the United States have a right to demand that the duties on wool and on woolen and worsted goods shall be adjusted and maintained so as to secure to them the American market." The National Convention protested against some of the provisions of the Senate substitute for the Tariff bill so far as they relate to or affect wool. The industry would continue to decline unless better provisions for its maintenance are adopted than those now proposed. A committee of seven will be appointed to formulate such a schedule of tariff duties for wool as may be deemed just and necessary and to present the same to the Finance Committee of the Senate and urge its adoption. It may confer with manufacturers if necessary.

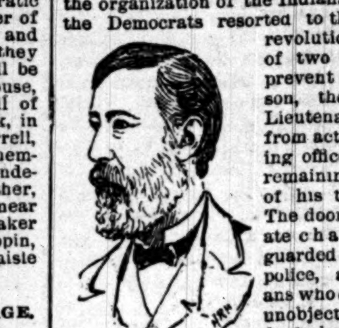
Immediate and definite legislation is asked, and an extra session of Congress is demanded if nothing is done with the tariff at this session. The following were appointed as the committee provided for by the resolutions: Columbus Delano of Washington, D. C., Judge William Lawrence of Ohio, Messrs. Black of Texas, Hutchinson of Wisconsin, Cossitt of New York, Chapman of Vermont, and Kirkpatrick of California.

ROBERTSON IS KEPT OUT.

NOT ALLOWED INSIDE THE SENATE CHAMBER AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The Democrats Repeat Their Old Tactics on the Lieutenant Governor—Washburn Gains Two Votes—Heating Cars by Steam Declared Impracticable in Michigan—Dakota to Have Two Constitutional Conventions—The North Carolina Senatorial Contest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—In the organization of the Indiana Senate today the Democrats resorted to the lawless and revolutionary tactics of two years ago to prevent Col. Robertson, the Republican Lieutenant Governor, from acting as presiding officer during the remaining four days of his term of office. The doors to the Senate chamber were guarded by a force of police, and Republicans who could not show unobjectionable credentials as members of the Senate or as representatives of the press were denied admission, but the gallery and corridors were packed with Democrats.



ROBERT S. ROBERTSON.

When Col. Robertson appeared at the entrance of the Senate chamber the outside guard, a man named Bulger, who was chosen by the Democrats for the same duty two years ago, stopped him.

"I wish to go in," said the Lieutenant Governor.

"Have you a ticket?" inquired the guard.

"I have not, but I am President of the Senate and demand admission."

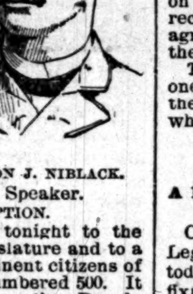
"You can't have it. Please stand back and make room for the gentlemen with tickets."

The Lieutenant Governor made no attempt to forcibly enter. He was surrounded by a crowd of indignant friends, who threatened to break open the doors, but the Lieutenant Governor advised them not to resort to violence. He remained standing at the door and gave to a friend a communication to be handed Senator Johnson, the Republican leader, inside the Senate Chamber, stating that he was at the entrance ready to fulfill the duties of presiding officer of the Senate, but was denied admission.

Inside the Senate Chamber Judge Mitchell, the only Democratic Judge of the Indiana Supreme Court, in compliance with the command of his party's caucus, soon after 10 o'clock called the Senate to order. Auditor Carr stepped forward and said that as the Lieutenant Governor, the legal presiding officer, was at the doors of the Senate he believed it would be usurpation of power for him to take part in the organization of the body.

Senator Johnson read the communication he had received from Lieut. Gov. Robertson. He proposed a resolution demanding his admittance and declared it carried. At the same time the Democrats were rushing through the formalities of organization by taking the oath of office and electing a President of the body—Senator Cox. The Republicans protested against the proceedings at every step as illegal, and would take no part in them. The swearing in of Cox as President of the Senate was denounced as "a miserable farce and a usurpation of authority," but the tactics agreed upon in the caucus were fully carried out. Several times the doorkeeper attempted to suppress Senator Johnson, but he would not be suppressed. Senator Dresser of Lafayette was also threatened, but could not be frightened.

When a resolution was proposed by the Democrats thanking Judge Mitchell for the services he had rendered in the organization of the Senate Mr. Dresser denounced Mitchell's part in the proceedings as President as "unwarranted usurpation of authority." The Democrats ordered that his words should be taken down for future action. The stormy session ended after an hour in adjournment until tomorrow.



MASON J. NIBLACK.

The organization of the House was peaceful and uninteresting. Mason J. Niblack was elected Speaker.

GOV. GRAY'S RECEPTION.

Gov. Gray gave a reception tonight to the members of the Indiana Legislature and to a large number of the prominent citizens of Indianapolis. The guests numbered 500. It was expected that Gen. Hovey, the Republican Governor-elect, would be present, but he failed to arrive from Washington.

HOVEY ON HIS WAY FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Gov.-elect Hovey of Indiana left Washington at 7:40 o'clock tonight for Indianapolis. He expects to hand his resignation as a Representative in Congress to Gov. Gray Saturday, so that a special election may be called to fill the vacancy. It is the understanding among a number of Indianians in Washington that the candidates who were opposed to each other in Gen. Hovey's district during the last election will again be put forward by their parties.

TWO CENT FARE ON MICHIGAN ROADS.

The Railway Companies Will Not Oppose the Measure—Steam Heat in Cars.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The big railroad corporations will not oppose the Two-Cent Mile Fare bill. One of the State departments has corresponded with the largest companies, and it has leaked out that it will not oppose the measure. They have already agreed among themselves that it will be more satisfactory than the present system. If the two-cent bill becomes a law the companies will charge two cents at all times and will discontinue all holiday week and excursions and reduced rate tickets.

A bill was introduced in the Senate today for the repeal of the act of 1887, which provides that after Nov. 1, 1888, every railroad company shall make effective provision against the burning of passenger cars. All the trunk lines and nearly every railroad company in the State have signed a memorial declaring that the act is impracticable and unnecessary. The only way it can be complied with, they say, is to absolutely abolish stoves and all other appliances for heating cars. It is impracticable because long trains on heavy grades and frosty tracks cannot make time if steam heat is used, and this they claim is more dangerous than fuel on account of the danger of scalding. The Commissioner of Railroads, after examining the subject carefully, is unable to find any system of heating that he will approve that will comply with the law and yet be effective to keep passengers comfortable and enable trains to make time. The law will probably be repealed.

The hardest fought and shrewdest lobbied law passed by the Legislature four years ago was one providing that a minority of stockholders in corporations were entitled to representation. Senator Gorman today introduced a bill to repeal this law.

The old schoolbook war will also be resumed. Representative Tyrrell has a bill providing for a uniform system of text books throughout the State.

President Ball of the Senate gave notice of a bill to reimburse the butterine manufacturers whose plants were made worthless by a law passed a few years ago.

Representative Randall is after sleeping-car quarters and has a bill to regulate charges in parlor, chair, and sleeping cars.

Yesterday a resolution was adopted providing for a joint committee to scrutinize the constitutionality of all laws passed. The Senate decided today that this would only further complicate matters, and pulled back its committee.

The Michigan Electoral College will meet next Monday instead of February, as heretofore. A bill to have the college meet the second Monday in January was passed by the Senate today, and will be rushed through the House, signed by the Governor, and given immediate effect.

TWO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Dakota Measures for Statehood—The Gross Earnings Tax on Railroads.

BISMARCK, Dak., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—A number of important bills were introduced in the Legislature today. One in the House provides for the reconvening of the Constitutional Convention for South Dakota to consider the question of changing the name and boundaries of the proposed State of South Dakota. It gives the convention power to make all provision for the election of a State Legislature and State officers. This bill contemplates that the same delegates who acted in the first convention shall be the delegates in the next. A bill was also introduced in the Council providing for a Constitutional Convention to be held in Bismarck April 30 to prepare a Constitution for the proposed State of North Dakota.

In the House action is being taken to relieve Dakota of the reputation which she has gained for divorces and for being the asylum of eloping and runaway couples. It extends the time of residence required before action for divorce can be brought from ninety days to one year.

The bill of greatest interest to the railroad interests of the country, and especially to the manipulators in Wall street, is the one introduced in the Council repealing the gross earnings tax, which imposes a tax of 2 per cent on the companies doing business in the Territory. The object of repealing this law is to force the companies to pay taxes on their lands, which in the case of the Northern Pacific would this year be over $500,000. The Northern Pacific claims that its land is exempt from taxation by Congressional enactment, but the recent decision of the court is against the company. The farmers having control of the Legislature, they will endeavor to push bills which will exact more taxes from the railroad corporations, but it is believed by the conservative members that before the session ends the radicals will be in the minority.

WASHBURN MEN ARE JUBILANT.

A Gain of Two Votes Adds to Their Enthusiasm—Caucus Talk.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Washburn forces are increasing in number and, as a consequence, in enthusiasm. Two votes were added to the list yesterday, and the friends of the Minneapolis man are jubilant over the outlook. Senator Finseth is one of the late accessions to the Washburn ranks. The Senator is the leader among the Scandinavian legislators, and has great influence among them.

The Washburn men insist upon a caucus, the Senate men have already been appointed, and Mr. Benson will probably soon announce the House committee. These two committees will confer and arrange the details of the caucus. It will probably be held the 15th inst. The first ballot must be taken on or before the 18th, as the law specifies. The number of votes claimed for the man of Minneapolis is 65. A number will probably vote for Nelson and Strait on the first ballot by way of compliment to these gentlemen. But those who vote that way are for the most part favorable to Washburn's candidacy, and will vote for the latter on the second and subsequent ballots.

TALK OF DARK HORSES.

The idea of either of the Pillsburys as a dark horse is hooted at by those who know them best. They are avowed Washburn men. Thomas Lowry continues to be suggested as a dark horse by the Sabin followers. But Lowry, like the Pillsburys, is a Washburn man, and himself does not want to be Senator. He has too many big business enterprises on hand.

While the Sabin men say that they are anxious to go into caucus and will abide by the result, there is an opinion prevalent that if they do not elect their candidate at first they will employ any tactics necessary to delay the business of the Legislature, if thereby they can gain any advantage, no matter how small. It is also confidently asserted by those who are best acquainted with the methods the Sabin men have adopted that they may bolt the caucus, even though they may agree to go into it. The Sabin men are not giving out any figures as to the Senator's strength.

GRAIN FOR NEEDY FARMERS.

A bill was introduced in the Senate today to provide seed wheat for the Minnesota farmers whose crops were ruined by frost or hail in the northern part of the State. The bill provides for the appropriation of $100,000 to be advanced to the farmers. All applications for relief are to be made prior to March 1, and they are to be made through Town Clerks to County Auditors. Each applicant is to give a statement of the amount of damage he has suffered and the number of acres he proposes to grow this year. County Commissioners will then act as purchasing and distributing agents. The outside allowance to any applicant is $100 worth, and the amount furnished is to be refunded. The obligation to refund this constitutes a first lien on the crop of next year. The farmers who receive the wheat will be required to sign agreements to repay the State, and a copy of these will be filed with the State Auditor.

The first bill introduced in the House was one to compel insurance companies to pay the full amount of the losses on property which has been destroyed by fire.

TELEPHONE CHARGES IN OHIO.

A Bill to Fix Rates Passed by the Lower House of the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Legislature tackled the telephone monopoly today, and the House passed the Clark bill, fixing the rental of 'phones at $3 per month, and $2.50 per month where more than one instrument is used. The telephone people say they will withdraw their instruments and close the exchange here if the bill is passed by the Senate.

FROM VARIOUS STATE CAPITALS.

The Republican State Ticket Elected by the Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 10.—Both houses of the Legislature met in joint session this afternoon to elect State officers, an election by the people having failed, no one having received a majority of the votes cast. Following is the result of the balloting: Governor, M. G. Bulkely (Rep.), 159; Luson B. Morris (Dem.), 95. Lieutenant-Governor, Samuel E. Merwin (Rep.), 166; John S. Kirkham (Dem.), 92. Secretary of State, Jay Walsh (Rep.), 166; Henry A. Bishop (Dem.), 94. Treasurer, E. S. Henry (Rep.), 164; J. G. Martin (Dem.), 92. Controller, John B. Wright (Rep.), 158; Nicholas Staub (Dem.), 93. Messrs. Bulkely, Merwin, Walsh, Henry, and Wright were declared duly elected. Later in the day Gov. Bulkely was inaugurated with imposing ceremonies.

Ransom Claims Sufficient Votes.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—There is no abatement in the excitement manifested in the election of a Senator. The hardest work ever known here is being done, and the various candidates—Matt Ransom, S. B. Alexander, T. J. Jarvis, and A. M. Waddell—are all on the ground. The Democratic Senatorial caucus will be held next Tuesday night. Ransom's friends assert tonight that he has sixty-five votes pledged to him, sixty being necessary to nominate. It is said that not only is A. S. Merriman a candidate, but that Charles M. Steadman and Gov.-elect Daniel C. Fowle are not averse to the Senatorial prize falling their way. Mention is also made of Gov. A. M. Scales as a possible candidate.

Mr. Fifer Changes His Plans.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 10.—Gov.-elect Fifer was to have gone to Springfield with his family today, but made a change of plan, and will not leave until Monday morning, and will arrive in Springfield in time for the inauguration.

Legislative Notes.

After listening to Gov. Hoard's message the Wisconsin Legislature adjourned until next Tuesday.

The House and Senate of the West Virginia Legislature met yesterday, but did not do any business as a deadlock in the Senate could not be broken. It is rumored that the deadlock will continue for some time. The Republicans say the deadlock will not be broken until proceedings in court will have been abandoned by the Democrats.

Grievances on the Southern Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—Grand Master F. P. Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen arrived today from the East. Sargent met Chief Arthur shortly after his arrival, and the two, with the local Grievance Committee, held a conference, at which the alleged unjust treatment of engineers and firemen by Division Master Mechanic Ryan of the Atlantic Division of the Southern Pacific Railroad was discussed at length, and a detailed report of many complaints brought against Ryan was prepared. Another conference will be held tomorrow.

Miscellaneous Fires.

The Town of Coffin, Ill., had a $4,000 fire yesterday.

Fire in Shreveport, La., yesterday did damage to the extent of $75,000.

The buggy-top factory of Fockler Bros. at Dubuque, Ia., was burned yesterday. Loss about $30,000.

During a small fire at Nebraska City, Neb., Wednesday night Peter Grass, owner of property, and two firemen were seriously burned.

At Bradford, Pa., last night three business blocks were burned and ten business places gutted. The losses aggregate $25,000 and are partially covered by insurance.

CUPID IS AFTER AN ANN ARBOR MAN.

Mr. Babcock of Michigan the Target of Innumerable Arrows.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Mr. James S. Babcock, who does business here and votes in Chicago, might at this moment, if he himself and the law of the land had been agreeable, be the husband of 100 wives. But that Mr. Babcock is still a bachelor is no fault of the law of the land. He has four years of grace yet, and the suit of none of his admirers has been sufficiently ardent to change his determination to enjoy them. In view of this, and the impossibility of replying to their addresses individually, Mr. Babcock has issued the following circular letter to some hundreds of ladies scattered about the country who insist on marrying him:

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 9, 1889.—*Dear Mesdames:* My thanks to the marriageable ladies of the City of the Straits, also of Port Huron, Lansing, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and New York, for the high compliments paid to an humble person like myself by those who "kindly sympathize and propose a change of state" on the all important subject dear to every mind—that is, "matrimony." They "are perfectly willing to consummate a bargain at once," as one letter says. In all kindness, let me say that I have placed your letters of offers, with photos, on file, and will consider each one's claims and accomplishments. I must have a little time to consider so important a subject, as you make known your desire with so abrupt and sudden avowal, and are offended, and hurt, and indignant perhaps that I do not respond at once to a "love that I never suspected. Doubtless my extreme diffidence would have kept me in the ranks of the benedicts for many months to come had not kind fortune relieved me of the necessity of "popping the question" myself but have the same "popped at me." Wishing all a happy New-Year, especially those of Detroit, I remain sincerely yours,

J. S. BABCOCK.

PURELY A QUESTION OF SENTIMENT.

It must not be imagined for a moment that the clause in the will of the late Luther James bequeathing to his nephew, James S. Babcock, $500,000 on condition that he marry within five years from date has influenced the action of the ladies in question, though, to be sure, this interesting fact has been published and republished by every newspaper in the United States and Canada; it is purely a question of sentiment. The dear girls have noticed that Mr. Babcock has a "kind, open countenance, the index to a noble nature"; that he is "universally well spoken of as a young man of good habits and sterling principle"; that he has "arrived at an age when a good wife will be a blessing to him"; that he "needs some kind, affectionate heart to shield him from the schemes of designing women."

The disinterestedness of Mr. Babcock's correspondents is touching and beautiful. But he is a gentleman of chivalrous instincts, and will give up neither letters nor photographs to gratify the rude curiosity of the public. Moreover he has received numerous letters from married ladies (let their husbands be warned in time!), one of whom expresses the sentiments of the others in the following strain:

Dear, Dear Mr. Babcock: I feel that I can trust to the native nobility of your character, and yet—yes, for the protection of my weak sex I must write what is in my mind. Have pity on the thoughtless but well meaning young creatures who have communicated to you the state of their affections through the medium of pen and paper. Do not take advantage of their indiscretion to make them the laughing stock of the World. Do not, I beg of you, give up their letters for publication—I should never cease blushing for my sex. In case you should happen to visit —— I shall be pleased to have you call. Sincerely,

MRS. —— ——.

Mr. Babcock is a pleasant-appearing gentleman of medium hight and weight, aged about 45. He and his mother have apartments at the Franklin House. Mr. Babcock acknowledges that his mother has more than once stood between him and capture. When a personal applicant for the position of Mrs. Babcock is unpleasantly persistent, Mrs. Babcock, mére, enters the field and the enemy is forced to retreat. The discussion of these experiences affords mother and son the means of keeping ennui perpetually at a considerable distance.

THEY KEEP THE FIRES GOING.

"When my uncle's will was published," said Mr. Babcock, "we were at Waukesha, Wis., where we go every summer and are pretty well known. The next day I had six offers of marriage. Before the week was out I had offers from every State in the Union and some from Canada. On the third day my eyesight failed me and I had to stop reading them. When we left at the beginning of cold weather we brought with us a big box full of letters containing proposals of marriage."

"How many do you think there were altogether?"

"My, I couldn't tell. You see, toward the last I got to throwing them into a box unread, and when the mornings began to get cool, and this box standing near the stove, it was quite natural that some should get mixed up with the kindling wood."

The papers chronicled the date of Mr. Babcock's arrival in Chicago and there he found a few dozen letters awaiting him. But they were as nothing to the deluge which greeted his return to Ann Arbor. The clerk of the hotel brought them up-stairs every morning by the armful. Many of them bore special delivery stamps and were of the most urgent character. One such came from somewhere in Iowa and concluded:

I am a poor girl and take in washing for my living, but I am a good housekeeper. I can cook, sew, wash, iron, make beds, sweep, and dust the furniture. I don't know any fine accomplishments, but I will learn them for your sake, and will make you a good wife. Address —— ——, Lock Box 612.

"The idea," said Mr. Babcock, "of a poor girl who takes in washing putting on a special-delivery stamp and having a lock box at the post-office!"

A number of letters came from girls studying at the colleges. But the most original scheme of all was that of a lady who wrote just before leaving Ann Arbor for the South. Her niece was in the college. She was a beautiful girl of 19, and when of age she would have $10,000. The young lady's charms were described in language glowing enough to melt a heart of stone, though that heart should inhabit the bosom of a bachelor with $500,000. The writer did not stop here. She left the young lady in Mr. Babcock's charge, and implored him to become her guardian.

"I have kept carefully out of the way of this young lady," said Mr. Babcock.

The rich bachelor's collection of photographs contains some lovely specimens; also some that are not so lovely. A languorous reminiscence of problametical charms which may have appealed to the heart of some susceptible, not overfastidious male person before the war came from a Southern State. The language of the accompanying letter was tropical. A month later the lady sent an actress' photograph—one of the kind that is printed by thousands and displayed in tobacconists' windows—on the back of which she wrote:

Mr. Babcock: I send you a better likeness that you might feast your eyes upon and grow wondrous that Alabama contains so much loveliness. And then our hearts down here—they are so sympathetic; so kind; so true; and so warm. The sun shines right into them, and the heat lasts always; our climate is such they never cool off. And then they are so loving . . . but then—
"Man's love is of man's life a thing apart;
'Tis a woman's whole existence."

A CLOSE SHAVE.

Not long ago a young woman came here from Grand Rapids with the firm intention of becoming Mrs. Babcock or knowing the reason why. She took a seat in the parlor and sent the clerk to inform Mr. Babcock that she must see him at once on important business. Mr. Babcock does business with a great many people. Some of them are women. He went down to the parlor, and the lady wept on his coat sleeve while she told him how her brother had taken $1,000 of his employer's money and was on the brink of ruin. Mr. Babcock was sorry and went upstairs to ask his mother if they had not better invite the young lady to dinner.

"Did you ever see her before?" said his mother.

"Never."

"Does she bring credentials?"

"If she has she hasn't exhibited them."

"We will not invite her to dinner," said Mr. Babcock's mother.

But the young woman had come to Ann Arbor to marry Mr. Babcock. She needed his $500,000. She took a room at the hotel, and it was the room between the head of the stairs and that occupied by Mr. Babcock. Whenever the unhappy bachelor would come up the stairs and make for his room she would head him off. Mr. Babcock felt his powers of resistance growing weaker and weaker. One day he escaped into his mother's apartments barely in the nick of time. Mrs. Babcock took her son's room and Mr. Babcock proceeded to barricade the doors and windows of his retreat. His meals were handed in over the transom until the young woman's funds gave out and she was compelled to depart.

"If in my travels I ever catch sight of that young woman," he said, "I shall shout for the police before she has time to make a move."

"But you intend to abide by the provisions of the will, don't you?"

"O, yes, I'll marry."

"When?"

"In about five years, I guess."

MRS. HARRISON ON WINE.

SHE SAYS SHE WILL NOT CHANGE THE FASHION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President-Elect Has a Long List of Social Callers—Judge Edgerton Asks for an Extra Session of Congress to Admit the Dakotas—Southern Representatives Urge Ex-Gov. Smith for the Cabinet—A Unique Cane—General Political News.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The visitors of the President-elect today came from widely-separated parts of the country, and they brought to him a variety of suggestions relating to the political interests of the sections they represented, which were not connected with Cabinet booms. One of the callers was Col. Pratt, Superintendent of the Indian Schools of Carlisle, Pa., who was a member of the Indian Commission for the negotiation of the Sioux treaty. A telegram from Carlisle informing him that the buildings there had been badly damaged by the cyclone hastened his return home. He has been in the Far West, and he stopped here, he says, merely to make a friendly call on Gen. Harrison. His conversation with the President-elect related chiefly to Indian affairs. Gen. Harrison asked him many questions, and evinced much interest in the information that was given him.

JUDGE EDGERTON'S CALL.

Judge Edgerton, another representative of Dakota, many of whom have been here in the last few weeks, was among the callers. When Dakota is taken into the Union he will represent the new State in the United States Senate. He has been a member of the body before as a Senator from Minnesota. For many years he was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota. His talk with Gen. Harrison related to the admission of his Territory and the probability of an extra session of Congress being called, but no new information was elicited, and he left here for Washington to join other representatives of Dakota in urging, if necessary, an extra session of Congress.

The South was represented by Judge Stratton and D. G. P. Kirkland of Birmingham, Ala., who emphasize the importance of the Southern policy suggested a few weeks ago by the delegation from Birmingham, who believe that the whole problem will be solved if the new President selects as officeholders a class of men who will be entirely acceptable to the citizens who represent the business interests of the community concerned in each appointment. Judge Stratton was one of the Republican candidates for Elector in Alabama, and his ardent support of Gen. Harrison caused him to be assailed in Birmingham with eggs and bricks while delivering a Republican address. He claims that he does not come to Indianapolis to urge any appointment.

Another visitor was W. D. Farquhar of Massachusetts. A party of prominent Ohio people from Cleveland were among the callers on Gen. and Mrs. Harrison this afternoon. The party comprised Col. Dan P. Eels and wife, Truman F. Handy and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Waite, and Mrs. Anna Crowell. Their visit was entirely social. They passed a pleasant half hour at the house. There were numerous other callers from the city and elsewhere.

WINE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. Harrison had a goodly number of callers today. The total abstinence ladies are importuning her to discontinue the use of wines at the White House, while other ladies are troubled over the matter of busties and such like, the use of which they think Mrs. Harrison ought to discountenance, but Mrs. Harrison declines to become, or to assume to become, an arbitrator of fashions.

Gen. Harrison was today the recipient of another carved cane more unique, if anything, than its predecessors. It comes from Joseph Bolt, a blacksmith at Schuylkill Haven, Pa. It is of hard spruce. In the middle is carved a log cabin, from which a boy carrying his school books has emerged and is climbing upward. The next figure shows the boy grown to manhood and riding his charger with drawn sword in battle. Near the top stands Uncle Sam, holding a laurel wreath in one hand for the soldier and the other pointing upward to the temple of fame which surmounts them. The handle is an eagle resting on the temple. The whole is carved from a single piece.

THE BOOM FOR EX-GOV. SMITH.

The boom for ex-Gov. Smith of Alabama is kindly mentioned by both of the visitors, and they say that an organized effort is being made to get him into the Cabinet. He stands high in Alabama, and they believe that he understands better than any other man how the Southern people should be treated by the Administration.

Daniel Burton, a New York politician, was one of the callers. He is a friend of Miller and says Platt has no chance of getting into the Cabinet. "If I were going to make a guess," he said, after his visit to Gen. Harrison this evening, "I should say that the men who are certain to be in the Cabinet are Blaine, Miller, and Estee, and I wouldn't guess on more than those three."

Among others who called during the day were ex-Congressman Farquhar of Massachusetts, Truman P. Handy, C. C. Waite, and D. L. Eells of Cleveland.

VIRGINIANS ON THE WAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Delegations from every Congressional district of Virginia passed through the city this evening on their way to Indianapolis to pay their respects to Gen. Harrison.

The Foster-Foraker Rivalry.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—A tinge of bad blood between the friends of Foraker and Foster as to the Senatorship was manifested in the House today when considering the Griffin bill to enable Toledo to bond the city to the extent of $75,000 to pipe natural gas from the Wood County fields. It is charged that ex-Gov. Foster represents the Standard Oil Company in opposing the bill, and this was quickly seized upon as a point of vantage by the friends of Gov. Foraker, who favor this blow at the Standard Oil monopoly. The discussion ranged the Republicans on Senatorial lines. The Democrats side with the Foraker men.

Prohibition in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 10.—The Constitutional Convention today adopted an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors "except cider."

Political Notes.

The Republicans of Galena, Ill., last evening perfected a permanent organization for political work and social purposes. Associations having similar objects are to be formed in every town in the Sixth Congressional District.

At a meeting of the New York Union League Club last night Chauncey M. Depew was reëlected President. President Depew presented the club with a life size photograph of Mr. Harrison with his autograph.

The Fate of a Missionary.

In May last the well-known Dr. Summers of the Bishop Taylor missions met death in inner Africa under unusually pathetic circumstances. The pioneer missionary in the southern part of the Congo basin, he had toiled with the greatest zeal for years, and as his end approached he saw around him the rich materials he had gathered for a history of his travels, collections illustrating different departments of science, the lands and cattle he had acquired, and the houses he had built in carrying on his missionary labors. His last hours were filled with the thought that unless some one soon came to take his place the work he had begun and the collections he had made would be lost, and almost with his last breath he begged that his place be filled and his collections preserved. Just before his fatal illness he was preparing to write a book, and was anticipating a visit to his friends in this country. Dr. Summers was one of those rare men who are fitted by nature to work in tropical Africa, and his death is the severest loss the Taylor missions have yet experienced.—*New York Sun.*

We Do These Things Better Nowadays.

Boston *Transcript*: The inauguration will not have so great a flavor of aristocracy and parade as Gen. Washington's inauguration, as, indeed, the high-caste customs and proclivities of the Father of his Country wouldn't be tolerated in these times at all. Fancy the President standing on a dais to receive people, as Washington did, and going down to the Senate Chamber to hector and terrorize Senators whenever they were likely to vote against his pet measures!

Amusement Subsidies.

The National Opera in Paris enjoys an annual subsidy of £32,000, the subsidy of the Théâtre Français is £9,600, while the subsidies granted to the Opera Comique and Odeon Theatre swallow up a sum not far short of £20,000.

The Tribune.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1889.

THE funded debt of Boston is now $48,000,000, an increase of nearly six millions in three years. Boston, with half the population of this city and with equal wealth, has to bear a burden of debt four times that of this city, or eight times as much per capita. But for that beneficent provision of the present Constitution which forbids municipalities running in debt more than 5 per cent on their assessed valuation, Chicago would owe quite as much as Boston, and would not have much to show for it.

THE local money market was quiet and rates nominally unchanged, although the supply of 6 per cent funds was increasing. Securities were dull. New York exchange sold at 50 cents premium. Sterling was steady. Wall street was dull.—The Chicago produce markets were dull, telegraphic advices and orders being scarce on account of the recent storm. Provisions were firmer because of a small supply of hogs, wheat was heavy with free selling by "home talent," and other cereals averaged easier. As compared with Wednesday pork closed 7½ cents higher, lard and ribs 5 cents higher, wheat 1¼ cents lower, corn ½ cent lower, oats easy, rye weak, barley steadier, and flaxseeds 1 cent higher.

COMPLAINT is made that work on the rotunda between the City and the County Buildings is not pushed with sufficient vigor. The contracts stipulate that the work should have been completed by the 1st of January at the latest. From present appearances the structure will not be finished before the 1st of March or May next, and that it will hardly be ready for occupancy before the 1st of July. The County Board should take action to hasten the dilatory work. The additional rooms are much needed for court purposes. The weather has been favorable to the contractors. There is no good reason for the delay on their part. The supervising architect should be advised to hurry them up. The building was commenced last April and ought to have been ready for occupancy long before this time. The penalties of the contract ought to be enforced.

THE City of New York is now in financial straits. By the present Constitution it can not contract a bonded debt in excess of 10 per cent on the assessed valuation, which is now $1,302,000,000. The gross bonded debt is now $132,445,000, but the sinking fund holds city bonds for $44,000,000. The net indebtedness therefore is but $88,000,000. During the coming year the city will have to issue nineteen and a half millions of bonds for the discharge of various obligations imposed on it, which, deducting the sinking fund revenue of $9,000,000, will add $10,000,000 to the net bonded indebtedness and shrink the sinking fund ten million. Mayor Grant, while recognizing the necessity for the city keeping always a margin between its debt and the limit of indebtedness, yet calls attention to scores of improvements which ought to be made immediately, but the money for which cannot be had by direct taxation.

THE great cyclone which swept through Pennsylvania Wednesday afternoon with such fatal results at Reading, Pittsburg, Sunbury, and other places was one of the most terrible on record, and a sad introduction of the winter season. The Pennsylvania storm appears to have been a local one and a genuine cyclone in its progress and manifestations at Reading, where the loss of life was confined to the silk-works and paint-shop of the Reading Road. At Pittsburg it appears to have been more of the nature of a terrible wind-storm, and as such it seems to have reached to Brooklyn and the East, while as far north as Niagara Falls one of the suspension bridges was carried away. It was at Reading, however, that the storm was felt in its worst fury, and there the loss of life was appalling. The rarity of these cyclones in winter makes it all the more conspicuous, and the fact that its victims were mostly working girls adds to the sad character of the disaster.

THE Illinois House of Representatives has shown wisdom in the choice of Col. Asa C. Matthews of Pike County as its Speaker. He has been put, by the unanimous voice of his fellow Republicans, into a position which he is peculiarly well qualified to fill. He has won the honor not merely by seniority but by sterling merit and conspicuous ability shown in the many responsible positions which he has held. During the war and in days of peace, in the service of the National Government and of Illinois, he has gained credit and praise. That he has been unflinchingly loyal to his party, and that the one which saved the Union and made the Nation something more than an abstraction and an empty name, and also to public trust is not the least of his glories. We believe that the House under his leadership will do good work; that it will not fritter away time in Hainesite quarrels and squabbling debates, but will legislate wisely and speedily, and return to meet the congratulations of its constituents.

CERTAIN Californians have written a letter to Gen. Harrison in which they give him the name of the author of the Murchison-Sackville-West letter, one George Osgoodby of Pomona, and say:

> All persons who may claim the authorship of the famous letter practice fraud upon him (author), upon the Republican party, and upon you, sir, if they come to you asking "recognition" because of such alleged service.

The letter was not a benefit to the Republican party. It was known at once that its authorship lay with some Republican, and there was a general feeling that it was a tricky, discreditable production. It gained no vote for Gen. Harrison, but it lost him those of many Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Canadians who had intended to vote for him, but were incensed by what they looked on as an insult to England. They had no sympathy for Cleveland, and were irritated that he went off half-cocked as he did, and bounced Sackville to please the Irish, and perhaps there were some who scratched both Harrison and him. It was not a pretty trick to play, and no man who had anything to do with it should be encouraged to ask for office on that ground. Nor is it likely, now that the sober second thought of the country is known, that any man will claim falsely the doubtful honor of having "put up a job" on the British Minister. Osgoodby played the knave and Cleveland played the fool. Neither is entitled to any praise or credit. At the same time truth requires that Sackville be written down an ass.

OUR esteemed friends, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, and Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, are again in the field for their annual suffrage convention at Washington Jan. 21-23, which they have now held for more years than it would be courteous for us to mention. We are assured by their circular that they will have their annual hearing before committees of the Senate and the House, and that there are movements in the political horizon pointing to the formation of a National party combining the interests of labor, woman, temperance, and other reforms, which would indicate that the suffrage leaders are tired of running by themselves any longer, and are going to hitch their wagon to a rather miscellaneous menagerie. In this we venture the prediction that they will make a fatal mistake. Slow as their progress has been in the past, it will be still slower if they merge themselves with a horde of miscellaneous reformers in whose councils wisdom will be darkened by numbers, and in whose progress all will want to be leaders. Sisters Stanton and Anthony at the head of their forlorn hope are objects of admiration and conspicuity, but in the proposed conglomeration they will be lost to sight, however dear to memory they may be.

THE advantage of electing a non-partisan business-man for Mayor in place of an out-and-out partisan is shown in the inaugural message of Mr. Hart, the new Mayor of Boston. He addresses himself at once to the task of straightening out the municipal finances, which have been allowed to go steadily down hill by the recent Democratic Administrations, until the city is burdened with a large and rapidly increasing indebtedness. The funded debt has increased from $42,962,180 in April, 1885, to $48,816,569, and the net debt from $24,596,580 to $26,850,902, with the prospect of a further increase during the current calendar year. Numerous deficits are reported, and nearly all the departments are in a crippled condition. This miserable muddle has grown out of the policy of contracting loans to meet current expenditures which should have been paid out of the tax receipts—loans which have been legalized by the Legislature inasmuch as the State limits the debt and taxation of the city. To stop this down-hill progress Mayor Hart has laid down a sound business policy in the following suggestions: "The policy of low taxes coupled with loans for current expenses is wrong in theory and dangerous in practice. None but productive or permanent improvements should ever be paid out of funded loans. Current expenses should be met by current taxes." Although immediate recovery will be impossible, as the recent Democratic ring Administration has bequeathed the city a frightful legacy of debt which must be met, Mayor Hart's policy will at least put on the brakes and lead to an abandonment of past reckless methods.

LEGISLATION AGAINST TRUST MONOPOLIES.

There is no reason to believe that the warfare against trust conspiracies which began in this country about a year ago will cease till the dangerous combinations which it is sought to overthrow are destroyed and the energies of the men who manage them turned into some other channel less unfriendly to the public welfare. The contest will be intensified and precipitated by the rapid growth of these pernicious combinations, which seek to crush out all competition and to extort from the consumer unjustifiable and illegal profits. That they should have increased so within the last year is not unnatural. Men have seen trusts formed without protest and their robbery carried on without opposition. They have seen those who controlled them adding to their ill-gotten wealth day by day. They have seen no reason why they should not do what others were doing unrebuked, and so the swift contagion has spread from State to State, from industry to industry. The eating ulcers have increased in numbers and intensity till now they have passed beyond the power of the courts and must be dealt with by that of Legislatures, State and Federal. The doctor can do nothing. It is the surgeon's knife that must be used.

Courts have decided and will decide again that trust combinations are illegal. Judge Barrett of the New York Supreme Court has just held that a sugar refinery incorporated under the laws of that State has forfeited its charter by selling out to the Sugar Trust and closing its works. The Illinois Supreme Court will doubtless decide the same thing concerning those chartered gas companies in this city which have sold out to the Gas Trust. In the New York sugar refinery case the Judge says:

> It will be seen that dividends are not to be declared or distributed upon the aggregate capital stock of the corporations, which is to be turned over to and held by the trustees, but upon what might not inaptly in view of these peculiar facts be termed the trust board's capital stock—namely: the trust certificates. Thus we have a series of corporations existing and transacting business under the forms of law without real membership or genuinely qualified direction—mere abstract fragments of statutory creation—without life in the underlying association. Every share of stock has been practically surrendered and vital membership resigned.

Such a decision would have special value here because it would strip the gas companies of their right to use the city streets for their mains. They would have to stop manufacturing and sell their plants to others who would deal more fairly with the public. But generally the courts, with their common law, can do little. Here and there they may cut off one of the heads of the hydra, but a hundred others will spring up to replace it. There must be criminal as well as civil punishments before men can be brought to realize the fact that it is as dangerous to start a trust as it is to go into the manufacture of counterfeit money.

Apparently it will not be long before the Legislatures of the Western States at least, will attend to the trusts. A bill declaring trusts and combinations to be conspiracies and providing for rigorous punishment has just been introduced in the Michigan Legislature. That it will pass there is no doubt. The Governor of Kansas calls attention to the way in which promising industries of the State have been strangled by combinations, and asks that—

> The most stringent and far-reaching laws at once be enacted to prevent and punish all combinations organized or intended to regulate or fix the price of any products of the soil, the factory, or the workshop.

Kansas is a radical State in many things, and will surely be so in this. Gov. Oglesby has not given his views on the subject, and has not been as outspoken as his Western colleague, and has not called on Illinois to act, but the reason is that he is on the eve of retiring from office. It is becoming more and more apparent that in this fight with trusts and combinations the West must depend on herself. She need not look to the lucre-eaten East for any practical aid. The trust-owned States of the northern seaboard are gangrened and corrupted through and through. Press, pulpit, bar, and people are alike demoralized and rotten. If the West does not wish to fall into the same vassalage and to become the slave of confederated sharpers she must take prompt steps to keep the poison from her borders and from infecting her people. The Illinois Legislature should watch what is done in other States, should scan the legislation offered there, and then select for its own use that which seems to it to be the best. This is a good year for it. The Presidential election is over. There is little in the way of general politics to occupy the mind, and the field is clear for labors for the benefit of the people of the State.

Illinois and the other Western States can do much, but they cannot do everything. The subject is one so great that the powers of the National Government must be invoked to deal with certain phases of it. There are inter-State trusts to which Congress can deal a deadly blow—the tariff protected sugar trust, that for cotton bagging, that for structural iron, and trusts for many other things which enter into the daily use of man and belong to his necessities, not to his luxuries. None need be discouraged at the slowness of the conflict nor be disheartened by occasional defeats. There may be a Bull Run or Chancellorsville or Gaines' Mill here and there, but there will be Gettysburgs, and Chattanoogas, and Nashvilles, and Atlantas, and Vicksburgs, and finally an Appomattox. Each defeat will now, as during the Civil War, intensify the people to win their fight against the unholy alliances and robber conspiracies.

FREIGHTS ON HOGS AND HOG PRODUCT.

The railroads connecting this city with Missouri River points are charging seven and a half cents per 100 pounds more for the transportation of live hogs over their lines than for the carrying of hog product the same distance. This discrimination against Chicago in favor of Western packing points naturally has excited deep complaints from the men whose business is most injured by it, and they have resolved on a concerted effort to obtain redress. The receivers of hogs at the Union Stock-Yards present a written protest with the payment of every bill which includes the extra charge for transportation, and the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have decided to present the matter to the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Apparently the complainants have a clear case. It is difficult to see how the railroads can hope for a decision in their favor. The commission, through its Chairman, already has placed itself on record as holding that the product should pay more than the live animal for equal weights carried over the same route. In November, 1884, Judge Cooley summed up the arguments that had been presented to him in the controversy between the dressed beef men and the railroads and decided in favor of the latter. He ruled that they had a right to charge 70 cents per 100 pounds for carrying the beef against 40 cents for the cattle over the same route and precisely the same distance. In arriving at this decision he took into account the loss by shrinkage on both, the cost of attendance and feeding of the cattle while in transit, and the cost of icing the meat. His aim evidently was to cause the freight charges to equalize the business, so as to make it a matter of indifference, so far as profit is concerned, at which end of the route the animals should be slaughtered. This was, in effect, conceding to the railroads their claim that the Western slaughterer should have no advantage over his Eastern competitor, and that they had the right to so much of freight charge on the animal whether they carried the whole carcass or little more than half of it.

The steer dresses to about 57 per cent, while the hog yields about 72 per cent of product, each computed on the basis of live weight. On this ruling it is evident that at 27½ cents on hogs from the Missouri River to Chicago the rate on product should be 38¼ cents; or that at 20 cents for the latter the freight on the animal ought to be only 14½ cents per 100 pounds. There is no evading the force of this logic, and it is difficult to see how the commission can avoid reaching such a conclusion, if the case is argued before it as here stated. In that event the railroads may find cause to regret their foolish attempt to discriminate in the other direction by charging 37½ per cent more for the animal than for equal weights of the product. They certainly must unless the law as interpreted by the commission read one way for railroads east of this city and in a diametrically opposite way for those west of it. To suppose this would be to insult the men who compose it as grossly as the railroads in question have insulted the intelligence of the Chicago packers by assuming the latter would submit quietly to the imposition. Would it not be well for the men who have thus exposed themselves to severe censure, if not to punishment, to back down as gracefully as may be from their untenable position and try the experiment of dealing fairly by all who honor them with their patronage?

THE MORAL OF SCHALL'S EMBEZZLEMENT.

It is not often that railroad officials feel called upon to deliver ethical lectures. It is for this reason that the moralizing of one of the officials of the Northwestern Road over the flight and defalcation of Harry D. Schall, its assistant cashier, is peculiarly noticeable. The moral which he draws ought to commend itself not alone to Schall's immediate associates, but to all young men holding places of trust who are inclined to live beyond their incomes. Says the railroad official already alluded to:

> Harry Schall was inherently honest, but he attempted to live beyond his income. The failure that young men make in trying to spend more money than they earn is the cause of 90 per cent of all embezzlements. Keep your expenses within your income and you will always be happy. The time will never come when your heart will stop beating at the approach of an officer, and when you dare not make new friends for fear of cultivating the acquaintance of a detective.

The railroad official puts the case as forcibly if not as sententiously as Mr. Wilkins Micawber, when he gave his famous piece of advice to his young visitor, David Copperfield: "Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen, nineteen six; result, happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty pounds, ought and six; result, misery. The blossom is blighted, the leaf is withered, the God of day goes down upon the dreary scene, and—and, in short, you are forever floored. As I am." And as poor Schall is, and as every one else is who tries the fatal experiment. There is a world of wisdom in Micawber's advice, though he himself was a poor exemplar to follow. Young Schall was not in the strict sense of the word a thief, nor was he inherently dishonest, but in trying to live beyond his income, in the hope that some streak of good luck would bring him out on the right side of the ledger, he is "forever floored," and the life of a bright, smart, capable, handsome young fellow, who was already on the verge of an advancement from an $1,800 to $3,000 salary, and who had the confidence of his superiors to such an extent that he would probably have risen still higher in the employment of the company, is blighted, and an estimable family brought to grief by his folly. Few young men beginning in business have a brighter prospect before them than did he, and yet without the temptations of drink or gambling or any vice, with no other inducement than the desire to live ahead of his income and to cut a figure in society which his means did not warrant, he deliberately takes the risk of living beyond his income and meets with the inevitable fate of those who undertake the miserable business of spending more money than they earn, which is simply spending other people's money. There may be cases now and then where a man can do this and make good the money he spends, but they are exceptions which only prove the rule. Even those who succeed in the first instance are only tempted by their success to repeat the experiment on a larger scale and get caught at last or escape by flight or suicide. It is the most prolific cause of embezzlement by men, of domestic misery caused by the extravagance of women, of National disaster caused by the folly of unwise financiers.

CURING SOUTHERN ELECTION FRAUDS.

Senator Sherman's plan for curing election frauds in the South is now before the country and merits careful consideration. Hampered by the lack of sufficient power or burdened with other pressing questions the Republican party has not heretofore been able to deal properly with the matter of a free ballot and a fair count in National elections, but the time is now at hand when this problem must be settled and settled right. Senator Sherman's scheme seems to be in the direction which offers the best promise of success—viz.: Divorcing National from State elections and bringing the former under exclusive National control. Congressmen are to be voted for on a different day and on a different ticket from State or local officials. Recognizing the difficulty as to Presidential Electors, who, under the Constitution, must be chosen in the mode the States may select, Senator Sherman proposes that if any State will permit the members of the Electoral College to be elected in the same manner as Congressmen the expense of election will be paid out of the Federal Treasury. The President is to appoint a Board of State Canvassers in each State, and three voters to serve as an Electoral Board in each Congressional district. The Electoral Board is to appoint a registrar and three judges, not all of the same political party, for each election district or precinct, and it may increase the number of precincts whenever thought necessary. The entire conduct of elections, from registration to the final count and return, is placed in the hands of Federal officials, and these officers have full authority to guard against and reject fraudulent votes. What better method is there to cure sectional usurpations and crimes against the ballot than the nationalization of National elections? The plan is open, of course, to the objection that it cannot be made to apply to Presidential Electors, but if the House of Representatives is once purified and secured against Southern election frauds reform will soon reach the Electoral College, and the Southern States will be forced by moral suasion to accept decent politics. Election reform is a prime issue, and a fair ballot must be secured, not only in Northern States like Indiana, where it is desired to prevent Democrats accepting bribes and voting in "blocks of five," but in every part of the country. What better plan can be adopted than to put all National elections under National control?

THE MAYOR'S COMPULSORY EDUCATION SCHEME.

Mayor Roche's plan for enforcing the Compulsory Education law, which was adopted by the Board of Education Wednesday evening, appears to be the most feasible, as it is undoubtedly the least expensive, that has been suggested during the recent discussion of the subject. If the scheme is properly carried out the city police force will become a reformatory as well as a protective force, and without increase of duties. It will be easy enough for each patrolman to obtain a list of the children between 8 and 14 years in his beat who do not attend school. Those of them who are not employed are only too well known to the officers. It will be a relief to the latter that these young rovers of the street are sent to school. The School Board, through its truant officers or attendance agents, will promptly act on the information furnished through the Police Department by impressing on parents their duties under the law. The parents in many cases, perhaps in most cases, are ignorant of the law. They will endeavor to comply with it, and will no doubt be glad to have the coöperation of both the police and the school authorities in compelling wayward children to attend school. County Superintendent Lane says that in the suburban towns parents who fail to comply with the Compulsory Education act do so in a great measure through ignorance of the law; that when the statutory provisions are explained to them they live up to their requirements. A plan somewhat similar to that which Mayor Roche has recommended and which the City School Board has adopted has been tried in the Stock-Yards district. It has worked admirably. There has not been a solitary instance where parents have refused to comply with the law.

The teachers and the engineers and janitors will also be able to give important assistance towards the carrying out of the scheme. The engineers and janitors are residents of their respective districts. They know the people. They know most of the street-roving boys. The attendance agents will derive large assistance from them. The labor organizations will also assist. President Stewart of the Board of Education is in hearty sympathy with the purpose of the law, and will no doubt appoint thoroughly capable men or women—perhaps women would be the best—as attendance agents. The law will thus be fully tested, and it will be found, we have no doubt, that it is not so defective as the critics have tried to make out. At least a start in the right direction will have been made.

BILL TO RELIEVE THE SUPREME COURT.

The Illinois Bar Association has again formally approved the bill of the late David Davis for the relief of the Federal Supreme Court. It is not at all likely the Davis bill can be improved upon, and the time is certainly at hand when its adoption should be urged on Congress in the strongest terms. The Federal Supreme Court has been falling behind its ever increasing business for many years and is now badly overloaded. The delay in Federal litigation is now so great that in many important matters the issue is settled by time before litigants can get to a final hearing in the Supreme Court. The result is in many cases a practical denial of justice. When a member of the Supreme Court Judge Davis learned to appreciate this evil, and his bill to remedy and rectify it was drawn some twelve or fifteen years ago after an extended discussion of the matter with his associates on the bench and the leading lawyers in all parts of the country. The prime feature of the Davis bill is to provide two additional Circuit Judges in each United States circuit and thus form a new Appellate Court, where a large amount of minor Federal litigation will be finally determined, to the relief of the tribunal above. Cases involving less than $10,000 are not to be taken to the Supreme Court. The Justices of the Supreme Court are also to be released from the duty of traveling circuit. Thus the business of the Supreme Court will be cut down a third or a half and the Justices will gain a third more time for their duties at Washington. The Davis bill is well planned to attain its object, and since it was drawn the necessity for relief for the Supreme Court has become every year more and more urgent. The bill would have been adopted long ago but for the fact that the Senate and House have differed in politics and neither would allow the opposing party to have the appointment of the new Circuit Judges. It is suggested that, as the next Congress will be Republican, the bill will now be adopted, but unless the Democrats have some of the new Judges the measure will probably be defeated in the House by filibustering. Would it not be wise policy for the Republicans to agree that the Democrats shall have half of the new Judges and thus insure the adoption of the bill? The measure is sorely needed and cannot apparently be secured without conceding some of the appointments to the Democracy. Rather than delay it longer let the Democrats be assured the appointment of one Democratic Judge in each circuit. Surely they would not reject such terms.

JUDGE TULEY is startled by Mr. Springer's amendment to the Constitution empowering Congress to pass uniform marriage and divorce laws. Says he:

> That's a pretty progressive step for a Democratic Congressman to make, because it is toward a centralization of power in the Federal Government, and that is not good Democratic doctrine. These matters have always been left to the jurisdiction of the States, and the less the power of the central Government the more likely is the freedom of the States to continue. Aside from this point I think great good would come from a uniform marriage and divorce law.

There is a good deal of humbug about the so-called "freedom of the States." Wherever it has been limited it has been because that freedom was running into license or folly. The freedom of the States to charter banks of issue has been limited materially by the provisions of the National Bank act, and as a result we have no more red dog, yellow pup, and wildcat currency. If a State makes its divorce laws lax for the sake of getting custom and attracting and tempting to its tribunals dissatisfied couples from the rest of the Union, making itself a cesspool into which the "free love" of the country flows, it is a license, an abuse of freedom, that may well be curbed by law. That great good would come of a uniform marriage and divorce law the learned Judge admits, and as the thing seems good to him and can be reached if at all only by National constitutional means there is no reason why he should be frightened by the proposition. The people own the States as well as the Union. All that is asked is to submit the matter to the State Legislatures and see what they think of it. With that the most carping Calhoun constructionist can find no fault. There are thirty-eight States. If twenty-nine of them ratify the amendment then it would be adopted, and Congress can wrestle with the question of what shall be cause for divorce. If twenty-nine States do not ratify it that is the end of it. Certainly there is no harm done in asking the States what they think of the matter. If the amendment should be adopted the State courts would still have jurisdiction over divorces; but their practice would be uniform, and married people would gain nothing by evading the laws of their own State and seeking divorces in other States. The present loose, scandalous, free-love statutes would be set aside and a more careful and prudently framed code would be substituted therefor.

THE French Minister at Washington is said to be in a huff and is sending inflammatory dispatches to his Government touching the joint resolution passed by the Senate reaffirming the Monroe doctrine. That our readers may know the text of the resolution which is so stirring up M. Theodore Roustan we reprint the resolution:

> *Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Government of the United States will look with serious concern and disapproval upon any connection of any European Government with the construction of control of any ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien or across Central America, and must regard any such connection or control as injurious to the just rights and interests of the United States and as a menace to its welfare.
>
> Sec. 2. That the President be and he is hereby requested to communicate this expression of the views of the Government of the United States to the Governments of the countries of Europe.

Considered from any point of view, the course taken by the French Minister is considerably "previous." The resolution has yet to go to the House, and must then go to the President and be signed by him, which will then make its provisions obligatory. M. Roustan would therefore have appeared in a better light had he waited until the policy of the Government was finally matured. In any event the resolution, even if it passes both Houses, is only a friendly act towards the French Government to prevent it from committing itself to the Panama Canal scheme without the assurance that this Government will oppose its interference in American affairs. It certainly would be the hight of unfriendliness for our own Government to allow the French Government to go on without any warning and then interfere after it had committed itself. The resolution is tantamount to notice served that if De Lesseps cannot prosecute his enterprise with money furnished from private sources the canal must remain unbuilt. The United States is not undertaking to build canals in Europe and the European Governments must not undertake to build canals on American soil. Notwithstanding M. Roustan's flurry, the resolution should be promptly passed by the Honse and sent to the President, and, if he refuses to sign it, then there is all the more necessity for an extra session so that it may get to a President who will sign it.

A SALOONKEEPER in Englewood became discouraged at the sudden and alarming falling off in his business during the two or three days following Jan. 1, and closed his saloon. He must have been a new man at the business.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S reputation for originality has suffered sadly of late, but his claim to the authorship of the immortal declaration that "the soil remains in its place" has not yet been disputed.

ST. PAUL is beginning to fear that her ice-palace may be a reality yet.

AN advance against the trust enemy is beginning all along the line.

THE Superintendent of City Schools suggests that the size of future school-rooms be reduced from a capacity of sixty-three pupils to fifty. This reduction of 20 per cent in the size of the rooms means, of course, an increase of 20 per cent in the number and expense of teachers. The proposition is natural enough. The Superintendent has been long in the service. He likes to take things easier himself than he did twenty years ago, and he is willing the teachers should do so at the cost of the taxpayers. Then it is pleasing to have a large and increasing force; to belong to a bureau which has heavy and growing expenditures. There is more patronage, and more power in consequence. Every head of a department is animated by the same feelings, and is controlled by them adversely to the interests of the taxpayers. In this case there seems no need of change. The teacher can drill those sixty-three who attend as well as fifty. There is no attempt to study the individual peculiarities of pupils. There is a dead routine. They all poke along at the same machine trot. No one can go faster than his or her fellows. A teacher might, while the present treadmill system is in force, drill 100 in their a, b, ab's as well as sixty-three. The same results would be had with less cost.

THE Chicago *Times* is doing what it can apparently to make the next municipal election in Chicago like that of two years ago, a contest between the law-abiding people and anarchy. There can be little doubt that on that issue the same result will follow.—*Bloomington Pantagraph.*

THE transfer of Libby Prison to Chicago will give the resident detectives another promising field of research for the fugacious Tascott.

"HE was a man," feelingly observed a Southern Illinois paper, in alluding to an absconding embezzler, "who possessed the good-will of everybody in the establishment where he had been so long employed, and when he went away it was discovered that he had taken about everything in the establishment with him except the good-will."

AMONG the sufferers by the terrible storm of Wednesday night the mind dwells with peculiar sadness upon the hack drivers and real-estate proprietors at Niagara Falls who were unable to make a cent out of the thrilling and sublime spectacle of the fall of the Suspension Bridge.

THE advent of the ladies' bicycle marks another long step in the progress of woman in her gradual emancipation from the thralldom of the tyrant man. Let 'er roll—let 'er roll—let 'er roll!

THE Hon. Joseph Medill of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has been visiting President Harrison. The conference was a secret one, so we are not able to state whether or not Gen. Harrison agrees with Mr. Medill in his view of how Chicago sewage can be best forced into the Peoria stomach.—*Peoria Transcript.*

THE TRIBUNE never knew before that the Peorians drank the Illinois River water, polluted, as it is, by the surface washings of 50,000 farm stock-yards and the sewage of hundreds of cities and villages within its drainage basin, including that of the large city of Peoria. THE TRIBUNE'S belief is that if the sewage of Chicago were run into the lake the Illinois River water would continue to be wholly unfit for potable purposes.

Uncle Sam's Order to Harrison.

Build me straight, O worthy master,
Stanch and strong, a Cabinet,
But let no politicaster
See the plans or timbers yet.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Had Reasons for Wanting to Know.

Office-seeker (to intimate friend of Gen. Harrison)—The General, I am told, is five feet five inches high?

Friend—That is correct.

Office-seeker—And he wears a remarkably large hat?

Friend—Number 7½ or 7¾ if I remember rightly.

Office-seeker (anxiously)—Can you tell me what sized boot he wears?

Expense of Violating the Proprieties.

"Such a dinner as you wish to give," said the fashionable caterer, "including champagne, of course, will cost $4 a plate."

"But I don't care for champagne. What will it cost with beer and lemonade instead of champagne?"

"Just the same," replied the dignified caterer, stiffly. "I could not, with propriety, ask any of my young gentlemen to wait upon the table at such a dinner without giving them extra compensation."

No Trouble to Guess Where He Came From.

Stranger (standing bewildered at the corner of State and Madison)—Mister, where is all this crowd going? I have been waiting an hour and a half for the people to pass on. I want to get across the street.

Chicagoan (taking his arm)—Come along, my friend. I'll see you safely over. How are things getting along in Philadelphia?

PERSONALS.

Mr. William Pease of Des Moines, Ia., comes to the front at this late day with the claim that he was the original inventor of the telephone.

Congressman W. L. Scott announces that he is "out of politics forever." The boy who was kicked by the mule was not so pretty afterwards but he had more sense.

Frank Hall of Waukesha, Wis., enlisted in 1860 and served through the war. Hearing his wife was dead he did not return to Waukesha till last week, when he found Mrs. Hall still living and an inmate of the almshouse.

Jacob Bird was sent to the Minnesota State prison ten years ago, convicted on circumstantial evidence of murder. His innocence has been clearly established, and he has been pardoned by the Governor. Bird is now 28 years old.

Taizo Myyosui, the Senior Judge of the Appeal Court of Tokio, Japan, is visiting America. He will devote himself to a study of our system of laws. There are twenty Judges in this court in Japan and three of them sit together upon each case.

Sig. Blitz, the genial old showman who a generation ago delighted amusement-lovers with his feats of ventriloquism and legerdemain, has become a hopeless imbecile through successive strokes of paralysis, and will spend the remnant of his darkened days in an asylum.

Carl Lumboltz, the Australian explorer, is on his way to America, where he will lecture before the New York Geographical and other societies. He spent four years among the cannibals of Australia, and has described his life there in a book which has been published in several languages.

Gen. Harrison's announcement of his Cabinet will create a momentary ripple upon the surface of affairs, but it will soon subside. Mrs. Harrison's action concerning a certain article of feminine apparel will produce a bustle in the world of women which will continue as long as she remains in the White House. And yet they say woman is the weaker vessel!

The Empress of Russia has been advised to spend the winter at Naples in order to recruit her health by a complete change of air and scene. But like a brave woman she has declined to leave the Emperor at this moment, on the plea that he as well as herself needs a change, and that while for political reasons he is unable to leave Russia her place is by his side.

Webb C. Hayes, son of ex-President Hayes, and the Garfield boys, Harry A. and James R., are living pleasantly and quietly in Cleveland, O. The Garfield boys have formed a law partnership and are doing better than they expected. Webb Hayes, who is unmarried, is Secretary and Treasurer of the National Carbon Company, and is a steady and substantial business-man.

The Rev. Dwight L. Moody seems disposed to take a more cheerful view of things. He said to a San Francisco reporter: "It is said that the world is growing worse, but there has been a great change for the better in the last decade. Ten years ago a wave of infidelity swept over the country, but a reaction has set in and society is better. Men are more inclined to thoughts of religion and their future welfare."

M. Coquelin, the French comedian, is a close student of history. He is, like most of his countrymen, well up in the details of his country's past. He considers Napoleon III. a bungler and knave. He recently remarked: "Napoleon III. is responsible for all the trouble existing in France today, and his memory should be odious to every Frenchman." Coquelin is a Republican to the core, and he has no faith in Boulanger.

The Emperor of China has presented his bride with two beautiful mirrors for her sitting-room; they are of massive foreign glass, over six feet long and five feet broad, set in rosewood, with frame nine feet high, with carved flowers in relief, and pedestals to fix them in, also beautifully adorned with foliage, animals, and birds. Each mirror and each frame took eight men to carry it. The Controller of the Household has applied to the Keeper of the Palace Stud for about fifty ponies, richly caparisoned, for presents to the bride and her parents.

CURRENT NOTES.

The first person mentioned in history who turned over a new leaf was Eve.—*Warren Mirror.*

By their fruit you shall know them; and, therefore, the almanac-makers are known by their dates.—*Boston Gazette.*

He—"Have you been dancing much, Miss Porcine?" She (from Cincinnati)—"Yes, indeed! I think if there is one thing I dote on more than all else it is shaking my hoof."—*Judge.*

When a conductor sees four women enter the horse-car together you will notice he always starts right in to collect his fare. Generally the women decide who is to pay it before the car reaches the end of the route.—*Somerville Journal.*

A waggish cabinetmaker, who repaired chairs as an accommodation, advertised thus: "All kinds of chairs, and bills contracted therefor, receipted with pleasure." His wit and wisdom turned him in a deal of cash trade.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

Viewed in one light the prohibition of drinking saloons within 200 feet of a cemetery seems unnecessary. The dead will not be disturbed by it, while for the habitual tippler the cemetery where he will soon take up his residence will be conveniently near.—*Christian at Work.*

Mrs. Bondclipper—Doctor, what do you think is the matter with me? Doctor—I am inclined to think your blood is not pure. I'll have to give you something to purify your blood. Mrs. Bondclipper (haughtily)—You are probably not aware that I belong to one of the old Dutch families of New York.—*Health.*

Mr. Huggin, an English astronomer, has received the Janssen gold medal from the French Academy of Science. There may be a reason why spooning couples wander away from the frivolous dance to gaze silently and thoughtfully upon the little twinkling stars. They are studying Huggin.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Mr. De Young—"I understand, Miss Mabel, that you young ladies have been meeting in 'literary conversaziones' this winter. What authors have you discussed so far?" Mabel Début—"O, we haven't got to the authors yet. We have just finished the weddings, and the engagements and the new ministers and the winter styles are still to come."—*Burlington Free Press.*

Maud to Edith (whose engagement to Charlie Flashby is just announced)—So Charlie doesn't send you a box of bonbons every day, as he used to me? Edith—No, indeed; Charlie would never bribe any one's love with candy. Maud—O, of course not. He used to tell me there was no use wasting money on a girl when you were sure of her anyhow.—*Buffalo Courier.*

A POLICE PROPOSITION.

BONFIELD AND SCHAACK OBJECT TO THE DELAY OF THE COURTS.

The "Times" Having Waived Examination They Propose to Submit the Case at Once to Three Judges to Be Selected by the Entire Bench—If Beaten They Will Resign and Dismiss All Suits—New Suits of Libel.

The following card to the public, together with an open letter to the *Times*, has been received by THE TRIBUNE:

> CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—*To the Public:* The charges of official corruption made by a sensational morning newspaper against myself and Capt. Michael J. Schaack are of such a nature as to demand an immediate and searching inquiry.
>
> The police in all large communities are or should be the bulwark that stands between the law-abiding citizens and the evil doers of all classes, and if they (the police) are charged with being corrupt, bribe takers, or being in collusion with the criminal classes, then an emergency exists, which should secure an immediate investigation as to the truth or falsity of those charges.
>
> I cannot, neither can the people whose lives and property are intrusted to our care, afford to wait until the courts decide as to the truth or falsity of those libels.
>
> The individuals making these charges in this newspaper have this day waived an examination which would have disclosed the real truth, and have thus prevented an immediate determination of the question.
>
> It will be months before the cases can be heard if allowed to take their regular course, and until a decision is given doubt will perhaps be in the minds of many good citizens as to whether those charges are true or false.
>
> Taking the above facts into consideration I would suggest a remedy. Let the case be brought with the consent of both parties before a bench of three Judges of the Circuit Court, to be named by all the Judges of that court, who could hear all the evidence in a few days.
>
> If their decision or that of two of them has the effect of sustaining any one of the charges of receiving stolen property or assisting, or colluding, or conniving with any member of the police force in receiving or of concealing stolen property, or in attempting in any way to suppress any evidence of such receiving by any member of the police or any other person, or of any collusion with gamblers or any other criminal class, or any criminal, or of any taking of bribes, or bribe, under any guise; or of any dishonesty, or any dishonest act or action in my official position, then I will at once dismiss each and every civil suit in which I am plaintiff now pending in the Circuit Court against the paper and its editors referred to and retire into deserved oblivion. Respectfully yours, JOHN BONFIELD.
>
> I have this day sent to the newspaper referred to and members of its editorial staff a communication embodying the foregoing suggestion as a definite proposition. JOHN BONFIELD.
>
> I join in the above letter, as I have joined in the communication to the newspaper referred to and members of its editorial staff.
>
> MICHAEL J. SCHAACK.

The letter sent to the *Times* by Inspector Bonfield and Capt. Schaack is substantially as outlined above. They promise in case of an adverse decision to recommend to the State's Attorney to enter a nolle prosequi in the criminal charges against the editor-in-chief and the city editor, in addition to dismissing all civil suits in which they are plaintiffs.

IN THE COURTS.

The prosecution had made ample preparations for a hearing of the case. All of the *Times'* staff had been subpoenaed the day before and were present, as was also a large contingent of Central Station and North Side police officers. Justice White had hardly taken his seat before Mr. Weigley for the defendants began to address the court.

"Will your Honor please fix the bonds in the cases of West and Dunlop? We desire to waive examination."

"Have the cases been called yet?" interrupted Attorney Frank Walker, who came forward at that moment.

The court replied that they had not, and under his instructions Clerk Patterson called the names. Mr. Weigley repeated what he had just said.

"Examination waived, held to the Criminal Court, $2,000 in each case," announced the court, and the preliminary hearing was over.

Mr. West and Mr. Dunlop stepped over to Clerk Patterson's desk and signed their bonds, with Thomas E. Keene, Charles Counselman, and Frank S. Weigley as sureties, and then departed.

Jens Christensen, the editor of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, charged with criminal libel by Inspector Bonfield and Capt. Schaack, waived examination before Justice R. H. White yesterday and was held to the Criminal Court in $2,000 bonds. The defendant was accompanied by his attorney, Mr. Stanley. The court resumed the call of his docket after the case was disposed of, when it was suddenly discovered that the editor had not furnished bail. Neither was he in custody of an officer, and a startling rumor spread that Mr. Christensen had gone to find Tascott. Christensen was brought back and remained in court until Stanley returned with a tall German, who gave his name as Louis Schuen. He was accepted as bondsman by Justice White after he had qualified by scheduling $12,000 worth of real estate.

NEW SUITS AGAINST THE PAPER.

Capt. Schaack and Inspector Bonfield each began another $100,000 libel suit yesterday against the *Times* and its editors. This time they have joined two additional defendants, John N. Irwin and Henry H. Huskamp, who are said to have written some of the articles complained of.

Fun in Politics.

There is an immense lot of fun in the wild effort of the anti-Blaine mugwumps and anti-Blaine Republicans to keep Brother Blaine out of the new Administration; and yet nothing will come of it. At the head of the State Department Blaine is bound to be.

Yet there would be a great deal more fun for outside philosophers, especially those of our sort, if Gen. Harrison should take the advice of the mugwumps and drop Blaine overboard. Then the fur would fly for certain, and the Indiana statesman would find that the great mass of the Republican party would have something to say about the actions of their President.

There is no difficulty about running a Republican Administration on the great lines of the Republican party. They are plain and simple, and the wayfaring men, though fools, need not err therein. But to run one outside of these lines would be a jolly experiment.—*New York Sun.*

Magnificent Capacity for Blundering.

Boston *Journal:* Now it is announced that the Democrats in Congress will permit no action to be taken at this session on the French spoliation claims. Here again the Democratic party exhibits its magnificent capacity for blundering. There is no popular opposition to these claims to speak of, and the bill authorizing their payment if passed by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President will give the Republican party another strong hold on popular favor.

A Great Year for Indianapolis.

Indianapolis *News:* In the last year Indianapolis has secured a Presidential candidate, a President, natural gas, a new pavement for Washington street, a new passenger station that is as grand as any city could want, and a street-car line to Crown Hill.

"A Rose by Any Other Name."

Philadelphia *Press:* The "agreement between gentlemen" having broken down between the Western Railroad Presidents, it is in order for some cynical observer like Charles Francis Adams to suggest that the Presidents try an agreement based on "honor among thieves."

Party Loyalty and Personal Prudence.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Singularly enough the amount for which Gen. Harrison has insured his life—$10,000—corresponds exactly to the sum which Mr. Cleveland squandered last year in a vain effort to purchase a second term of the Presidency.

A Natural but Unholy Alliance.

Iowa State Register: The alliance of the Democrats of Chicago with the Anarchists and Socialists may be natural, but it will solidify the friends of law and order into an opposition that will be overwhelming in its rebuke.

And Various Other Nuisances.

Rochester *Democrat:* G. William Curtis insists that the mugwumps are here to stay. So are the potato bugs and various other nuisances, but that does not make them any more popular or desirable.

The Indianapolis Prayer Trust.

Buffalo *Express:* The Indianapolis Ministerial Association having resolved not to do Legislative work for less than $5 a prayer needs to keep a sharp eye on scabs and amateurs.

Of Course You Mean Democrats.

Baltimore *American:* It is fashionable now for ladies in Washington to starve themselves so as to look thin. After March 4 it will be the men's turn to have a hungry look.

The Annexation Sentiment Growing.

Montreal *Herald:* It is wonderful what a lot of "true Canadians" have become annexationists owing to Sir John Macdonald and his ways of governing this Dominion.

ST. GEORGE AND C

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL
CHICAGO'S BRITISH C

The Blue Ensign, the Stars and the British Jack Hap the Sherman House—Th Feature No Less a Success cial—Mrs. J. V. Clark's Thomas Post, G. A. R., R



HE blue George' Associa Stars a the righ ish Jac decorat dining-r Sherma night, a the rhyt feet. nine yea Benevo tion h the a their formation as a societ nearly a third of a century ag has nobly fulfilled its mission the purposes for which it was

Last night's ball was not be of past years. Two hundred sold at $5 each, the holders, w tions, availing themselves of t of attending the festivity. Me vited guests began to arrive was not until half an hour lat dent Cheatle and his wife march into the dancing hall. American orchestra occupied which was completely envelop bunting. Among those in th were:

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cheatle, M J. Eastland, Mr. and Mrs. Sey and Mrs. St. John Kueller, Mr. a Brougham, Mr. and Mrs. John and Mrs. Jesse Lyons, Mr. a Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. James P Mrs. J. W. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. C and Mrs. Joseph Lister, Mr. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Have C. S. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Arthu and Mrs. R. Matson, Mr. and M Mr. and Mrs. Edwin and Mrs. C. O. Hale, Mr. E. Crate, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Doig, Mr. and Austin, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Silve Mrs. W. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J and Mrs. D. B. Salisbury, Mr. an Gardner, Mr. Samuel Reynold Sprague, Mr. John Dunn, Mr Janes, Mr. George Hoffman, Ford, Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. Edwa C. O. Hate, Mr. John R. Elle George Brown, Mr. Frank Cheat F. Smith, Mr. T. G. McCabe, M ean, Mrs. W. H. Moore, Mrs born, Mrs. Fred M. Smith, Miss Sprague, Miss Georgian Emma Moore, Miss Pittaway, M som, Miss Pearl Janes, Miss Au Guth, Miss Sharp, Miss Bess Mattie Horan, Miss Troost, Mathison, Miss J. Lucile McN Lynk, Miss Heathcoote, Miss Ch

Upon the Reception Commit fred Booth, Chairman, C. Joseph Wright, John Dunn, Frank H. Collier, T. S. Cla Carden, George Braham, Rich K. Forsythe, Edwin Dempse E. D. Baragwanath, David Widdicomb, W. Alexander John Kueller, S. Kisch, George Brougham, James John E. Crath.

A SCENE OF JOLL

Conspicuous among the gu Consul Col. Hayes Sadier. of St. Andrew's Society m throng and entered heartily the occasion. Dancing was evening and the prospect spread gave an added zest to To the entrancing strains of the British lads and maide fleeting hours with flying young sprig and slender m the dancing school and profi gallop or polka were forced old folks knew a thing or tw though years had flown a silvery since they first had it did not prevent the fathe from entering into a genero honors of the occasion. P had his dancing program hour had passed and danc strains of music had died a ter was not fully acquainted innovations; in fact, he c Collier the information tha danced before in his life. stance did not prevent him the record shows that he d and felt grieved because too brief.

Many pretty and costly worn by the ladies. Amon special mention are the foll

Mrs. Joseph Lister—Pale b sade, with diamonds.
Mrs. Cheatle—Heliotrope an
Miss Miller—Pale blue silk
Mrs. A. T. Heyward—A beau tume of cream-colored silk.
Miss Bessie Lister—Pink sil
Mrs. C. M. Tindall—Black fa
Miss Florence Tindall—Whi
Miss Guth—Pale green silk,
Mrs. Barry—White silk and ornaments.
Miss Emma Moore—Gaslig feather ornaments.
Mrs. F. Dearborn—Olive gr brocaded silk, with diamonds.
Mrs. W. J. Moore—Emerald satin, diamond and pearl orna
Mrs. W. H. Moore—White br

THE BANQUE

At midnight the orchestra banquet hall, where a temp presented. Long rows of ta delicacies and goodly via awaited the devotees of John Cheatle presided. Mr. responded to "The Presid courses had been dispose lowed by Mr. Seymour K Queen." "Our Sister Socie to by Mr. William Gardner, Mathieson ended the list of ing to "The Press." The d resumed, and a program of beginning with a Virginia

OTHER SOCIETY

Mrs. John V. Clark, No. gave a reception yesterday to 6 o'clock in honor of her Charles F. Clark, a recent kee. The ladies were ass by Mrs. Hampstead Washb Mrs. Clark, and Mrs. Jo waukee, mother of the brid

Mrs. J. V. Clark was att gown of black velvet, wit of point lace. She wore a ful diamond ornaments. wore her wedding dress. white moiré, the front of broad folds and nearly co of exquisite point lace. plainly in a long train. was low and without sleeve lace finishing the neck an ornaments were pearls and Washburne was in old gol monds and Jacqueminot Black in black velvet robe jet trimmings, diamonds. The house was elab palms and potted plants ground for the hostess an while the mantels were co roses and hyacinths pr the doors and windows smilax. The decorations were particularly effective scarlet and white. On table was an immense bas and maidenhair ferns, an flowers were placed at t wide scarlet ribbon was s table on either side the c ver candelabra and brigh completed a pretty table.

At the table were M Gresham, in a costume of with scarlet velvet; Mis pale-blue silk and broca in a red crêpe gown made and elbow sleeves. Amon

Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Mille Scammon, Mrs. Dole, Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Durkee, Mrs. George Taylor, Mrs. Ranso Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Hall M land, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. M Mrs. Charles Hunt, Mrs. La Poole, Mrs. Greeley, Mrs. Mrs. Nickerson, Mrs. Je Gregory, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. A Eben Lane, Miss Niblock Mary Kelly, Miss Carpe Miss Helen Newell, the M Amy Carpenter, Miss Hamm Porter, Miss Emery, Miss H

Mrs. Samuel H. Swe Sweet, and Miss Sweet g terday afternoon from 2 residence, No. 2940 Prairi casion was the formal pr of the young lady, who, with a bouquet of white

...ICE PROPOSITION.

...D AND SCHAACK OBJECT TO ...DELAY OF THE COURTS.

..." Having Waived Examination ...ropose to Submit the Case at ... Three Judges to Be Selected ...Entire Bench—If Beaten They ...sign and Dismiss All Suits—New ...Libel.

...wing card to the public, together ...n letter to the *Times*, has been re-...HE TRIBUNE:

...an. 10.—*To the Public:* The charges ...orruption made by a sensational ...wspaper against myself and Capt. ...Schaack are of such a nature as to ...mmediate and searching inquiry. ...in all large communities are or ...bulwark that stands between the ...citizens and the evil doers of all ...if they (the police) are charged ...orrupt, bribe takers, or being in col-...he criminal classes, then an emer-...which should secure an immediate ...n as to the truth or falsity of those

...either can the people whose lives ...are intrusted to our care, afford to ...courts decide as to the truth of ...se libels.

...duals making these charges in this ...ave this day waived an examination ...have disclosed the real truth, and ...revented an immediate determina-...uestion.

...months before the cases can be heard ...take their regular course, and until ...given doubt will perhaps be in the ...y good citizens as to whether those ...true or false.

...above facts into consideration, I ...est a remedy. Let the case be ...the consent of both parties before ...hree Judges of the Circuit Court, to ...y all the Judges of that court, who ...l the evidence in a few days. ...cision or that of two of them has the ...staining any one of the charges of ...olen property or assisting, or collud-...ving with any member of the police ...iving or of concealing stolen prop-...attempting in any way to sup-...evidence of such receiving by ...er of the police or any other ...of any collusion with gam-...other criminal class, or any crim-...y taking of bribes, or bribe, under ...of any dishonesty, or any dishon-...tion in my official position, then I ...dismiss each and every civil suit in ...laintiff now pending in the Circuit ...t the paper and its editors referred ...into deserved oblivion. Respect-...JOHN BONFIELD.

...day sent to the newspaper referred ...ers of its editorial staff a communi-...ying the foregoing suggestion as a ...osition. JOHN BONFIELD.

...above letter, as I have joined in ...cation to the newspaper referred to ...of its editorial staff. MICHAEL J. SCHAACK.

...sent to the *Times* by Inspector ...d Capt. Schaack is substantially ...above. They promise in case of ...decision to recommend to the ...rney to enter a nolle prosequi in ...l charges against the editor-in-...e city editor, in addition to dis-...civil suits in which they are

IN THE COURTS.

...cution had made ample prepara-...earing of the case. All of the ...had been subpoenaed the day be-...ere present, as was also a large ...of Central Station and North ...fficers. Justice White had hard-...seat before Mr. Weigley for the ...egan to address the court. ...r Honor please fix the bonds in ...West and Dunlop? We desire to ...nation."

...cases been called yet?" inter-...ney Frank Walker, who came ...moment. ...replied that they had not, and ...structions Clerk Patterson called ...Mr. Weigley repeated what he

...tion waived, held to the Crim-...2,000 in each case," announced ...d the preliminary hearing was

...and Mr. Dunlop stepped over to ...rson's desk and signed their ...Thomas E. Keene, Charles Coun-...Frank S. Weigley as sureties, ...parted.

...tensen, the editor of the *Arbeiter* ...ged with criminal libel by In-...eld and Capt. Schaack, waived ...before Justice R. H. White yes-...as held to the Criminal Court ...ls. The defendant was accom-...is attorney, Mr. Stanley. The ...d the call of his docket after the ...posed of, when it was suddenly ...at the editor had not furnished ...r was he in custody of an officer, ...ling rumor spread that Mr. ...had gone to find Tas-...tensen was brought back ...l in court until Stanley returned ...erman, who gave his name as ...He was accepted as bonds-...ce White after he had qualified ...$12,000 worth of real estate.

...ITS AGAINST THE PAPER.

...ck and Inspector Bonfield each ...r $100,000 libel suit yesterday ...*imes* and its editors. This time ...ned two additional defendants, ...and Henry H. Huskamp, who ...ve written some of the articles

...Fun in Politics.

...mmense lot of fun in the wild ...ti-Blaine mugwumps and anti-...eans to keep Brother Blaine out ...ministration; and yet nothing will ...the head of the State Depart-...bound to be.

...ld be a great deal more fun for ...phers, especially those of our sort, ...n should take the advice of the ...l drop Blaine overboard. Then ...y for certain, and the Indiana ...d find that the great mass of the ...y would have something to say ...s of their President.

...fficulty about running a Repub-...ation on the great lines of the ...ty. They are plain and simple, ...ng men, though fools, need not ...t to run one outside of those ...a jolly experiment.—*New York*

...Capacity for Blundering.

...*l:* Now it is announced that the ...ngress will permit no action to ...session on the French spoliation ...ain the Democratic party exhib-...icent capacity for blundering. ...lar opposition to these claims to ...bill authorizing their payment ...publican Congress and signed ...President will give the Repub-...ther strong hold on popular fa-

...Year for Indianapolis.

...*ews:* In the last year Indianap-...d a Presidential candidate, a ...ral gas, a new pavement for ...et, a new passenger station that ...ny city could want, and a street-...Hill.

...by Any Other Name."

...*ress:* The "agreement between ...ng broken down between the ...l Presidents, it is in order for ...bserver like Charles Francis ...st that the Presidents try an ...on "honor among thieves."

...y and Personal Prudence.

...*Democrat:* Singularly enough, ...hich Gen. Harrison has insured ...corresponds exactly to the sum ...and squandered last year in a ...hase a second term of the Pres-

...but Unholy Alliance.

...*ter:* The alliance of the Demo-...ith the Anarchists and Social-...ural, but it will solidify the ...order into an opposition that ...ing in its rebuke.

...ous Other Nuisances.

...*crat:* G. William Curtis insists ...ps are here to stay. So are the ...various other nuisances, but ...ke them any more popular or

...napolis Prayer Trust.

...The Indianapolis Ministerial ...g resolved not to do Legislative ...$5 a prayer needs to keep a ...s and amateurs.

...You Mean Democrats.

...*can:* It is fashionable now for ...on to starve themselves so as ...r March 4 it will be the men's ...gry look.

...on Sentiment Growing.

...*n:* It is wonderful what a lot of ...have become annexationists ...Macdonald and his ways of ...inion.

ST. GEORGE AND CHARITY.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL OF CHICAGO'S BRITISH CITIZENS.

The Blue Ensign, the Stars and Stripes, and the British Jack Happily Mingle at the Sherman House—The Charitable Feature No Less a Success than the Social—Mrs. J. V. Clark's Reception—Thomas Post, G. A. R., Receives.



THE blue ensign of St. George's Benevolent Association, with the Stars and Stripes on the right and the British Jack on the left decorated the spacious dining-hall of the Sherman House last night, and vibrated to the rhythm of dancing feet. For twenty-nine years St. George's Benevolent Association has celebrated the anniversary of their formation as a society. Organized nearly a third of a century ago this society has nobly fulfilled its mission and carried out the purposes for which it was formed.

Last night's ball was not behind the record of past years. Two hundred tickets were sold at $5 each, the holders, with few exceptions, availing themselves of the opportunity of attending the festivity. Members and invited guests began to arrive at 9:30, but it was not until half an hour later that President Cheatle and his wife led the grand march into the dancing hall. The Scottish-American orchestra occupied the platform, which was completely enveloped in flags and bunting. Among those in the grand march were:

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cheatle, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Eastland, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Kisch, Mr. and Mrs. St. John Kueller, Mr. and Mrs. George Brougham, Mr. and Mrs. John Silverhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. William Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. James Pittaway, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lister, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Heywood, Mr. and Mrs. R. Matson, Mr. and Mrs. John Berry, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Dempsey, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Crate, Mr. and Mrs. H. Landsey, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Doig, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Silverhorn, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Salisbury, Mr. and Mrs. William Gardner, Mr. Samuel Reynolds, Mr. W. R. Sprague, Mr. John Dunn, Mr. George J. L. Janes, Mr. George Hoffman, Mr. George D. Ford, Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. Edward Lister, Mr. C. O. Hate, Mr. John R. Elley, Mr. William George Brown, Mr. Frank Cheatle, Mrs. Dr. G. F. Smith, Mr. T. G. McCabe, Mrs. David Duncan, Mrs. W. H. Moore, Mrs. D. F. Dearborn, Mrs. Fred M. Smith, Mrs. Holland, Miss Sprague, Miss Georgiana Harris, Miss Emma Moore, Miss Pittaway, Miss Jessie Folsom, Miss Pearl Janes, Miss Anna Janes, Miss Guth, Miss Sharp, Miss Bessie Lister, Miss Mattie Horan, Miss Troost, Miss Florence Mathison, Miss J. Lucile McNalley, Miss Eva Lynk, Miss Heathcoote, Miss Cheatle.

Upon the Reception Committee were: Alfred Booth, Chairman, C. J. Burroughs, Joseph Wright, John Dunn, A. H. Blackall, Frank H. Collier, T. S. Clark, Thomas H. Carden, George Braham, Richard Evans, W. K. Forsythe, Edwin Dempsey, J. C. Drake, E. D. Baragwanath, David Roberts, W. H. Widdicomb, W. Alexander Johnson, E. St. John Kueller, S. Kisch, Joseph Lister, George Brougham, James Pittaway, and John E. Crath.

A SCENE OF JOLLITY.

Conspicuous among the guests was British Consul Col. Hayes Sadler. Judge Jamieson of St. Andrew's Society mingled with the throng and entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion. Dancing was the order of the evening and the prospect of a bounteous spread gave an added zest to the amusement. To the entrancing strains of a Strauss waltz the British lads and maidens "chased the fleeting hours with flying feet." Many a young sprig and slender maiden fresh from the dancing school and proficient in the latest gallop or polka were forced to admit that the old folks knew a thing or two about dancing, though years had flown and locks grown silvery since they first had learned the steps it did not prevent the fathers and mothers from entering into a generous contest for the honors of the occasion. President Cheatle had his dancing program filled before an hour had passed and danced until the last strains of music had died away. Joseph Lister was not fully acquainted with the latest innovations; in fact, he confided to Frank Collier the information that he had never danced before in his life. This little circumstance did not prevent him from dancing and the record shows that he danced every time and felt grieved because the program was too brief.

Many pretty and costly costumes were worn by the ladies. Among those deserving special mention are the following:

Mrs. Joseph Lister—Pale blue silk and brocade, with diamonds.
Mrs. Cheatle—Heliotrope and canary moire.
Miss Miller—Pale blue silk and tulle.
Mrs. A. T. Heyward—A beautiful Grecian costume of cream-colored silk.
Miss Bessie Lister—Pink silk and diamonds.
Mrs. C. M. Tindall—Black faille and moire.
Miss Florence Tindall—White tulle.
Miss Guth—Pale green silk, with pearls.
Mrs. Barry—White silk and lace with pearl ornaments.
Miss Emma Moore—Gaslight green tulle, feather ornaments.
Mrs. F. Dearborn—Olive green plush, white brocaded silk, with diamonds.
Mrs. W. J. Moore—Emerald green plush, white satin, diamond and pearl ornaments.
Mrs. W. H. Moore—White brocaded silk.

THE BANQUET.

At midnight the orchestra marched into the banquet hall, where a tempting sight was presented. Long rows of tables loaded with delicacies and goodly viands in profusion awaited the devotees of St. George. Mr. John Cheatle presided. Mr. George E. Gooch responded to "The President." After the courses had been disposed of he was followed by Mr. Seymour Kisch upon "The Queen." "Our Sister Societies" was replied to by Mr. William Gardner, and Mr. Robert Mathieson ended the list of toasts by speaking to "The Press." The dancing was then resumed, and a program of sixteen numbers, beginning with a Virginia reel, concluded.

OTHER SOCIETY EVENTS.

Mrs. John V. Clark, No. 122 Rush street, gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock in honor of her son's wife, Mrs. Charles F. Clark, a recent bride of Milwaukee. The ladies were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Hempstead Washburne, daughter of Mrs. Clark, and Mrs. John Black of Milwaukee, mother of the bride.

Mrs. J. V. Clark was attired in a trained gown of black velvet, with ruffs and collar of point lace. She wore a number of beautiful diamond ornaments. Mrs. Charles Clark wore her wedding dress. It was all of cream white moiré, the front of the skirt laid in broad folds and nearly covered with panels of exquisite point lace, the back falling plainly in a long train. The pointed bodice was low and without sleeves, falls of narrower lace finishing the neck and shoulders. Her ornaments were pearls and diamonds. Mrs. Washburne was in old gold satin, with diamonds and Jacqueminot roses. Mrs. John Black in black velvet robe, en traine, with jet trimmings, diamonds, and tea roses.

The house was elaborately decorated, palms and potted plants making a background for the hostess and receiving party, while the mantels were covered with flowers, roses and hyacinths predominating, and the doors and windows were hung with smilax. The decorations of the dining-room were particularly effective, being entirely in scarlet and white. On the centre of the table was an immense basket of scarlet tulips and maidenhair ferns, and vases of the same flowers were placed at the four corners. A wide scarlet ribbon was stretched across the table on either side the centre piece, and silver candelabra and bright-red candle shades completed a pretty table.

At the table were Mrs. Andrews, née Gresham, in a costume of gray silk trimmed with scarlet velvet; Miss Anna Newell, in pale-blue silk and brocade; and Miss Black in a red crêpe gown made with pointed neck and elbow sleeves. Among the guests were:

Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Foltz, Mrs. Scammon, Mrs. Dole, Mrs. Dana, Mrs. William Waller, Mrs. Durkee, Mrs. Henry Hooper, Mrs. George Taylor, Mrs. Ransom, Mrs. Horatio May, Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Hall McCormick, Mrs. Kirtland, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. McElwee, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Charles Hunt, Mrs. Lawrence Williams, Mrs. Poole, Mrs. Greeley, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Hayar, Mrs. Nickerson, Mrs. Jesse Spaulding, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. John Gray, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, Mrs. Eben Lane, Miss Niblock, Miss Walker, Miss Mary Kelly, Miss Carpenter, Miss Johnston, Miss Helen Newell, the Misses Kirkland, Miss Amy Carpenter, Miss Hammond, Miss King, Miss Porter, Miss Emery, Miss Hale.

Mrs. Samuel H. Sweet, Mrs. John W. Sweet, and Miss Sweet gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock at their residence, No. 2940 Prairie avenue. The occasion was the formal presentation to society of the young lady, who, in simple white tulle, with a bouquet of white hyacinths, gracefully filled the rôle of débutante. Music was furnished by the Neapolitan Mandolins, that were also present in the evening, when a dancing party was given for young people. Many friends were present at both events.

A G. A. R. RECEPTION.

Grand Army Hall in the Honoré Block was handsomely decorated last night with the Stars and Stripes and other patriotic emblems, the occasion being the third reception of "George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R. The large hall was crowded with young ladies and gentlemen and veterans with their wives. The first part of the program included songs by Miss Maud Pleasant and Miss Helen Buckley; a piano solo by Miss Cora J. Webster; and a reading by Mrs. Emily Stiles Milbury. The chairs were then removed and the dancing began. Some of the old veterans gathered in the ante-room, and while enjoying their cigars talked over war times. Others gathered around the door and envied the young folks their enjoyment of the waltzes, polkas, and the Virginia reel. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crandall, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tibbitts, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Henshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Burtrans, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Dietrich, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Braddish, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. James Sexton, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pettibone, Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Page, George C. Brown, H. H. Gage, and M. D. Birge.

ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI PASSES AWAY.

Death of the Famous Anti-Popery Lecturer in His Eightieth Year.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The death is announced of Alessandro Gavazzi, the anti-Popery lecturer, in his 80th year.

[Alessandro Gavazzi was born in Bologna in 1809. He was admitted into minor orders in the Church of Rome in 1825, and was made professor of rhetoric at Naples, illustrating the theory of the art by his eloquence in the pulpits of the chief cities of Italy. On the elevation in 1846 of Pius IX. to the Papal chair he expressed the views he had long entertained on the state of his country and the church with increasing freedom. When the insurrection of the Milanese and the discomfiture of the Austrians became known in Rome, Gavazzi, who was called on by the people to speak, proceeded to the Pantheon and pronounced a fervid oration on the patriots who had fallen at Milan. He took the tri-color cross as his standard, and for weeks harangued crowds of citizens at the Coliseum on the prospects and duties of Italians. Pius IX., who was understood to favor these attempts to rouse the nation, conferred upon him the office of Chaplain General of the forces then being reorganized by the levy of volunteers and national guards, and he accompanied the Roman army to the walls of Vicenza. While thus engaged, a reactionary spirit came over Pius IX., who recalled the Roman legion, and Gavazzi, passing into Tuscany, made Florence ring with his appeals. Expelled from the duchy, he took refuge in Genoa, whence he was recalled to restore quiet in Bologna, the people in that city having broken into open mutiny against the Papal Government. Rossi having by this time become the chief adviser of Pius IX., shortly afterwards ordered the arrest of Gavazzi, who was sent off under a strong escort to the prison at Corneto. On his way the people of Viterbo rose to deliver him, and Pius IX. ordered his release. On the flight of the Pope after the assassination of Rossi and the formation of the republican government, Gavazzi, who was reappointed Captain-General of the forces, organized a committee of noble Roman ladies to provide for the wounded, and superintended the military hospitals. During the armistice concluded with Gen. Oudinot, the Romans made a sortie under Garibaldi to repel the King of Naples, who had invaded the territory of the Republic. Gavazzi accompanied them, and after the defeat of the invader assisted the dying and wounded on both sides. Returning to Rome, he occupied himself in sustaining the spirit of the people until they were overwhelmed by the superior forces of the French. At the close of the struggle he left his country to gain a livelihood by teaching Italian and lecturing against the Catholic Church. For about six months his lectures in London were attended by crowds, and he afterwards visited the chief towns of Scotland, where he was received with hearty welcome. In 1851 Gavazzi published his memoirs in English and Italian, and a few months later his "Orations." From Scotland he proceeded to the United States, where he was not so warmly received, and in Canada his orations on more than one occasion nearly caused a riot. On his return he resumed his occupation of propagandizing his particular views in Italy, in the service of the national cause, and was present with Garibaldi at Palermo during the expedition of 1860. Since then he had several times visited England.]

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Mr. Carl Wolfsohn gave his third Trio Evening at Bournique's Hall last night. The program opened with Volkmann's trio in B flat minor, op. 5, for piano and strings, played by Messrs. Wolfsohn, Marum, and Hess. The Largo movements with which the trio begins and ends contain much delightful music, and it was smoothly played. The Allegretto and Allegro conbrio were less interesting. Both bear numerous signs of the "putting together" process, which here appears to have taken the place of genuine inspiration. Further than this they were rather roughly and unsympathetically played. Mr. Wolfsohn was heard in a group of four piano solos by Schumann: the Romanze in F sharp major, Arabesque, the old and long familiar "Traeumerei," and the Novelette in F. Of these only the last named is entitled to rank among the composer's larger works, the others presenting but few difficulties to the executant—and those not especially trying to the executant. A little more of vigor and dramatic force infused into the second part of the Romanze would have enhanced its impressiveness. The opening and closing divisions were played with a good degree of finish. The shading of the Arabesque left something to be desired; the first part while possessing some variety was yet not sufficiently pronounced in its contrasts. The Traeumerei was given with delicacy and warmly applauded. In the Novelette the player lost himself completely for a moment, but quickly recovered from the lapse of memory. Mr. Hess gave an artistic and beautifully shaded interpretation of the Bargiel adagio for violoncello. Godard's trio in F major closed the concert. It is a charming work, rich in harmonization and melody. The allegro is brilliant, worked up to a highly effective climax, and contains some powerfully conceived melodic passages for the strings. The adagio is broad in design, with many beautiful contrasts of coloring. The vivace is a graceful movement in the first subject of which the strings play an especially important part. The second subject contrasts well with the first, and is rather suggestive of the French operatic style. The effect of the whole is delightful, and Messrs. Wolfsohn, Marum, and Hess played the work unusually well. Signora Elena Varesi sang Rossini's aria "Bel Raggio," from "Semiramide," in a manner which showed thorough familiarity with the traditional interpretation, but her tones were somewhat uneven.

The third afternoon concert at the Haymarket Theatre took place yesterday afternoon. Miss Grace Hiltz and the Eddy Ladies' Quartette sang a quintette by Abt, and the members of the quartette furnished solo numbers. Mr. Julian Neumann, a pupil of Scharwenka and Oscar Raif, in Berlin, was the pianist. He has rather a smooth technic, but his interpretations are wanting in vigor and show but little of musical enthusiasm. His nearest approach to vigor of expression was in the finale from Chopin's B minor sonata. Rheimberger's fugue was played in a careful and painstaking manner, but it was not made particularly impressive. Miss Lilly Roembeld played a couple of violin solos in which she displayed not a little of technical facility and a good comprehension of the nature of the works she sought to interpret. She has a large, sonorous tone and is certainly a young violinist of unusual promise. The selection from De Beriot's second violin concerto went quite well, except in one place where a disagreement in pitch between piano and violin was quite evident. Miss Christine Nielson sang Molloy's ballad, "Drifting Down the River," with excellent finish. Miss Fannie Aiken contributed a couple of songs, the second of which, D'Albert's "Maiden and the Butterfly," was given with much archness of expression. Mrs. Katherine L. Fisk sang Petrie's "When Mary Was a Lassie," which served well for the display of a sonorous contralto voice. Miss Genie M. Baldwin was heard in Rode's air and variations, which showed her ability in florid vocalization, and Edgar J. Kelley's song, "The Lady Picking Mulberries," the latter a quaint conception founded upon the Chinese pentatonic scale. The ladies also furnished several quartettes, which were intelligently sung, though each voice possesses an individuality which renders it exceedingly doubtful if they can ever be made to blend thoroughly.

Street-Car Men's Wages in Germany.

A movement has begun in Berlin to raise the wages of car-drivers. They undoubtedly need it, receiving but $18 per month, which is increased somewhat by fees. The fares in Germany depend upon the distance traveled, two and a half cents being the minimum and six or seven the maximum price. The custom of tipping the conductor is general in the German metropolis, the proceeds being regularly divided with the driver. The regular salaries of the employés are raised with passing years, an addition of $5 being made after the first twelve months and $25 at the end of the first decade. The laborers' duty is usually arduous, however, lasting often from fourteen to sixteen hours each day. Their meals are eaten at the station, where their wives appear with tin buckets, and as a rule are partaken of cold.—*Berlin Letter.*

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SKATING RECORD BROKEN.

DONOGHUE, THE AMERICAN, WINS AT AMSTERDAM.

He Took the Lead at the Start and Held It, Beating the Best Two-Mile Record by Thirty-eight Seconds—Hugh Duffy Wants $2,500 from the Chicago Ball Team Next Season—Cardiff and Jackson to Fight—General Sporting News.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10.—The New York boy, Donoghue, has won his spurs as a skater. He beat the best two-mile record today by thirty-eight seconds, though the ice was melting fast, and the climatic conditions were different from those the American had been accustomed to on the Hudson. Donoghue was hardly in trim in the mile race yesterday, but even then Panschin Ruspan, the champion, only managed to beat him ten yards. The race took place early today, but several thousand people watched the agile American put on the skates, and cheered him lustily as he shot swiftly over the smooth surface in the initial skirmish with the Manhattan Athletic Club colors pinned to his blouse. When the word was given the young American dashed like a streak of lightning ahead of the Russian and all other contestants, covering two miles in six minutes and forty-two seconds—the best time ever made for the distance—with the Russian seventy yards in the rear. The enthusiasm was great. If Donoghue keeps up this pace he will take home all the prizes.

HE WANTS MORE MONEY.

Hugh Duffy Says He Won't Sign with Chicago for Less than $2,500.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Hugh Duffy, the little Chicago right fielder, was in this city today. He says he has not yet signed with Chicago for next season and don't intend to unless they give him $2,500, which is a raise of $500 over last season. He refused an offer from the Boston club last season of $2,350 to go with Anson for $2,000. He sent back the contract sent to him by Spalding's agent and says he don't care to do any business unless it is with the head of the concern. Boston would pay a big price for the youngster.

Base-Ball Teams Leave Adelaide.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ADELAIDE, N. S. W., Jan. 10.—The American base-ball teams sailed for India today. It was too warm to play a game in Adelaide. From all cities in Australia that the American clubs have visited farewell telegrams were received today. As a result of their visit there are now eighteen clubs in this city.

The Columbus Team Complete.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Columbus Base-Ball Club today purchased the release of Weidner, the Washington league team pitcher, and secured Ralph Johnston, the heavy hitting third baseman of the Kansas City Western Association club. This completes the new association team.

American Association Schedule.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Schedule Committee of the American Base-Ball Association, in session yesterday in Brooklyn, decided that the Eastern clubs should open the season by playing each other in the East, and the Western clubs follow the same program in the West.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Patsy Cardiff and Peter Jackson Will Probably Meet Before Long.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The prospects of a meeting in Minneapolis between Patsy Cardiff and Peter Jackson, the Australian heavyweight champion, who recently defeated McAuliffe in San Francisco, are excellent. This morning a letter was received by Mike Breslauer from Jack Hallahan, who is looking after Jackson's interests, in which the writer says that a match can be arranged between Cardiff and Jackson in Minneapolis. He says if the arrangements are satisfactory Jackson will meet Killen eight weeks after his fight with Cardiff. Mr. Hallahan proposes that the contest be given in Washington Rink in this city, and he is willing to have the fight with Killen either in this city or St. Paul.

A Five Hour Fight at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—Lightweights George Mulholland and Billy Mohan met at the Golden Gate Athletic Club Hall last night. The fight was the longest ever held on the coast. The battle began at 9:40 o'clock and continued until 3:25 this morning, when it was declared a draw, at the close of the eighty-seventh round. Joe McAuliffe, who was recently defeated by Peter Jackson, was the referee. Throughout the fight Mulholland showed himself superior in science and quickness, but Mohan exhibited all the qualities of a game and hard fighter. About the fifteenth round it seemed almost certain that Mulholland would win, as he had been punished little, while Mohan's lips and cheeks were badly swollen, his eyes nearly closed, and he had lost one tooth by contact with the Australian's head. However, Mulholland did not seem able to give a knock-out blow, and during the last two hours of the fight Mohan was as fresh as his antagonist, and administered some severe punishment. After it became apparent that neither of the men was likely to be knocked out, there were numerous demands for a draw, and the referee consented to the proposition when both men were too weak to strike an effective blow.

Gen. Harrison's Fishing Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Indianapolis Fly Fishermen's Club, a semi-State organization, of which Gen. Harrison, Col. New, Gen. Lew Wallace, and other enthusiastic anglers are members, held its annual meeting tonight and elected the following officers: Gen. George F. McGinnis, President; A. T. Beck, Vice-President; J. H. Blair, Secretary; W. A. Rhodes, Treasurer and custodian of the club property. It was decided to hold a second annual fly-catching tournament, a summer encampment, and to recommend to the present Legislature certain changes in the State fish laws.

Horse Sales at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—O. P. Alford, this city, has sold to James B. Goodman, Crossville, Ind., the following trotting stock: Black Swan, black filly, 4 years, by Barney Wilkes, dam by Lumber, for $1,250; Joe Lee, bay colt, 3 years, by Barney Wilkes, dam by Lyle Wilkes, for $1,000; Reddie Wilkes, bay filly, 2 years, by Red Wilkes, dam by Gov. Sprague, for $1,000.

A. Smith McCann, half owner of Red Wilkes, has filed suit against W. C. France and wife of Highland Farm, this county, for $12,050, balance of purchase money due on a lot of seventeen young colts and fillies by Red Wilkes sold in 1887. France agreed to pay $19,500 for them, but, it is claimed, notes aggregating the amount first mentioned remain unpaid. Friends of France claim some sensational developments will grow out of the suit.

He Will Try to Shoot the Genesee Falls.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Steve Brodie, the bridge-jumper, who is on his way home to New York from Toronto, is in this city visiting friends. Heyer, Brodie's backer, has made a wager with Henry Ward of New York that Brodie could shoot the Genesee Falls. While in Rochester yesterday Brodie examined the spot where "Sam" Patch lost his life, and today expressed himself as confident that he will succeed in the attempt. Brodie will go over on the west side, where the water is between thirty and forty feet deep. He says he will wear a rubber suit, and the tubes will be inflated six inches, so that when a rock is struck it will be impossible to receive any injury, unless it should be a broken rib or two. He says the attempt will be made within sixty days.

Winners in the New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—The weather today was clear and cool, track heavy.

First race, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Starters: Lovelace, Mirth, Leo Briegel, Dot, Break Down. Leo Briegel won in 1:01¼, Lovelace second, Dot third.

Second race, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile—Starters: Gleaner, Woolley, Jimmie B., Annawan, Radical, Greyfox. Woolley won in 1:30½, Radical second, Jimmie B. third. Ed Richardson, the owner, and Jockey Stone, the rider of Gleaner were ruled off, it being evident that it was their purpose to lose the race.

Third race, five-eighths of a mile—Starters: Lamont, Get, Red Leaf, Vattelle, Joyful, Jim D., Gabe C. Lamont won in 1:07¾, Red Leaf second, Get third.

Fourth race, one mile and seventy yards—Starters: Sherwood, Countess, Derochement, McMurtry, John Daly, Probus, Hindoo Rose, Comet. Probus won in 1:57, McMurtry second, Countess third.

Two Valuable Horses Sold.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—S. A. Browne & Co. have just sold to Isaac H. Stephenson of Marinette, Wis., Minnola, ch. s., record 2:37½, trial 2:27¼, by Young Jim, dam by Hamlet, for $2,500; and Salome, b. m., by Grand Sentinel, dam by Indicator, for $1,600. Salome trotted a quarter at 2 years old in 39 seconds. She is entered in the Ohio Breeders' Stakes for 1889, and will be entered in the 3-year-old stakes at St. Louis next season.

Won't Be Captain of the Crew.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—J. R. Findlay, who was elected Captain of the Harvard 'Varsity crew, has come out with a letter resigning the position. His reason is a novel one, his "conviction being that no sophomore ought ever to be Captain of the crew," and that under an older Captain the college would have a better chance of victory. R. F. Herrick, a junior, will succeed him.

McCaffrey-Fallon Fight Declared Off.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The fight between McCaffrey and Fallon, which was arranged for tonight at the Palace Rink, has been declared off on account of the recent order issued by the Police Commissioners forbidding prize-fights or exhibitions in this city.

Notes.

Sullivan now weighs 215.

D. D. Withers has engaged the jockey Goodale.

George Tuthill, a well known sporting man of San Francisco, is in town.

Secretary Brewster of the Washington Park Club left last night for New Orleans.

Among the men who think well of Kilrain's chances are the Dwyer Bros., John Kelly, and Dick Roche.

Jim Wakely wants to back Demsey for $5,000 against Mitchell, the fight to come off in the same ring as the Sullivan-Kilrain.

George Starr has arrived at Los Angeles with Budd Doble's string. "Knap" McCarthy has ten horses in training at the same place.

Boston sports, bar James Keenan, who is now a Kilrain man, are of the opinion that Sullivan can whip Kilrain. Ike Weir feels sure that Kilrain will never face John L. in the ring.

Jacob Schaefer played badly last evening. His opponent was John Thatcher. The score was: Schaefer 400, average 12⅛, highest run 75; Thatcher 149, average 4 21-32, highest run 16.

Sullivan says that he will never take another drink; denies the report that he is going on the stage; and expresses the opinion that the $10,000 offered by the El Paso people is not money enough.

Had the late Bob Catheart ever gone to Australia how he would have rung the changes on the names of such horses as these: Whackaway, Pakeha, Palkakakariki, Maritoto, Yarraman, Gnarro, Warrnambool, and Geelong.

A wager at long odds was made lately in Australia over the Victorian Derby. A bookmaker bet £2,000 to two cigars against a filly named Turbillion, and afterwards offered the owner, a Mr. Jacobs, £50 to be released, but the offer was refused. The bookmaker won his cigars.

Jack Gleason of Albany, who was defeated a few months ago in three rounds by Jack Delancey, fought Eddie Duffy at an early hour yesterday morning in a barn at Rutherford, N. J., for a purse of $200. Duffy was knocked out in the seventh round after being unmercifully punished on the head.

The Jenney & Graham Gun Company's base-ball team have organized for the purpose of playing ball on the ice at Lincoln Park or any other available place. They would like a game for Saturday, Jan. 12, and following Saturdays. Address communications to George H. Jenney, No. 53 State street.

When Joe McAuliffe called at Jackson's training quarters and asked, "Will you fight me again?" the reply was: "Joe, I could probably be of more use to you fighting with others than fighting with you; but if you are determined to meet me again and no one else will accord me a meeting, I will study the matter and see what can be done."

Says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:* "Martin Mullen played some beautiful balk line billiards at Casper's last night. He started to play Casper a game of balk line to Casper's straight rail 250 points on the room's 5x10 table. Mullen was at his best and won the game in twelve innings, making runs of 53, 71, and 87, and an average of 20 5-6. This isn't far off championship form and is away over that shown by the short-stops, Carter included." Correct! Yet in the next handicap Mullen will be placed on the lowest mark, and if he can win, the trip to Chicago will pay him well.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The New Drainage Bill—A Plumbing Inspector—Pay for City Employes.

It was learned from a reliable source yesterday wholly unconnected with the Municipal Government that the new Drainage bill will differ in all essential features from the Hurd bill and the Roche-Winston bill of last session. The attorneys to whom the matter was submitted declared the Hurd bill to be unconstitutional. The attempt to establish a metropolitan district was an attempt to evade the Constitution. The new bill is based on the drainage amendment adopted in 1878 and which provides that "the General Assembly . . . may provide for the organization of drainage districts and vest the corporate authorities thereof with power to construct and maintain levees, drains, and ditches, and to keep in repair all drains, ditches, and levees heretofore constructed under the laws of the State [for agricultural, sanitary, or mining purposes] by special assessment on the property benefited thereby."

The bill will propose the formation of Chicago, Lake, part of Lake View, Hyde Park, Jefferson, and Cicero into a drainage district; that the system be carried out by special assessments extended over a number of years. It will provide for a special Drainage Board to be elected by the people for carrying out the work. There will be no mention of the 600,000 cubic feet or of any other number. The Legislature has passed several similar measures for the drainage of districts bordering on the Mississippi. The bill, it is said, is quite simple, and the machinery will be neither cumbrous nor costly. The special assessment feature will be so defined that lands shall be taxed for carrying out the scheme according to enhanced value.

Mayor Roche was asked yesterday what he thought of the proposition to appoint a Plumbing Inspector. He said:

"I think it is a good idea. I don't believe, however, that we ought to establish the inspectorship in connection with the Health Department. We ought to establish it in connection with the Building Department or make it an independent bureau. Ald. Connor has made some such proposition, and I have thought well of it. The Alderman is a practical plumber, and his proposal is in the interest of public health. His ordinance ought to get a chance. If I had the power to appoint a plumbing inspector and if Connor was eligible I don't know of any man I would prefer to him. I hope Ald. Connor will call up his ordinance for action and amendment."

Ald. White, who suggested that the school ma'ams be paid 90 per cent instead of 75 per cent of their salaries, is gratified at the action of the Board of Education on the same, and proposes at the next meeting of the Council to introduce an ordinance that policemen, firemen, and all city employés who received less than $900 last year be paid 90 per cent of such salaries in monthly installments until the appropriation bill is passed and that all others receive 80 per cent of last year's rate. Several Aldermen have promised to support the scheme.

"The land part of the new water-works tunnel will be completed in two or three weeks," said Mayor Roche yesterday. "This afternoon I have been figuring with Mr. Onderdonk and Engineer Northway on a change of construction at Fourteenth street by means of which the high-service system can be introduced if found feasible. The tunnel work has been progressing satisfactorily of late, and Mr. Onderdonk thinks he will find no great difficulties to overcome in the future."

Mayor Roche issued an order to the Police Department yesterday to assist the School Inspectors to enforce the Compulsory Education act in accordance with the terms of the plan which he suggested to, and which was adopted by, the Board of Education. President Stewart appointed the truant officers yesterday and they will enter on their duties Monday.

Ex-Senator Bruce of Mississippi Speaking in Behalf of His People.

The Hon. B. K. Bruce, whose autographs as Register of the Treasury on Treasury notes and silver certificates are highly prized, lectured to a fair sized audience at Arcade Hall, Englewood, last evening on "The Race Problem."

The ex-Senator from Mississippi is a plain, unaffected speaker, who impresses one as being much in earnest, and readily holds the attention of his audience.

He began his lecture with a description of the heterogeneous elements composing the American people, and yet "we are the strongest Nation on earth." Religious persecution, he said, brought here the Anglo-Saxon. The Pilgrim Fathers found the country inhabited by the red man, free, brave, and hardy. Cupidity and selfishness brought here the black man from Africa, but he came a slave. The discovery of gold in California led to the introduction of the Mongolian from Asia. The black man, a captive, a slave, with no rights guaranteed him, for centuries making many rich yet receiving naught himself, has become a citizen with equal rights with other citizens, is increasing in numbers, and can be neither annihilated nor excluded. Truly, "the stone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner."

Mr. Bruce spoke at some length and with considerable pride of the industrial enterprise and progress of the colored race as exhibited in their State fairs and expositions in the South.

Speaking of the intellectual development of the race, Mr. Bruce related many touching incidents of their anxiety and efforts for an education, and urged the necessity of the General Government aiding in the educational work in the South, both among blacks and whites.

Illinois Women's Press Association.

Seventy of the women press workers of this city were at the Sherman House last evening at the annual meeting of the Illinois Women's Press Association. The feature of the evening was the roll-call. Each of the members was obliged to tell what she had been doing during the year and what her present work was. Of sixty-six who reported it was found that forty were regularly employed on daily and weekly newspapers, chiefly the latter, thirty-five of them in editorial positions. The remaining twenty-six were either regular contributors to the press or engaged in book work. It was resolved to have permanent headquarters. An entertainment will be given in Central Music-Hall next month in the joint interest of the Press Association and the Women's Protective Agency.

The following officers were elected: President, Miss Mary Allen West; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. S. M. Moses, Mrs. R. C. Claughry, and Mrs. Louise Rockwood Wardner; Recording Secretary, Dr. Odelia Blinn; Assistant Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mercy Thirds; Corresponding Secretary, Miss E. S. Bass; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Miss Emily A. Kellogg; and Treasurer, Mrs. Frances E. Owens.

Petersen's Wonderful Vitality.

The strange case of Nils Peter Petersen and John Baresecka was again brought to Justice Kersten's notice yesterday when Petersen appeared, apparently in as good health as ever, and told how the prisoner, Baresecka, assaulted him Nov. 6. Baresecka went to Petersen's, No. 178 Clybourn avenue, and fired a shot, the bullet penetrating Petersen's abdomen. The wounded man grappled with his assailant and wrenched the revolver from him. They fought in the hallway, and there Baresecka stabbed Petersen in the neck with a knife. A surgeon was called, who pronounced the bullet wound fatal and gave Petersen two hours to live. But the night passed and Petersen was still alive. Dr. Fenger was called in and said Petersen must die. But still he lived, and in time was removed to the Emergency Hospital, where the doctors, encouraged by the man's wonderful vitality, used every means known to modern science to save him. There was a bare chance to save him, they said, if inflammation did not set in and the intestines were not cut. But inflammation did set in and Petersen did not die. Then it was found that the intestines were badly cut. Dr. Fenger opened the abdomen, took the intestines from the cavity, sewed them up, took out the bullet, and put things back in their proper place. They never expected Petersen to live through the operation, but he did, and after his assailant waived examination yesterday and was held to the Criminal Court he walked out of the police court with as firm a step as any one in the room.

Items.

Horace A. Waitt, an old gentleman employed as a clerk in the real estate office of J. S. Hair, No. 97 Washington street, has been mysteriously missing since Jan. 5. He lived with his family on Twenty-second street, near Lawndale avenue, and was highly respected. He was 55 years of age, and at one time was in comfortable circumstances. His business relations with his employer were of a pleasant character, and Mr. Hair himself is active in the search for the missing man.

The Executive Committee of the National Conference of Charities—Bishop Gillespie, Grand Rapids, Michigan, President; F. B. Sanborn, Concord, Mass.; Andrew E. Elmore, Port Howard, Wis.; the Rev. F. H. Wines, Springfield; Charles B. Hoyt, Albany, N. Y.; and Lucien C. Storrs, Lansing, Mich.—met at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday and made preparations for the sixteenth annual Conference of Charities to be held at San Diego, Cal., next September.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS FOR TODAY.

Snow or Rain, with Colder Northerly Winds, in Chicago and Vicinity.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Indications for twenty-four hours: For Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri, local snows or rain, colder, preceded in Southern Indiana by rising temperature, winds becoming northerly.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'r	Maximum temper'ture	Direction of wind	State of weather	Rainfall for 24 hours
New York	30.00	38	..	S. W.	Clear	....
Washington, D. C.						
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.20	50	58	S. E.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La.	30.24	48	56	S. E.	Clear	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.14	58	58	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.24	38	44	S. E.	Fair	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.22	34	40	S. W.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.04	26	30	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.94	30	32	W	Cl'udy	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.00	28	30	W	Cl'udy	....
Erie, Pa.	30.10	30	36	W	Cl'udy	....
Cleveland, O.	30.14	30	34	S. W.	Clear	....
Sandusky, O.	30.14	22	32	S. W.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	30.14	26	30	S. W.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.14	20	24	W	Clear	.01
Alpena, Mich.	29.94	26	22	W	Fair	....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.08	18	22	S. W.	Snow	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.06	24	24	W	Cl'udy	.01
Marquette, Mich.	29.98	20	24	N. W.	Snow	.08
Port Huron, Mich.	30.10	22	28	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Chicago	30.14	22	24	S. W.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.12	16	18	W	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.10	14	22	W	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.14	16	20	S. W.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.18	12	16	W	Fair	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.22	16	22	N. W.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.16	14	20	N. W.	Clear	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.22	10	18	S. W.	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.20	42	44	S.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.18	30	32	N. E.	Fair	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.16	40	42	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.14	40	42	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.30	18	22	N. W.	Clear	....
Huron, Dak.	30.26	12	18	N. W.	Clear	....
Yankton, Dak.	30.28	12	18	W	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.22	2	8	N	Clear	....
St. Vincent	30.24	-10	-22	Calm	Clear	....
Bismarck, Dak.	30.24	8	12	W	Cl'udy	.02
Fort Buford	30.18	2	10	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	29.86	24	30	Calm	Cl'udy	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.10	26	36	S. W.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	30.12	34	44	S.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.30	24	34	N. E.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.						
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.06	36	40	S. E.	Fair	....
Minnedosa	30.20	4	6	Calm	Cl'udy	....
Fort Garry						
Medicine Hat	30.14	4	6	Calm	Clear	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.20	42	48	S.	Clear	....
Montrose	30.16	32	42	W	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.28	44	52	W	Fair	....
Jacksonville, Fla.						
Pensacola, Fla.	30.26	46	48	E	Cl'udy	....

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—Arrived, the Egypt, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 10.—Passed, the Aller, from New York, for Bremen.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Arrived, the Noordland, from Antwerp.

BARGAINS

—FOR—

Today and Saturday

—AT—

THE HUB

Choice of many lines of our fine Suits and Overcoats, silk and satin lined, equal to custom work, sold early in the season for $30, $25, $22, and $20, for only $15.

Choice of 125 Broken Lots of Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, sold early in the season for $8, $10, and $12, closing out for $5.

Take your pick of any of our Kilt Suits at ONE-HALF original marked price.

150 pairs All-Wool Cheviot Pants, always sold for $2.50, for only $1.39.

Regular $4 All-Wool Pants for only $2.69.

Closing out Winter Underwear at less than cost.

Scarlet Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, guaranteed medicated dye, regular $1.50 quality, closing at 83c.

Men's Cardigan Jackets, sold all around us at $1; our price, to close, 50c.

20 to 40 per cent reduction on all Hats and Caps. See what we now offer for 49c, 98c, and $1.23.

THE HUB,

Everybody's Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,

State and Jackson-sts.

Mail Orders Filled.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES, which were awarded *the highest distinction* by a medical jury at the International Exhibition at Brussels, have proved to be a first-class remedial agent in all catarrhs of the organs of respiration and digestion.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are prescribed by physicians in diseases of the lungs and chest and asthma. The benefit derived from their use is unsurpassed, and even in the most chronic cases they soothe, ease, and stimulate.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are preferable to all similar preparations, because they are a natural remedy, an unadulterated product of the springs, containing in an undiminished degree all the sanative principles of these springs.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are prepared exclusively under the personal supervision and control of W. STOELTZING, M. D., K. K. Sanitary Councilor.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are unequaled as a solvent in coughs and catarrhs, even in the most chronic cases. Their success is unsurpassed.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are a superior remedy in whooping-cough and diphtheria; in the former they lessen the paroxysm of the attack, while preventing the latter disease, which cannot take hold in a throat not affected by catarrh.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES derive increased value from the fact of having a very favorable influence upon the organs of digestion.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES ought to be kept in every home. All mothers are recommended to urge their children during the cold season to allow a pastille to slowly melt in their mouths while out on errands or going to school.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are for sale at nearly all druggists at 50c a box. Should your druggist not keep them, kindly address the

SOLE AGENCY FOR THE U. S.,

Soden Mineral Springs Co. (Limited),

15 CEDAR-ST., NEW YORK.

CARSON PIRIE & COMPANY

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

GREATEST SALE OF THE SEASON

—IN—

BLACK GOODS

THE FOLLOWING

ELEGANT NOVELTIES

—IN—

BLACK DRESS GOODS,

—ALL AT—

50 cents Yard.

Their Positive Value Being from $1 to $1.25 Yd.

All Wool 40 In. to 42 In. Wide.

FRENCH CORDS, THEANO CLOTH, SATIN RAYE STRIPES, BUFFALO CLOTH, FIGURED SATEEN, DIAGONALS, ARMURES, CARREAUX, GRAZIELLA, CHEVRON, MERANDA, LEONA.

50c per Yd.

New Year Dividend

25 to 33 Per Cent.

$8.00

$8.00

For Our Best Trousers Made-to-Measure $12 and $14 Quality and 25 to 33 Per Cent Below Former Prices.

A rapid movement all day yesterday on those unequaled $8.00 Trousers. So there should be. It's the best offer we know of in this country today. 244 styles as a choice. Materials the finest, and made to measure at $8.00.

Just added another lot of Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits to the bargain counters, and shaved the price 20 and 40 per cent. They're grand bargains.

Our $1.00 White Shirt, extra quality linen and muslin, splendidly made.

Wanamaker & Brown,

State and Adams-sts.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

TWO (2) POPULAR SALES TODAY.

NEW RIBBON REMNANTS,

Endless Assortment of Styles and Colors,

3c, 5c, 10, 15c, 25c.

Half (½) to Five (5) Inches Wide.

New Spring Neck Ruching,

By the Yard and by the Box,

At 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c.

Worth 15c to 75c.

About Two Hundred

Boys' Overcoats,

Ages 4 to 11, worth $4.00 to $8.00, Choice for

$2.00.

Slightly Soiled.

Boys' Overcoats, ages 4 to 11, slightly soiled, otherwise perfect, worth from $4.00 to $8.00.

Choice for $2.00.

Come while they last. Some are better than others, but none are worth less than $4.00.

Men's Overcoats 35 per cent off.

Putnam Clothing House,

131 and 133 Clark-st. 113 and 117 Madison-st.

PATENTS For INVENTIONS Procured Promptly. GEO. E. LEMON, Attorney at Law, 615 Fifteenth-st., - WASHINGTON, D. C. *Established 1865. Send for 67-Pamphlet, free.*

LONDON HATS, Silks and Derbys, from Henry Heath, the Leading Oxford-st. Hatter. J. S. BARNES & CO., - 86 Madison-st.

25c Box CHOICE CANDY, A full pound; absolutely pure; strictly fresh. JNO. KRANZ, 80 State-st.

DR. OWEN'S BELT FREE from any objection. Will positively cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Debility, Male and Female Complaints. Both man and woman can be cured by same belt. Contains 18 degrees of strength. Current can be regulated like a battery, and applied to any part of the body or limbs by whole family. A Large Illustrated Pamphlet Sent Free. PRICE $6. DR. OWEN BELT CO., 191 State St., Chicago.

THE WAR OF THE DOCTORS

AN INCIDENT OF THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S ILLNESS.

Dr. Baxter Calls Bliss a Liar, and the Latter Declares That Baxter Is No Gentleman—The Chinese Minister Calls at the House of Secretary Bayard and Falls Asleep—Mr. Cannon's Talk with Blaine—The Day's Cabinet Talk—Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The quarrel of Gen. Garfield's doctors is once more before Congress. An incident of historical as well as dramatic interest is related in an affidavit filed before the Senate Committee on Claims by Dr. Robert Reyburn, a physician of Washington. It is in behalf of the claim of Dr. W. Bliss for the unexpended balance, $10,000, appropriated by Congress to pay for medical and other services during President Garfield's illness. Dr. Bliss got $6,500, and yesterday he appeared before the committee to ask the remaining $10,000 as compensation for his services. He told some interesting facts about the professional jealousy growing out of the case. The affidavit he submitted from Dr. Reyburn related to the quarrel between Bliss and Baxter. The affidavit recites how, following the consultation soon after the morning of July 3, Dr. Bliss requested Dr. Reyburn to remain and assist until Surgeon General Barnes and Dr. Woodward could report for duty. It proceeds: "Dr. Bliss then requested me to take a seat by the table and write at his dictation the form of a letter to be copied and sent to each of the corps volunteer doctors, thanking them, in the name of the President and Mrs. Garfield, for their valuable services. Dr. Bliss took a recumbent position upon the sofa in the room, and about this time Dr. Baxter, the Medical Purveyor of the army, appeared at the door. Dr. Bliss greeted him pleasantly, and requested him to take a seat, which he did at the foot of the sofa upon which the doctor was lying. Dr. Baxter then spoke to Dr. Bliss as follows:

"'Bliss, I want to see the President.' Dr. Bliss exhibited some surprise at such an unusual and unprofessional request and replied: 'Why, doctor, it would not be proper for me to take you to the bedside of the President at this time. He has been vomiting as often as every thirty minutes during the night and has just gone through the fatigue of a consultation and dressing of the wound and has fallen asleep.'

"Dr. Baxter replied: 'He is my patient and has been for five years.

"Dr. Bliss replied: 'He may have been your patient for ten years for all I know, but he certainly is not your patient this morning. The President has requested me to take professional charge of his case, the counsel are selected, and you are not of the number, and I must say, doctor, that this is the most extraordinary conduct I ever witnessed by a doctor who makes pretense of being a gentleman, and I must say further your conduct is entirely in keeping with your character and general reputation. It is well known among the faculty here that you always gladly offer your professional services to any official who will accept them, and you bear the unenviable reputation of being a notorious lobbyist whenever and wherever you can influence your own preferment.'

"To this Dr. Baxter said: 'You lie.' Dr. Bliss, suddenly rising to his feet, said in reply: 'You are no gentleman to make such remarks in a place like this, where I am unable to reply as I should be glad to do.' Dr. Baxter was then requested to leave the House, which he did immediately."

MRS. SMITH NOT A CANDIDATE.

Mrs. Electra Smith, formerly Postmistress at Sterling, Ill., authorizes a denial of the story that she will be a candidate for Mrs. Mulligan's place as Pension Agent at Chicago.

CHANG YEN HOON GOES TO SLEEP.

The Chinese Minister is giving official society a good deal of amusement. There is no place where members of the diplomatic corps feel more at home than at Secretary Bayard's. Chang Yen Hoon is especially pleased when his round of calls brings him there. He always stays a half hour at the side of one of the Miss Bayards. The other day when the Minister made the round of calls he reached the Secretary's quite late. He confided to Miss Bayard that he was tired. "A pain in my head," he added sadly. She expressed pity, and bade him sit down on the sofa at her side. He obeyed, and she turned to greet some guests. When she looked around to make some remark to him poor Chang Yen Hoon was fast asleep, his head swaying from side to side in a way peculiar to a head asleep in mid-air. He had one leg crossed over the other, and his left foot propped up in his hands. After slumbering what seemed to his courteous hostess long enough, the interpreter made bold to rouse his Celestial Highness. As he waddled toward the carriage he turned and said: "I not stay long today; it ache here," pointing to his head.

NO HURRY TO MAKE CONFIRMATIONS.

Democratic Senators are becoming uneasy over the failure of the Senate to turn in and confirm President Cleveland's recent appointments. They can't complain that it is the policy of the majority not to make any confirmations, because whenever an executive session is held the calender is taken up and appointments acted on. But there does not seem to be a disposition on the part of the Republican Senators to rush executive business, though almost every Republican Senator has some nominations which he wants confirmed before adjournment. Senator Farwell has concluded that there is nothing to be gained by trying to push Gen. Newberry's confirmation as Postmaster at Chicago out of order, and it will take its chances with other recess appointments.

GROVER CLEVELANDS FOR TWO.

"Deacon" White and Morosini, Jay Gould's New York broker, were dining at the restaurant connected with Washington Market today. They were at the table and had just ordered soup for two. The waiter rushed forth and screamed the order down the dumb-waiter: "Two Grover Clevelands." Deacon White had heard the joke among his colleagues in Congress, but he didn't know Grover Cleveland had really become a part of the waiters' slang.

GEN. WEAVER IS HAPPY.

Two hundred and fifty-three members were never so disgusted as today. One member was never so happy. This was Weaver of Iowa. Weaver is naturally a disorganizer, and enjoys the confusion which filibustering brings about in the House. There is a little history back of the deadlock which is worth printing. The order which the majority of the Committee on Rules reported, giving the right of way to the Oklahoma and the Union Pacific Funding bills was a bargain. Springer, Weaver, and other Oklahomaites have been bitter opponents of the Funding bill, while some of the earnest supporters of that measure were against Oklahoma, but each faction was ready to forego its proposition if its pet legislation could be carried through. The failure of the House to carry out the agreement created a great deal of ill feeling by the partisans of both measures and everybody interested in them is in bad humor.

SENATOR CULLOM'S NEW TITLES.

Senator Cullom has received a letter addressed "To His Excellency and Highness, the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, United States Senator from Illinois," from an individual bearing the signature "Dayagure," who claims to be an ordained Presbyterian pastor, evangelist, and missionary. Dayagure wants the Senator to have from two to five German chaplains appointed to preach to German United States soldiers.

A FIRE IN A COMMITTEE-ROOM.

The contingent fund of the House will be called upon to settle for a loss of $1,000 resulting from fire at the Capitol today. Representative Kean of New Jersey gave a dinner party to some of his friends in the manufacturers' committee-room this afternoon, and about an hour after the party had vacated fire was discovered in the room. Carpet, books, desks, sofa, etc., were all destroyed or damaged to the extent of $1,000, and the Government will be under the necessity of entirely refurnishing the committee-room. No positive reason is given as to the cause of the fire, but it is supposed to have been ignited by a lighted cigar thrown away by one of the Jerseymen dining.

THE CABINET PROBLEM SOLVED AGAIN.

"A prominent member of the House" solves the Cabinet problem in a local paper tonight as follows: Blaine will be offered the State portfolio; Allison will be urgently urged by Gen. Harrison to take the Treasury; Wanamaker will go into the Cabinet; the Pacific coast may be given the Interior Department, and the man will probably be John L. Swift. Gen. Mahone will be left out in the cold. Ex-Senator Henderson of Missouri is likely to be the Southern representative. The New York situation is still perplexing.

CANNON TALKED WITH BLAINE.

"Yes, I saw Mr. Blaine and talked with him," said Representative Cannon to a group of members who were pestering him in the House today.

"Did he tell you anything?" asked an anxious member.

"Lots of things," said Mr. Cannon. "He gave me some charming descriptions of his European travels. What a wonderful observer Blaine is, and how entertainingly he talks."

"But about the Cabinet," suggested the curious member.

"O, I don't know anything about that; neither of us spoke of political affairs. But you ought to hear him tell of his coaching trip through Scotland," remarked Mr. Cannon, as he sauntered away. Then he came back a moment and remarked: "Boys, I never saw Blaine in better health."

GEN. STRONG'S PROPOSED VENTURE.

Gen. Henry Strong of Chicago, who has made some large investments in Washington real estate, is going to put up a handsome store on F street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. He has already erected one fine building in the same locality.

SENATOR CULLOM CONGRATULATED.

Senator Cullom will probably go out to Illinois next week. The Senator is receiving congratulations from all sides on the unanimity with which his reëlection will come to him.

Senator Cullom today reported favorably a bill from the Commerce Committee to increase the salary of the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital service to $6,000 per annum, the amount paid the Surgeon General of the army.

FUNERAL OF AN ILLINOIS PIONEER.

The Remains of Mr. Erastus Norton of Ogle County Buried at Oregon, Ill.

OREGON, Ill., Jan. 10.—The funeral of Mr. Erastus Norton of this city took place to River View Cemetery at 2 p. m. today. Death resulted Jan. 8, at 8:30 p. m., from old age. Deceased was born in Herkimer County, New York, in 1803, and was at his death 85 years 1 month and 1 day old. Mr. Norton was the descendant of a long-lived family. His grandfather, Nathaniel Norton, a Baptist preacher, ministered in New York at the age of 92 years. His father, Isaac Norton, Associate Judge in Herkimer County, New York, came to Illinois when 74 years old, and lived to eat fruit from trees of his own planting. Mr. Norton spent several weeks last autumn in Chicago, at the residence of his youngest daughter, Mrs. W. E. Ray, No. 464 Fulton street. His first vote was for Andrew Jackson, later he voted for Gen. Harrison, and still later for every Republican candidate, and last fall returned to his home at Oregon to cast his last vote for Benjamin Harrison. Though the father of twelve children, only five survive him. They are Mrs. C. M. Emerson of Oregon, at whose home he died; Mrs. Humphrey, Charles City, Ia.; and Miss Della Norton, Esmond, D. T., by his first marriage; Mr. Wesley Norton, Boston, and Mrs. W. E. Ray, Chicago, by his second.

Lucas Bradley.

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Lucas Bradley, a pioneer resident of Racine, died today.

[Deceased was born June 22, 1809, in Northville, Cayuga County, N. Y. He learned the trade of architect in Cayuga County and finished it in Auburn, where he resided until 1838, when he removed to Tiffin, O., remaining there only a few months. He moved to St. Louis and lived there six years. Sept. 15, 1843, he came to Racine, and has been prominently identified with the business interests of the city up to a year or two ago. He erected public buildings in Chicago and St. Louis, as well as many of the most elegant private residences of Racine. He was a member of the City Council at the time of its organization; was a member of the Board of Education one or two terms, also a member of the Board of Supervisors; served as assessor, and was a member of the Old Settlers' Society. He was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church, and was interested in several manufacturing establishments.]

Mrs. William Molsberry.

MASON CITY, Ia., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Grandma Molsberry died at her home in Plymouth yesterday at the age of 92. In 1820 she married William Molsberry, a grandson of Gen. Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame. She was the mother of five children, had nineteen grandchildren, twenty-six great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren. Mrs. Molsberry, up to her sudden death, was active about the house. She did considerable sewing, and made a calico dress for herself Oct. 27, her birthday. Her eyesight was so good that she did not need to use glasses.

Robert R. Shellabarger.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Robert R. Shellabarger, only son of Judge Shellabarger of Ohio, died at his father's residence this morning of typhoid-fever, aged 29. His son's death is a particularly sad loss to Judge Shellabarger, his daughter having died the 1st instant of the same disease.

A SAVAGE DUEL WITH KNIVES.

Four Indians Hack Each Other and All Die of Their Wounds.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, via FORT SHAW, Mont., Jan. 7.—A courier reached here last evening from Sweet Grass Hills with news of a fight Wednesday between four Gros Ventres and River Crow Indians. The struggle occurred at sundown, three of the reds being killed outright and the fourth so seriously slashed that he died Friday night. For several months Spotted Dog, a Gros Ventre brave, had been paying frequent visits to a River Crow squaw in spite of warnings from her brother, named Willow, to keep away. Wednesday Spotted Dog set out with a companion on a hunting expedition up Cottonwood Creek. The couple were followed by Willow and a young half breed named Joe Hunks, and when about thirty miles from the Crow camp Willow and the half breed caught up with Spotted Dog and his companion and commanded them to halt.

An altercation ensued which resulted in a challenge from Spotted Dog to have it out then and there. The challenge was accepted, and, depositing their guns and blankets on the bank of the creek, the gladiators drew their knives and squared away for the fight. Spotted Dog and Willow were pitted against each other, and at the first lunge Willow buried his knife in his antagonist's right arm, disabling it.

The fight lasted a half hour, and at its conclusion Spotted Dog, Willow, and the half-breed Hunks were dead or dying, and the surviving Gros Ventre, bleeding from several wounds, was barely able to mount his pony and ride to the camp, where he made known the result of the battle and subsequently died of his wounds. The affair has created a great deal of ill feeling among the Indians, and further trouble is feared. Several of the Gros Ventres have gone to Piegan and purchased large quantities of ammunition, and it is surmised that they mean to avenge the death of Spotted Dog. Agent Allen has taken precautions to prevent any of the Blackfeet from leaving this agency, and word will be sent to Agent Lincoln at the Gros Ventre Agency to adopt similar measures to prevent a conflict.

ILLINOIS FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Officers Elected at the Closing Session at Bloomington.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The convention of the State Federation of Labor ended today. This forenoon a preamble and resolutions were adopted declaring that "In view of the impending struggle between labor and capital it behooves the trade and labor associations of the State to organize under the trade union system." Officers were elected as follows: President, Thomas M. Hibler, Bloomington; Vice-President, Robert G. Swallow, Chicago; Secretary, George Beckler, Peoria; Treasurer, A. M. Everly. Jacksonville was chosen as the next place of meeting. The new President is a stovemolder of this city.

Labor Notes.

The 200 girl featherworkers employed by Harrison & Greene at New York went on strike yesterday morning because the firm refused to pay the scale of wages offered by the Featherworkers' Union. All work was stopped.

The 5,000 Monongahela River miners after being compelled to remain idle for three or four months are to be asked by the operators to accept a reduction in wages when they commence work.

No Ice-Palace for St. Paul This Year.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—"It is almost an assured fact now that St. Paul will have to do without an ice-palace," said Secretary Whitney Wall of the Carnival Association this morning. "We have not got the ice, and even if we had it we have no snow, and how would an ice-palace look when people rode to see it in dog-carts and light phaetons? The cold wave that was promised for this morning did not come, and space that we have contracted for in weekly journals to advertise for our palace will have to be occupied with explanations why we won't have any this year. We had made great preparations."

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

CENTRAL TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION ACTION ON FREIGHT MATTERS.

Considerable Business Transacted at the Meeting of the Last Two Days—Regulations in Regard to Mileage Tickets and Commissions in the Western States Association's Territory—The Pennsylvania and the Pass System—Western Freight Rates—Blanchard's Return.

The meeting of the General Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association, which has been in session in this city for the last two days, transacted considerable business. A resolution was passed that while the present rates on dressed hogs in car-loads to the seaboard remain in effect third-class rates be charged on dressed hogs in car-loads, whether in common or refrigerator cars, between all points in Central Traffic Association territory, excepting the Western termini of the trunk lines. It was agreed that all lines in the association shall charge for all ties per 100 pounds. It was agreed that when bills of lading are issued on property—straight consignments—to protect the railroad companies from suits for wrong deliveries the words "not negotiable" shall be stamped or written on the face. It was recommended that the practice of carrying live stock to order or in any other manner than straight consignments be discontinued. It was resolved that from and after Jan. 31 the roads in the Central Traffic Association will require on east-bound transcontinental freight traffic their tariff rates from all junction points to points within and beyond Central Traffic Association territory. It was thought necessary that on freight destined to points either within or out of or passing through the territory of the association, on which through rates are made, tariffs should be published and furnished to all roads interested. It was decided that sixth class rates be applied on bituminous rock and asphaltum in car loads from Kentucky points.

It was agreed that the allowance of consignments to be made to agents of the railroads within this association either arising at points within or without the territory of the association for distribution among several consignees, either at points to which consigned or beyond, to save expense and imposing an expense upon the railway companies, is neither consistent with proper methods nor economic practices and should be discontinued. It was decided that dressed poultry should in all cases be carried by actual weight only, or, in other words, the gross weight of the package and contents, including ice, when used, according to classification. It was agreed that return passes be not issued to men in charge of locomotives, also that expenses of men in charge of locomotives, either en route or at Chicago, be not paid. It was agreed to advance rates on pig iron, taking effect Jan. 24, from all iron manufacturing points, subject to the control of the committee, 20 cents per ton to Chicago, rates to other points to be advanced in proportion.

Relative to freight in transit it was resolved that, taking effect not later than Jan. 14, all grain and other freight which may be represented as having been loaded and in transit prior to advance of Dec. 17 shall be way-billed from Chicago and other junction points in Central Traffic Association at the rates taking effect Dec. 17 with the understanding that if it should subsequently be shown that any property way-billed at present tariff is actually entitled under the rules of the association to old rates same may be adjusted on that basis upon the approval of the Chairman of the Central Traffic or Trunk Line Association.

Mileage Tickets and Commissions.

At the meeting of the General Managers of the lines in the territory of the Western States Passenger Association rules and regulations regarding the issue of mileage tickets were completed. A uniform ticket was submitted by the committee appointed the day before, and, with a few unimportant changes was adopted. The ticket contains a full description of the purchaser and a contract which must be signed by the purchaser in the presence of the agent who sells the ticket. The contract provides that the purchaser will not transfer the ticket to any person, and that it shall be void if presented by any other person. That no portion of the mileage strip shall be accepted for passage if detached by any other person than the conductor, or if presented without the cover bearing same consecutive number. The purchaser agrees to sign his name in the presence of the conductor on the mileage strip each time before detachment is made. Unless the proper signature is given and description of person agrees with the words opposite the punch marks in the description list the ticket is forfeited and shall be taken up by the conductor and full fare collected.

Subsequently the question of paying commissions for the sale of tickets was taken up for consideration and caused a more animated debate than any of the other questions previously considered. While some of the roads advocated the complete abolishment of the commission system and predicted disastrous results if this were not done, others were equally determined in their advocacy of a rule permitting the payment of a reasonable commission to regular ticket agents only, such commission not to exceed such an amount as would obtain in ordinary commercial transactions, and that they should not, under any circumstances, be permitted to interfere with the maintenance of agreed tariff rates. A conclusion was not reached, and the matter will be further discussed at a meeting today.

Adjustment of Western Freight Rates.

Yesterday afternoon the joint meeting of the managers of the Western, Northwestern, and Southwestern Divisions of the Western Freight Association reconvened at the association rooms in "The Rookery." The most important action taken was the establishment of rates on dressed beef from Missouri River points to Chicago on the basis of 28 8-10 cents per 100 pounds. The new rate is figured on the established basis of 148 per cent of the cattle rate. The present rate on dressed beef is only 26 cents per 100 pounds. The matter of rates on transcontinental traffic from points east of Chicago was also considered. The Chairmen of the Western and Northwestern and the Southwestern Divisions were instructed to issue a joint circular setting forth the basis that should apply: Local tariff rates east of Chicago. Action was also taken to provide for a rate of 12½ cents per 100 pounds on lead and bullion from Missouri River points to Chicago, when the ore or bullion originated in Colorado or Utah and was stopped at the Missouri River to be refined. Some discussion was had relative to equalization of switching charges, but as the meeting was not in a position to take definite action it was directed that the matter be referred to the General Managers.

At the meeting of the Western and Northwestern Divisions of the association consideration was given to the subjects named in the call, which has already been published. No changes in rates of importance were made. A committee was appointed to take up the question of rates on Southern traffic. It was decided to meet next Thursday to arrange for a proper canvass and adjustment of coal oil rates; also rates from Iowa interior points to Omaha and points beyond.

Relaxing the Rules.

Last year the Pennsylvania lines were the only ones that did not issue free passes to anybody except officers and employés of railroads in actual service, on the ground that the law did not permit the issue of passes to other parties. Other railroads interpreted the law more liberally, and in consequence thereof the Pennsylvania lines have been placed at a serious disadvantage. The directors of the company, at a meeting held a few days ago, considered this matter, and the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the policy in force since April 1, 1887, is hereby so modified that the proper officers are, until further orders, authorized to issue the following additional passes: To the officers of the river, lake, sound, and ocean steamship lines that form routes of transportation in connection with the lines of these companies; trip passes to the directors of other railroad companies traveling to and from the meetings of their boards; upon request from an executive officer of the company; trip passes to the members of the immediate families of such officers of other companies as receive exchange passes over the lines of these companies—such passes to be issued only by the President, Vice-President, and General Manager."

Blanchard's Return.

Chairman George R. Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association returned to the city yesterday, after an absence of nearly three months in Europe. He said he could not yet tell definitely what his future movements will be. All would depend upon the action of the Committee on Reorganization of the Central Traffic Association, which expects to meet in a week or two to decide upon a plan for the future government of the association. He expressed his gratification over the improved condition of the affairs of the association, and thought the troubles of the past had taught the railroads a lesson that would be of great benefit to them in the future.

Kansas City Men Enter a Complaint.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Some complaints are now being made by live stock agents that the freight rates on cattle east of the Missouri River have been made too high. For example, they say that west of the Missouri River the rate on hogs exceeds that on cattle by 7¾ cents, while between Kansas City and Chicago the cattle rate is 2½ cents higher than the hog rate, and to St. Louis the cattle rate is 3¾ cents higher. No reason can be assigned for this difference by the agents in this city. Another objectionable peculiarity of the new system is the placing of the minimum weights required for "car-loads" at the heaviest weights that the different sizes of cars ever hold when loaded with live stock, thus forcing the shipper virtually to pay freight for several thousand pounds not carried.

Changes in the St. Louis & Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Receiver Cavett of the St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Company today appointed C. H. Bosworth of Cincinnati General Freight and Ticket Agent of the road, to succeed A. J. Moorshead, who will take charge of the coal line from Mount Olive to Litchfield for Mr. Wing. Mr. Cavett, President Wing, Mr. Green of New York, representing the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, and Attorney Fairbanks of Indianapolis, representing the first mortgage bondholders, passed over the road on a tour of inspection. It is expected that Superintendent L. S. Graves will resign the Superintendency, and that Mr. Cavett will discharge the duties himself.

Notes.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway announces an advance in packing-house products rates to occur the 17th inst.: To Memphis, 24 cents; to New Orleans, Vicksburg, Natchez, Mobile, Baton Rouge, and other cities classed as Mississippi Valley points, 34 cents.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

How the Kanuck Tories Are Promoting Annexation.

Toronto *Globe*: It is a melancholy truth that the great Conservative party of Canada has become practically an organization for the promotion of political union between the Dominion and the States. Of course the majority of its members are enthusiastically loyal to the Crown. No doubt the rank and file heartily detest the idea of annexation. They are, we believe, generally just as loyal as Liberals. It would be a monstrous slander to assert that they understand that the leaders they follow are taking this country rapidly towards Washington. We dare say that some of the Tory leaders themselves do not comprehend that their own course is southerly. Perhaps some of them sincerely believe that the more the people are barred from the advantages of trade with their neighbors the less they will long for such advantages, and, therefore, for the political changes by which they could certainly obtain them. But whatever may be the opinions of the Conservatives as to the political tendency of restrictionism, all unprejudiced observers must see that under it the annexationists of Canada are constantly gaining recruits. And these recruits, like Mr. Sol White and Mr. Twomey, were nearly all formerly Conservatives.

Such is the sad result not merely of restrictionism, but of restrictionists' argument against trade extension. They say that they will make no move to establish either limited or unrestricted reciprocity. They declare that the "extreme protection" which, as Mr. Dalton McCarthy says, is enjoyed by a little clique at the expense of the people in general, shall be maintained. They have no other policy. The people understand how greatly they are injured by the existing fiscal system. The N. P. (national policy) is completely played out. Tories themselves virtually admit that trade extension is urgently required. They make this admission by advocating muddle-headed and futile plans or promoting commerce with petty communities far, far away. The people thoroughly understand that there are but two practical plans for relieving them, (1) by unrestricted reciprocity, (2) by absolute free trade. The latter would involve taxation on a plan to which all the politicians are opposed. The former remains as the one feasible method by which the fortunes of the people can be much improved. And the Tories tell the people that they cannot have unrestricted trade with the States without annexation. Is it a wonder so many Macdonaldites follow the lead of Mr. Sol White?

If the Ministers at Ottawa were statesmen they would long ago have devised some plan for satisfying the almost universal demand for an extension of Canada's selling and buying markets. But they offer no remedy for a situation in which annexationists multiply. If this multiplication goes on a few years longer, as it is sure to do if the fiscal policy of the country be not radically changed, the annexationists will be a very formidable political force. If the rank and file of the Tory party understood the danger to which they are driving the country by their blind submission to a tax-eating ring, they would of course insist on the adoption of a policy satisfactory to the immense and powerful producing interests that now suffer and complain. But our Conservative fellow-citizens seem blind to the rapid drift of the country. They assist its drift by maintaining in power men with no policy except the excessively bad one that has done so much for annexationism.

NEWS OF THE DAY IN MILWAUKEE.

Another Discovery of What Is Supposed to Be Natural Gas.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Another discovery of supposed natural gas was made today on the farm of John Haynes in the Town of Oak Creek, near where the previous discovery was made. After boring 118 feet sand and gravel were thrown into the air. A gas pipe was inserted in the opening, and when a fire was applied a flame ten feet in length shot up and continued to burn until the opening was covered. Similar tests are to be made of the other borings.

George W. Allen, President of the Wisconsin Leather Company and one of the best known residents of the city, lies at the point of death at his residence on Martin street. Mr. Allen has been ailing for some time, his illness being attributed to worry over business matters. He is over [illegible]0 years of age.

Martha McDaniel, claiming to be from Chicago, was locked up in the jail tonight as insane. She says she was relieved of her property and driven from her home by her two daughters, one of whom she says is Mrs. Sauk of No. 2310 State street and the other Mrs. Hart of No. 749 La Salle street.

While Gustave Lenz and Emil Leiber, two employés of the Obermann Brewery, were varnishing the inside of a big cask, the vapor evaporating from the varnish exploded and both men were badly burned.

Twenty-five members of the Chicago Hussars have accepted invitations to the Light Horse Squadron's annual ball, and will arrive here by special car next Wednesday evening.

A BOSTON CELESTIAL CELEBRATES.

Sam Wah Kee Rejoices Greatly at the Birth of a Son and Heir.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—Sam Wah Kee is supposed to be the wealthiest Chinaman in Boston. He owns a prosperous grocery business at No. 36 Harrison avenue, besides having mortgages on laundries in town. He speaks English fluently and writes it with facility, and is altogether a pretty good sort of a Chinaman. He has a wife, one of the two Chinese women in Boston, and a boy. The boy was born Dec. 1, and when a fortnight old was named after the successful candidates for Governor and Mayor, so he will be known through life as Ames Hart Kee. Sunday Kee kept open house for his countrymen, and the 700 Celestials in the city feasted with him in honor of the arrival of the son and heir. No Americans were permitted to be present to criticise the "goings on." The day's pleasure cost the host more than $2,000. Sam tonight entertained his American friends at the Parker House. It was a select affair. Sam had the baby and its nurse present, and also a half-dozen of his fellow-countrymen. The guests numbered sixty, and the banquet was an elaborate one on the "American plan." Maj. Jones, the guide, philosopher, and friend of the Boston Chinamen, was the most prominent gentleman present.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN DETROIT.

While Returning from the Theatre a Man Is Relieved of $4,500 in Cash.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 10.—Luther Tallman, a dealer in seeds and fertilizers at Fairport, N. Y., came to Detroit Tuesday for the purpose of buying seed. Last night while returning to his hotel from the theatre he was held up by two men and robbed of $4,500 in cash and $1,000 in drafts. Mr. Tallman could give no description of the robbers except that they were large men. The robbery is one of the boldest ever committed in Detroit. It occurred in a thickly-settled locality on a prominent street, and was a daring and dangerous job. But the night was favorable, it was storming hard, and the streets were almost deserted. The detectives are of the opinion that the robbery was committed by parties who followed Tallman from Fairport.

Stark County, Dak., District Court Closes.

DICKINSON, Dak., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The annual term of the District Court closed today. Judge Rose complimented the citizens of Stark County for general observance of law and order. Only four indictments were returned by the grand jury. All defendants pleaded guilty. Only one was sent to the penitentiary.

Illinois Supreme Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The following were today's proceedings in the Supreme Court:

Sherlock vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; continued.

Canutsey et al. vs. Canutsey; motion for rule on appellants to file sufficient appeal bonds.

Mr. James P. Root, on behalf of the Chicago Bar Association, presented resolutions on the Chief Justice of the United States, and court adjourned until tomorrow at 10.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla stops the nauseous discharges of catarrh and cures the complaint.

YESTERDAY'S LEGAL RECORD.

Mrs. Storey Wants Her Rights—The Gordon Failure—Status of Cabmen—Notes.

Mrs. Maria P. Storey, whose right to dower in the Wilbur F. Storey estate was established by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, took action to enforce her rights under the decision yesterday. She began two suits in the Circuit Court against Lorenz P. Hansen and John Quincy Adams, one for $5,000 and the other for $2,000. Hansen and Adams are the bondsmen on the bond given when the case was appealed.

The Gordon Failure Again.

An intervening petition was filed in the Charles Gordon failure matter before Judge Gresham yesterday on behalf of the assignee, in which the court is asked to set aside the judgment filed in the Federal Court by Gordon to Richard H. McKay, for nearly $7,000. The ground was that the judgment was a fraudulent one, being so decided by Judge Prendergast. Judge Gresham will hear the arguments on the petition this morning. In the County Court Judge Prendergast entered a rule against the respondents, Gordon, McKay, W. W. Charles, and United States Marshal Marsh directing them not to interfere with the debtor's property now in their possession, and to show cause this morning why they should not turn over all the property to the assignee.

"Cabby" Not a Private Servant.

In the case of Miss Lucy A. Noyes against the Chicago City Railway Company, recently heard before Judge Gresham, in which the plaintiff was awarded a verdict of $12,000 damages, Judge Gresham's instructions established a precedent of interest to the people who ride in hired carriages. He held that, even though the driver did contribute to the negligence by means of which the collision with the grip-car occurred, he was not her employé or servant. She had hired the carriage and horses for temporary use and the liveryman furnished the driver. The jury was, therefore, not to impute to the plaintiff the driver's negligence, if he was guilty of negligence that contributed to her injury.

Notes.

In the divorce suit of Benjamin Goldburg against his wife Ellen, a jury in Judge Shepard's court acquitted the defendant of the charges of cruelty, and the decree was refused.

An adjustment having been reached out of court the assignment of Mendel & Wolff was dismissed by Judge Prendergast. George Wolff will continue the business, assuming all liabilities.

"Adonis" Dixey and Edward E. Rice were ordered by Judge Horton to pay $100 damages to Charles B. Grist, a former employé, against whom they had taken out an injunction to prevent him from suing on a claim of $362 against him.

Mrs. Mary Saxe, administratrix of her husband, John W. Saxe, was awarded a verdict of $5,000 by a jury in Judge Gresham's court against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Saxe was run over by a Pennsylvania train Sept. 10, 1887.

Pitkin & Vaughan, printers and lithographers, began suit yesterday against H. Conried, now with the "King's Fool" company at the Columbia, for $1,000. The claim is for last year's printing bill, incurred by Conried as the Conried opera company.

A capias was issued by Judge Altgeld yesterday for the arrest of A. J. Stacy. William D. Porter, Secretary of William Deering & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, stated in an affidavit that Stacy admitted having appropriated $1,047, which in his capacity as general agent he had collected from sub-agents of the firm in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

William Lindquist sued the widow of his brother John, Mrs. Cecilia Lindquist, to obtain possession of the title deed to some farm lands in Cherokee County, Iowa. He charged that his brother John advanced the money to buy the land and took the title in his own name. Complainant paid back the money but did not get the deed, which, upon John's death in January, 1887, came into the possession of the widow. The complainant could not produce any receipts for the money said to have been returned to his brother, and his suit was dismissed.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,162—Joseph F. Glidden and Thomas A. Robinson and W. N. Eisendrath. Bill for infringement of patent for mitten-holders. Offield & Towle, attys.
21,163—Bill. Suppressed.
21,164—Same.

JUDGMENT.

JUDGE GRESHAM—482, Hugh F. McDanield vs. John D. Bancroft; judgt., $14,025.83.

DECREE.

JUDGE BLODGETT—668, Cole vs. Gage; decree.

United States District Court.

8,442—James M. Thompson vs. schr C. C. Trowbridge. Libel for towage, $50. G. H. Harris, proctor.

Superior Court—New Suits.

120,241—Braton Bushee vs. Elmer J. Chamberlain. Appeal.
120,242—William Wiltman et al. vs. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. Case, $500. Rufus King, atty.
120,243—Same vs. Henry Sweet. Asst., $800. Same atty.
120,244—William H. Keogh vs. Eugene J. Riley et al. Creditor's bill, $200. James B. Keogh, solr.
120,245—Charles P. Kellogg & Co. vs. Joseph F. Kase. Conf. of judgt., $1,634.69. Gartside & Leffingwell, attys.
120,246—Fritz Hochsholt vs. Henry Sebelin. Conf. of judgt., $475. N. M. Plotke, atty.
120,247—Horace W. Allen vs. Benj. F. Norris et al. Asst., $1,000. E. L. Jayne, atty.
120,248—Frank Marling et al. vs. Christian Kelling and the County of Cook. Creditor's bill, $186.90. N. W. Hacken, solr.
120,249—People, use of Perry H. Butler vs. John T. Major, Arthur Dixon, and Abner Taylor. Debt, $5,000. Josiah Burnham, atty.
120,250—Albert C. Palm vs. L. Garner. Conf. of judgt., $425.53. McElherne & Maher, attys.
120,251—William Deering & Co. vs. A. J. Stacy. Case, $1,047. E. H. & N. E. Gary, attys.
120,252—George Nicely vs. Alfred J. Stolz et al. Mechanic's lien, $330. E. L. Barber, solr.
Suppressed Wednesday—120,233—Henry C. Hoffman vs. Mattie E. Hoffman. Bill for divorce. John M. Southworth, solr.
120,235—Henry Taubman vs. Forest Glen Brick & Tile Co. Attacht., $1,577. W. H. Sisson, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE HAWES—6,868, George Wilson vs. John M. Dunphy; judgt., $2,543.52.—6,742, Charles W. Merriam et al vs. Adolph Shrader; judgt., $147.09.—4,041, Thomas F. Gane vs. Ralph S. Griswold; judgt., $795.75.
JUDGE ANTHONY—2,082, Henry P. Becker et. al. vs. the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.; judgt., $1,940.—1,826, John McArthur et al. vs. J. C. McCann; judgt., $4,798.52.—1,900, Henry Roeden et al. vs. Leo Austrian; judgt., $50.
JUDGE ALTGELD—2,543, Franklin L. Raymond vs. W. L. Wheeler; judgt., $116.67.

DECREE.

JUDGE SHEPARD—4,858, Lanette E. Walker vs. Daniel H. Walker; decr., divorce.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

70,733—Thomas Sheppard vs. Catherine Schrier et al. pet. for mech's. lien. Pease & Williams, attys.
70,734—Asst. Suppressed.
70,735—International Bank vs. Lindauer Bros. & Co. Asst., $12,000. Dupee, Judah & Willard, attys.
70,736—Maria E. Gavin vs. Wm. Walter Gavin et al. Bill for partition. Roberts, Hutchinson & Thomas, attys.
70,737—National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., vs. Ford & Farnum. Asst., $3,000. Norton, Burley & Howell, attys.
70,738—Chicago Lumber Co. vs. A. Eugene Fortin. Asst., $1,000. Pease & Williams, attys.
70,739—Susan Brown vs. Wesley Brown. Bill for separate maintenance. M. E. Ames, solr.
70,740—Henry Hartt vs. F. P. Owings. Agreement to arbitrate.
70,741—George Baas vs. Frederika Baas. Bill for divorce for adultery. Payne Fitz, solr.
70,742—Sarah Green vs. Henry Cohn et al. Bill to declare trust Kraus, Mayer & Stein, solrs.
70,743—John V. Farwell et al. vs. Tobias Goldschmidt et al. Bill to declare assignment and for inj. Tenney, Bashford & Tenney and Byam, Parkhurst & Weinschenk, solrs.
70,744—Christian Rogge et al. vs. G. M. Gehrkins. Asst., $1,500. Moses & Newman, attys.
70,745—S. A. Rogers vs. Charles T. Messinger. Asst., $1,000. E. A. Sherburne, atty.
70,746—Charles Schilling vs. William Kemper et al. Appeal.
70,747—John Brizzolaro vs. Ida Brizzolaro; bill for divorce for desertion. F. W. Tourtellotte, solr.
70,748—Michael J. Schaack vs. Chicago Times Co., James J. West and Joseph R. Dunlap, John N. Irwin, and Henry H. Huiskamp; case, $100,000. Mills & Ingham, Walker & Judd, and Furthmann & Fitch, attys.
70,749—John Bonfield vs. same; case, $100,000. Same attys.
70,750—National Bank of Illinois vs. James Salem; asst., $500. Willard & Evans, attys.
70,751—Same vs. Wm. A. Leach; asst., $1,500. Same attys.
70,752—John Samuels vs. Anton & Mariana; equi. creditor's bill, $126. Gentleman, Purnell & Morse, attys.
70,753—Morris Bornstein vs. Julius Stein & Co.; asst., $500. D. T. Duncombe, atty.
70,754—Louis V. Falardeau vs. Sophia Falardeau. Bill for divorce for desertion. Burke & Hallett, solrs.
70,755—George B. Warne vs. Eugene A. Weeks. Asst., $500. A. H. Keenon, atty.
70,756—Same vs. John Johnson and Albert H. Riley. Asst., $500. Same atty.
70,757—John C. Phillips vs. John R. Coffey and Catharine Coffey. Bill for dissolution, receiver, etc. Ingersoll & Arle, solrs.
70,758—Nettie Ellis vs. George H. Ellis. Bill for divorce for cruelty. J. C. Turner, solr.
70,759—Bill. Suppressed.
70,760—Robert W. Goodwillie et al. vs. C. M. Bickford. Asst., $1,500. Morris & Gause, attys.
70,761—Edward Butcher et al. vs. Margaret O'Day. Conf. of judgt., $309.75. M. D. Brown, atty.
70,762—E. E. Elliott et al., use J. C. Drake, vs. Benezette Williams, Charles MacRitchie, John Nichol, Edgar Williams, and Williams & Co. Garn., $1,040. Flower, Remy & Holstein, attys.
70,763—William Haythorne vs. William H. Davis. Conf. of judgt., $282. Whitehead & Pickard, attys.
70,764—Robert A. Davis vs. John L. Crawford. Bill for conveyance. Gartside & Leffingwell, solrs.
70,765—Philip Best Brewing Company vs. Edward Howard. Asst., $1,000. Francis Lackner, atty.
70,766—Maria P. Storey vs. Lorenz P. Hansen and John Q. Adams. Debt, $7,000; das., $5,000. Gregory, Booth & Harlan, attys.
70,767—Maria P. Storey vs. Same. Debt, $7,000; das., $2,000. Same attys.
70,768—Kolben Johnson vs. Thomas C. Perkins. Asst., $1,500. Knickerbocker & Holdom, attys.
70,769—Emma M. James vs. B. B. James. Bill for divorce for desertion. Dwight & Kern, solrs.
70,770—David Hall vs. David O'Shea. Case, $5,000. Edward J. Dahms, atty.
70,771—Joseph L. Baer vs. John and Ann Hunt. Appeal.
70,772—Daniel Delaney vs. John E. Townsend. Conf. of judgt., $868.85. Frances T. Colby, atty.
70,773—Christian Wiedeman vs. Henry Keller. Case, $5,000. Rufus King, atty.
70,774—Friedman, Leopold & Co. vs. Henry C. Grosse. Attch., $410.13. McClellan, Cummins & Moulton, attys.
70,775—Emma Willis vs. Samuel W. Willis. Bill for divorce for cruelty. M. D. Brown, solr.
70,776—J. J. Altpeter et al. vs. John Schall et al. Bill to foreclose. Murphy & Cummings, solrs.
70,777—Hazel Mere vs. The Perioist Fur Co. Trover, $500. Case & Hogan, attys.
70,778—Thomas J. Shea vs. M. Hilgert. Attch., $749. George W. Crawford, atty.
70,779—Alphonsine Bergevin vs. Frank Bergevin. Bill for divorce for desertion. Samuel B. Foster, solr.
70,780—Joseph Morgenstern vs. William Wasserman and Herman Nathan. Asst., $800. H. W. Ames, atty.
SUPPRESSED WEDNESDAY—70,708, John W. Alexander & Co. vs C. B. Wiser. Debt, $15,000. Charles W. Needham, atty.
70,719—Pitkin & Vaughan Company vs. H. Conried as Conried opera company. Asst., $1,000. Charles H. Aldrich, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GRINNELL—2,822, Commercial National Bank vs. Heilwig. Judgt., $1,100.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—1,577, Mattie E. Collins vs. William S Collins. Decree divorce, cruelty.
JUDGE COLLINS—1,554, Caroline Stolley vs. John Stolley. Decree divorce, cruelty.

County Court—New Suit.

8,027—Petition of Thomas Hajna, arrested at suit of James H. Keeler. Petition for release under Insolvent act.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Nos. 115 and 82.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of Admiralty calendar. Bradley vs. Prop. John Pridgeon on hearing.
APPELLATE COURT—Motions Wednesday.
JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 2,551, 2,553, 2,555, 1,530, 2,401, 2,556, 2,562, 2,563, 2,564, 2,566, 2,567, 2,568, 2,574, 2,575, and 1,547. No. 2,540 on trial.
JUDGE ALTGELD—Condemnation cases on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 2,429, 2,398, 2,421, 1,234, 2,308, 193, 2,182, 790, and 757. No. 291 on trial.
JUDGE JAMIESON—Nos. 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21. No. 16 on hearing.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 8¼, 9, and 11.
JUDGE GRINNELL—Nos. 2,086, 2,416, 2,420, 2,424, 2,431 and 2,442. No. 1,592 on trial.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 1,401 to 1,450 incl. Trial Nos. 2,563, 3,333, 1,926, 3,004, 3,010, 3,017, 2,708, 3,040, 3,046, 3,049, and 3,052.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No. 6,165. No. 2,413 on trial.
JUDGE HORTON—No. 1 on hearing.
JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, and 15. No. 5 on hearing.
JUDGE TULEY—Fox vs. Middaugh on hearing.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—In re Dinnen and in re Thomas Hajna.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

United States Supreme Court Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The following business was transacted in the United States Supreme Court today:

814. Samuel R. C. Matthews et al., appellants, vs. George Flower et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan. On motion of Mr. George L. Roberts, for appellants, dismissed with costs per stipulation.

141. William B. Davis, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of South Carolina. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of South Carolina. Dismissed with costs pursuant to tenth rule.

163. William W. Wade, appellant, vs. Henry B. Metcalf et al. Argued by George F. Beus for appellant and by Edward Hutchins for appellees.

164. The Collins Company, appellant, vs. Loring, Coes & Co. Argument commenced by W. E. Simmonds for appellant and continued by George L. Roberts for appellee.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company vs. James Buck, administrator; affirmed. Mitchell, J.

William H. Durham vs. State of Indiana; reversed. Elliott, J.

William W. Johnson vs. Augusta Ahrens et al.; affirmed. Berkshire, J.

John S. Brown vs. Moses Wuskoll et al.; reversed. Olds, J.

Wayman Ross vs. State of Indiana; affirmed. Coffey, J.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
Thousands Delighted Nightly. | Rudolph Aronson's Comic Opera Co. From the Casino, New York.
PRESENTING THE GREATEST OF ALL COMIC OPERA SUCCESSES,
ERMINIE
WITH ITS SPLENDID CAST.
MATINEES SATURDAYS ONLY.
Seats Now On Sale Two Weeks in Advance.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON .... Manager.
Seats Selling Two Weeks In Advance. General Admission, 50 Cents.
Crowded Houses Nightly.
Chicago's Greatest and Most Popular Spectacular Extravaganza, the
Crystal Slipper;
Or, Prince Prettiwitz and Little Cinderella.
Evenings at 8 | Next Matinee Tomorrow.

BAKER'S THEATRE.
Wabash-av. and 19th-st.
T. B. BAKER .... Manager
Tonight—The Funniest Play on the American Stage.
"I Wouldn't Miss It for Nine Dollars."
THE POPULAR ARTISTS,
Hallen and Hart.
Musical Farce-Comedy,
"LATER ON."
Seats on sale at Box Office and Lyon & Healy's.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees.
AN INSTANTANEOUS HIT.
Crowded Houses Nightly. Delighted audiences to witness the Charming
CORINNE
In London's Latest Success,
MONTE CRISTO JR.
An Operatic Burlesque Melodrama.
50 - Great Artists - 50
SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY.
Next Week—TERRY THE SWELL.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.
THE VIENNA LADY FENCERS.
LAST PERFORMANCES
Of MUELLER'S Successful Romantic Opera, The
KING'S FOOL.
By the CONRIED ENGLISH OPERA CO.
Sunday Next—James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo." Seats now on sale.

HOOLEY'S—"LORD CHUMLEY."
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES
MR. E. H. SOTHERN
In the Comedy Hit of the Season,
LORD CHUMLEY. | SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
Sunday, Jan. 13—FRANK DANIELS—"LITTLE PUCK." Box sheet now open.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
A Dark Secret.
Every Evening. General Admission, 50c.
Bring the children to see
THE HENLEY REGATTA, THE BOAT RACES AND DOG CIRCUS.
Matinee Saturday, 2 p. m.
Extra Performance Sunday Evening.

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
HARDIE and VON LEER
In the Romantic Drama,
ON THE FRONTIER.
Matinee Saturday Afternoon.
Next Sunday—LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.
Nightly—Matinees Saturday and Sunday at 2.
Crowded Audiences Laugh, Scream, and Cheer the Thrilling Night Owls Co. A Car Load of Beautiful Girls in
Drummers in Paradise.
Monday—N. S. Wood in The Waifs of New York.

EDEN MUSEE—The Chicago Panopticon
Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Open 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Admission, 50c.
Afternoon at 2:30, Evening at 8, MR. OLAH'S
HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA
Performing Daily—AJEEB, the Chess Automaton.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
BIG 10c SHOWS IN THEIR SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Commencing Monday, Jan. 7.
THE WOOLLY BABY, ZIP, SHOO FLY, MAMMOTH MASTER MASON.
Theatre No. 1—GEORGIA MINSTRELS.
Theatre No. 2—THE BRIGHT LIGHTS.

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
TONIGHT AT 8 AND DURING THE WEEK,
STREETS of NEW YORK
Sunday, Jan. 13—GAY STEPHENS.

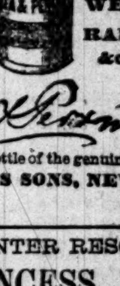
THE BON-TON THEATRE.
Halsted and Jackson-sts.
Great Success. Immense Enthusiasm.
TONIGHT AT 8 } TERRY, THE SWELL. { TONIGHT AT 8
Monday next—James A. Herne's latest success "DRIFTING APART."

PARK THEATRE—State near Harrison.
Moncrief and Rice, Wells and Hayden, the Dillons, Maynard and Medoza, Chris Green, Johnson and Gentry, Nellie Filmore, Larry Dooly, Maud Howland, etc. The greatest specialty show in the city.
Admission 10c. Smoking permitted. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM
Randolph-st. | And two Bijou Theatres. | Near Clark.
THE MAN WITH TWO MOUTHS.
THE AZTECS. | 3 NEW STAGE SHOWS.

POND'S EXTRACT
Is never sold by measure or bulk, or in any druggists' bottles. Any one who tells you he buys it by the gallon or barrel, or in any way except in our bottles is falsifying and deceiving you.
Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT Co., New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label. Note picture of bottle below.


THE WONDER OF HEALING!
INVALUABLE FOR CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SORE THROAT, PILES, WOUNDS, BURNS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, AND HEMORRHAGES OF ALL KINDS.
Used Internally & Externally. Prices 50c. $1. $1.75
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave. N.Y.

LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE
(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH-RAREBITS, &c.
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

Lea & Perrins
Signature is on every bottle of the genuine and original.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

NEW WINTER RESORT.
THE PRINCESS ANNE,
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.
This new, artistic, and completely appointed house is now open. Situated on the Atlantic Ocean, 18 miles east of NORFOLK, VA., accessible via Norfolk & Virginia Beach R. R., and on direct line between the North and South. A primeval pine forest of about 1,000 acres, with beautiful drives and walks. As a health resort it has no superior. Address
J. W. ALMY, Manager,
Or S. E. Crittenden (late of Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.), 44 Broadway, Room 4, New York.

BEFORE GOING SOUTH
For the winter send for illustrated pamphlets of the Grand Hotels, the "HUNTSVILLE," at HUNTSVILLE, ALA., in the beautiful ALABAMA HIGHLANDS, and the "OGLETHORPE," at BRUNSWICK, GA., on the Southern Atlantic coast, both delightful winter resorts. Address the MANAGER at the hotels, or BRUNSWICK, No. 18 Broadway, New York, Room 510.

BERMUDA,
The Land of the Lily and the Rose.
HAMILTON HOTEL,
OPEN FROM DEC. UNTIL MAY.
For circulars, etc., address WALTER AIKEN, Proprietor, Hamilton, Bermuda.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.
MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL.
First-class in every particular. Steam Heat, Open Fires, Porches inclosed in glass, Superb Location, Ideal Climate for the debilitated. Baths in Marble Pools, Finest in America; Waters unexcelled anywhere in curative power or luxury.
G. K. LANSING, (Late of Astor House, N. Y.) Manager.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS
Are the Best,
IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF
Durability, Evenness of Point, and Workmanship.
Samples for trial of 12 different styles by mail, on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. Ask for card No. 8.
IVISON, BLAKEMAN & CO., 753 Broadway, New York.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT
have been successfully treated for many years in Europe, by the wonderful remedies of the celebrated Dr. Laville of Paris.
LAVILLE'S LIQUOR
quickly and thoroughly removes from the system all causes of acute attacks.
LAVILLE'S PILLS
will permanently cure the most complicated and stubborn of chronic cases. Pamphlets, giving full information, sent free by the Agents of the United States, E. FOUGERA & CO., 30 North William Street, N. Y.


GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted *absolutely pure* Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for Chichester's English Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.



'S EXTRACT
r sold by measure or r in any druggists' Any one who tells buys it by the gallon barrel, or in any way in our bottles is falsified and deceiving you. ...ared only by POND'S ...T Co., New York ...ndon. See our name ...y wrapper and label. ...cture of bottle below.
WONDER OF HEALING!
...E FOR CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SORE THROAT, WOUNDS, BURNS, FEMALE ...TS, AND HEMORRHAGES OF ALL KINDS.
...lly & Externally. Prices 50c. $1, 1.75
...TRACT CO., 76 5th Ave. N.Y.
& PERRINS
SAUCE
...E WORCESTERSHIRE)
...ost delicious taste and zest to SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH-RAREBITS, &c.
...y bottle of the genuine and original.
...AN'S SONS, NEW YORK.
...NTER RESORT.
...CESS ANNE,
...A BEACH, VA.
...d completely appointed house ...d on the Atlantic Ocean, 18 miles ...VA., accessible via Norfolk & Virginia ... and on direct line between the ... A primeval pine forest of about ...tiful drives and walks. As a ...uperior. Address ...W. ALMY, Manager, ...of Hygeia Hotel, Old Point ...adway, Room 4, New York.
GOING SOUTH
...for illustrated pamphlets of the "HUNTSVILLE," at HUNTSVILLE, the beautiful ALABAMA HIGHLANDS ...OGLETHORPE," at BRUNSWICK, ...rn Atlantic coast, both delightful ...dress the MANAGER at the hotels, ...No. 18 Broadway, New York.
...MUDA,
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...TON HOTEL,
...OM DEC. UNTIL MAY.
...address WALTER AIKEN, Proprietor, Hamilton, Bermuda.
...RINGS, N. C.
...PARK HOTEL.
...particular. Steam Heat, Open ...in glass. Superb Location, ...ebilitated. Baths in Marble ...ca; Waters unexcelled any... ...or luxury.
G. K. LANSING, ...f Astor House, N. Y.) Manager.
...NCERIAN
...EL PENS
the Best,
...ENTIAL QUALITIES OF ...y, Evenness of Workmanship.
...12 different styles by mail, on ...in stamps. Ask for card No. 8.
...N & CO., 753 Broadway, New York.
...MATISM AND ...OUT
...ally treated for many years by ...erful remedies of the celebrated ...aville of Paris.
...E'S LIQUOR
...ly removes from the system all ...of acute attacks.
...E'S PILLS
...the most complicated and stubborn ... Pamphlets, giving full information ... Agents of the United States, ...North William Street, N. Y.
...OLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted *absolutely pure* ...oa, from which the excess of ...as been removed. It has *three ...s the strength* of Cocoa mixed ...Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, ...is therefore far more economical, ...costing less than one cent a ... It is delicious, nourishing, ...ngthening, easily digested, and ...irably adapted for invalids as ...as for persons in health.
...ld by Grocers everywhere.
...CO., Dorchester, Mass.
...ER'S ENGLISH
...OYAL PILLS
...OSS DIAMOND BRAND.
...l Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Jan. 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

Central Park Boulevard, 175 ft s of Ohio st, e f, 25x183 ft, dated Feb. 2, 1888 (Cairnduff & Blakeman to M. F. Haberstick)....$ 1,200
Albany av, 141 ft s of Ohio st, w f, 25 3-10x166 ft, dated May 28, 1888 (same to James Nicholas).... 700
Ohio st, 75 ft e of Albany av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated April 16, 1888 (same to D. K. Dlougby).... 600
Lexington st, 40 ft w of Washtenaw av, n f, 25 ft, dated Jan. 5 (J. W. and H. A. Knott to Paul Kaufar).... 700
Wall st, 25 ft n of Springer av, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 9 (J. Bednory to M. and J. Autkowiak).... 775
Frankfort st, 116 ft e of Western av, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 9 (C. and M. Roster to L. Berntsen).... 1,450
Harrison st, 152 ft e of Albany av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated July 17, 1886 (P. W. Snowhook to A. Goodjohn Jr.).... 800
Fullerton av, 120 ft w of Robey st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 9 (P. M. Petterson to J. F. Sumiski).... 580
Forest av, bet Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh st, w f, 30x124 ft, dated Dec. 29, 1888 (Master in Chancery to F. M. Stein).... 2,110
Colorado av, 25 ft e of Lawndale, n f, 25x150 ft, dated March 3, 1888 (M. Reilly to W. S. Goodling).... 750
Rumsey st, n e cor of Jane, w f, 25x150 ft, dated Jan. 10 (A. W. Fleck to G. N. Neise).... 2,500
Michigan av boulevard, 215 ft n of Thirteenth st, e f, 60x177 ft, dated Jan. 9 (P. D. Armour to J. C. and P. D. Armour Jr.).... 30,000
Central Park av, n e cor of Monroe st, w f, 202x200 ft, with 288x200 ft s of the above, dated Nov. 9, 1888 (H. Curtis to Barbara Titus).... 31,000
La Salle st, near Thirty-sixth, w f, 24x120 ft, dated Jan. 8 (Albert Crane to C. Seneschal).... 740
Albany av, 257 ft n of Jackson st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 6, 1888 (W. G. Jackson to F. E. Goodall).... 800
Twenty-fifth st, 48 ft e of Portland av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 14, 1888 (B. W. Wood to Mary Alber).... 1,400
Lexington st, 416 ft w of Garfield boulevard, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 3 (E. A. Cummings to A. U. Magnan).... 450
Washtenaw av, 251 ft n of Eighteenth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 3 (J. G. and F. Nichols to C. Lee).... 800
Milwaukee av, 50 ft n w of Prindiville st, n e f, 25x111 ft, dated Jan. 2 (P. O. Stensland to C. Molter).... 1,200
Sholto st, 150 ft s of Harrison, w f, 25x102 ft, dated Oct. 10, 1888 (estate of R. Hannigan to Annie Shannon).... 3,000
Hoyne av, 120 ft n of Monroe st, e f, 25x134½ ft, dated Jan. 9 (estate of P. P. Hamilton to E. C. Strell).... 2,750
Wilcox st, near Francisco av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 1 (H. T. Birch to E. L. Young).... 1,100
Michigan av boulevard, near Fifteenth st, e f, 49x180 ft, dated Jan. 10 (C. L. Allen to C. J. and E. M. McDonald).... 18,250
Hamlin av, 49 ft n of Glenview av, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Jan. 8 (T. J. Diven to I. F. Danheiser).... 400
Jackson st, n w cor of St. Louis av, s f, 105x142 ft, dated Jan. 1 (R. Steiner to G. W. Deal).... 5,900
Jackson st, adj above, 100x142 ft, dated Jan. 1 (same to G. F. Gilbert).... 5,375
Connell st, w of Noble, s f, 24x128 ft, imp, dated Jan. 10 (Master in Chancery to C. H. Soehle).... 2,600

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Hoyne av, 49 ft n of School st, w f, 25x123 ft, dated July 9, 1888 (C. T. Yerkes to C. O. Hoppe).$ 550
Commercial st, 442 ft w of Lawrence av, e f, 50x165 ft, dated Nov. 26, 1888 (S. Brown Jr. to A. P. Larson).... 900
Sheffield av, 58¼ ft s of Marianna st, w f, 100x125 ft, dated Jan. 10 (H. Marbach to Mich. Kunkel).... 5,200
Leland av, n e cor of Leavitt st, s f, 374 7-10x261 ft, dated Jan. 8 (Thomas Lyman to Fred Haverkamp).... 6,000
Clybourn av, 179¼ ft n w of Noble, n e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 4, 1888 (E. M. Ferguson to George Bartels).... 800
Clybourn av, adj above, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 4, 1888 (same to O. Muenzen).... 800

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Swann st, e of Stewart av, s f, 96x101 ft, dated Jan. 8 (James Charnley to E. D. McConoughey)....$ 1,500
Madison av, s w cor of 63d st, e f, 89 6-10x182 ft, dated Dec. 11, 1888 (Edson Keith to J. B. Evans).... 4,500
May st, 166 ft n of 63d, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 20, 1888 (J. U. Borden to N. Olson).... 375
Wentworth av, near 48th st, e f, 28 4-10x124 ft, dated Jan. 3 (C. S. Quinlan to C. B. Bogue).... 2,800
Drexel boulevard, 198¼ ft n of 49th st, e f, 100x283 ft, dated Dec. 3, 1888 (M. J. and S. C. Griggs to E. T. Williams).... 26,000
Dearborn st, near 58th, e f, 52x99 ft, dated July 26, 1888 (James Bolton to C. Seiter).... 2,080
South Park court, 186 ft s of 60th st, w f, 158 ft, to railroad, dated Nov. 21, 1888 (E. Keith to S. F. Bouton).... 7,500
Bishop st, 275 ft s of Fifty-third, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 2 (F. T. Murphy to J. Hauton).... 385
Washington av, 183 ft n of Fifty-first st, e f, 150 ft to Madison av, dated Dec. 20, 1888 (Master in Chancery to F. M. Stein).... 22,550
Morgan st, 241 ft s of Fifty-ninth, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 8 (J. U. Borden to J. Backdal).... 475
Indiana av, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth sts, e f, 31x161 ft, dated Jan. 9 (G. E. P. Dodge to E. G. Noonan).... 1,950
Monroe st, 64 ft n of Fifty-sixth, e f, 30x115 ft, dated Jan. 3 (C. B. Bogue to Charles S. Quinlan).... 7,500
Indiana av, between Fortieth and Forty-first sts, e f, 50x160 ft, dated Dec. 8, 1888 (S. W. and E. B. Hopkins to M. Slattery).... 4,000
Woodlawn av, 200 ft s of Sixtieth st, e f, 46x167 ft, dated Nov. 30, 1888 (E. Keith to T. J. Leonard).... 1,800

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Kinzie st, 265¼ ft e of Forty-eighth, s f, 24x108 ft, dated Jan. 8 (A. B. Dewey to L. V. H. Plummerel)....$ 1,250
Van Buren st, 251 ft e of Forty-first, s f, 25x124¾ ft, dated Jan. 9 (J. H. Brewster to J. G. Reid).... 500
Forest av, 78 ft n of Evergreen, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1888 (C. E. Bolton to J. M. Baird).... 1,400
Forest av, 146 ft n of Diversey, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 3, 1888 (R. C. Moore to William Knolle).... 450
Carroll av, 226¼ ft w of Forty-second st, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 16, 1888 (West Chicago Land Company to J. A. Burkhard).... 450

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Hegewisch av, n e cor of Thornton, 40 acres, by H. A. Goodrich.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

M. Katesovek, cottage, No. 1143 Albany avenue, to cost $900.
Joseph Reis, flat, No. 1316 West Sixteenth street, to cost $2,400.
John Phillips, store and flat, No. 2453 Wentworth avenue, to cost $6,500.
August Stepinek, store, No. 538 West Twentieth street, to cost $800.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WILL THE PARTY WHO FOUND LAUNDRY package with elastic band around it in the east-bound Ogden-av. car near State-st. at about 9 o'clock Thursday a. m. please address E 50, Tribune office? I will call for package and pay reward.

LOST—JAN. 9, POCKETBOOK CONTAINING bills and change. Reward if returned to 68 Centre-av.

LOST—LARGE BLACK FUR ROBE, LINED WITH green cloth; lost on Michigan or Wabash-av. Wednesday evening. Return to O. W. RICHARDSON & CO., 188 Wabash-av. and receive reward.

LOST—JAN. 10, 1889, POCKETBOOK CONTAINING sum of money and papers; $20 reward will be paid for its return. B. AHRENSFELD, 374 West Harrison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

202 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms: hot and cold water; also one room mate; first-class table.

1726 MICHIGAN-AV.—SEVERAL ROOMS, WITH board.

2124 MICHIGAN-AV.—COMFORTABLY FURnished room with first-class board.

2222 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ALCOVE AND other rooms. Second floor. Excellent board.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, with choice table board; very reasonable; parties wishing a thoroughly desirable home in every particular will investigate; references exchanged.

North Side.

68 RUSH-ST.—ALCOVE AND SINGLE ROOMS with board.

213 DEARBORN-AV.—A NICE SUITE OF TWO, three, or five rooms; also two large front rooms, with hot and cold running water; also single rooms, with board; references.

282 E. INDIANA-ST.—DOUBLE PARLOR FOR three or four gents; also other rooms, with board.

547 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED parlors and other front rooms, with board. References.

West Side.

857 ADAMS-ST.—THREE PLEASANTLY FURnished rooms with board.

Hotels.

GRESHAM HOTEL, 2246 AND 2248 WABASH-AV., very superior accommodation; $1.50 per day. Special rates by week or month.

MACINAC HOUSE, NO 330 STATE ST., 160 ELEgant rooms; 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 daily; $1, $2, $3 weekly.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WITHOUT children by couple with two children; south suburbs. E 58, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st, Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned, George N. Culver and Charles H. Hulburd, under the firm name and style of Culver & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

George N. Culver is hereby authorized to collect all indebtedness due said firm and to make all settlements pertaining to every matter connected with said firm.

Dated Chicago, Ill., Jan. 8, 1889.
GEORGE N. CULVER.
CHARLES H. HULBURD.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the firm of Boland & Valy, dry goods, 277 East Division-st., is dissolved by mutual consent, M. A. Valy assuming all liabilities and assets. Signed THOS. F. BOLAND, M. A. VALY.
Jan. 9, 1889.

THOS. MAYER, 87 S. CLINTON—FURNACE, BOILer, and engine bed mason. Repairing.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—SPECIAL NOTICE—SEAL AND plush cloaks on time—We have a fine assortment of plush cloaks and wraps, cloth Newmarkets, plain and braided; also a large line of broadcloths and Henriettas in the latest fall shades and colorings; gents' clothing and overcoats custom or ready made, and watches and jewelry sold on weekly payments at the Special Credit Parlor of SHOWERS & MILLER, 10 and 11 Japanese Building, State and Jackson.

PERSONAL—MRS. THOMAS, MANICURE AND chiropodist, Room 16 Japanese Building, 245 State.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or general office assistant; is thoroughly competent. Good references if required. Address D 178, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH BOOKkeeper, A1 penman; work evenings. Address E 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN wholesale house; 5 years' experience. Good references. Address E 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN EXperienced as bookkeeper, office work, and clerk; steady. A1 reference. E 48, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MALE STENOGRApher with 1 year's experience; can furnish machine if necessary. E 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and typewriter or bookkeeper. Reference given. Has business experience. E 30, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CITY SALESMAN BY a young man who has sold machinery for the past four years and commands a large city trade. D 77, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WATCHMAKER AND jeweler; 20 years at the bench; good record; am no salesman. A. JOHNSON, 71 East 16th-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER OR TIMEkeeper for some construction company operating out of city. I can give A 1 references and can handle any kind of machinery. Address R N 42, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ATTENTION—2 FIRST-class fresco painters want work in private houses by day or contract. Address E 40, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGLISH COACHman or groom. Or would instruct in English riding a lady or gentleman. Good local references; can also refer to Lord Arthur P. Kinnaird, Lord Pelham, to Lord Salisbury, Premier, from whom I hold letters. Would act as foreman in a big stable. Can doctor. Not unwilling to leave Chicago. Address D 136, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN. FIRST-class city reference from last employers. Address R K 32, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN OR POsition of trust; 18 years in one place; A1 references. E 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PUSHING, EXPERIenced, and reliable man, with city references, would like to represent some good house in Kansas City and surroundings. Address E 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AS JANITOR or watchman, or any honest work. References. Address C. HANSON, 202 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS A FIRST-class cook; had experience for a long time; city references furnished; no objections to city or country. E 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A CLEAN GERMAN girl: private family; second work or nurse children. Good city references. Good seamstress; no postals. Call at 379 Ogden-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT SWEDish girl for general housework. 109 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN AN American family. Please call at 3303 State-st., upstairs.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—307 PARK-AV., DRESSmaker wants more families.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS nurse. 185 Wells-st., second flat.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE WORK OR JANitress by an English lady; good worker. 515 Wabash-av., Room 3.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY TO DO ANYthing; have had two years' experience as teacher. Address D 101, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS CLERK AND STEnographer; must have good knowledge of office duties. D 118, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN. MUST BE GOOD bookkeeper, with good references. Salary $50 per month. E 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—THOROUGH ACCOUNTANT OF GOOD address; experienced stenographer and Remington operator preferred; good penmanship indispensable; excellent opening for an assiduous, business like man. Address, stating salary, experience, references, etc., E 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER; ONE FAMILIAR with the real estate business preferred. Address E 65, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; BY PRESIDENT of corporation, competent male stenographer and typewriter. Must write good longhand and be accurate at figures, and be accustomed to preparation of statements and reports; must spell and punctuate correctly. Steady employment on correspondence and books for the right man. Easy hours. Salary $75 per month. Address, in longhand with samples of typewriter work, D 100, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN—DOUBLE your present income. All expenses and fair salary besides; best side line; sells to everybody; no bulky samples; carry good stock in coat-pocket. Terms and samples for 10c postage. L. E. CRANDALL & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR CITY WORK; MUST be of good address, energetic, and honest. Give references. Address E 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN FOR selling carriages in the country. Address with references, immediately, SPAULDING & CO., Grinnell, Iowa.

Boys.

WANTED—BOY IN BANK, ABOUT 14 YEARS old, of good family, living at home, for office boy and errands. References. Address H E 43, Tribune.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY WHO LIVES WITH parents. Address in own handwriting, E 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, ONE LIVING WITH his parents preferred. Address, in own handwriting. E 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD, A1 REFerences, for office diamond business. E 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; MUST BE AT least 16 years of age, neat, smart, of good personal appearance, and reside in city. Reference required. Apply in own handwriting to E 45, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; ONE who is a good and careful driver and thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; must be able to milk and willing to make himself generally useful around the place. Address E 55, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN OVERSEER OR CHIEF ADVERtiser and two to five assistants (according to size of county and population); $60 a month salary and expenses to overseers and $40 to assistants. No peddling, no soliciting. Duties confined to making collections, distributing printed matter, putting up advertisements, etc., for the two greatest fortune-makers in America—the Farmer's $10 Fireproof Combination Lock Safe (sold on monthly installments) and the wonderful Electric Fuel, for warming sleighs, carriages, etc., which burns without flame, smoke, or odor, and will heat any vehicle 24 hours for 10 cents. Expenses advanced; salaries paid each month. Inclose 10c postage for full specimen line of advertising matter to the J. L. STEPHENS CO., Lebanon, O.

WANTED—ADVERTISING SOLICITOR WITH ability and best references; new and useful enterprise. Room 722 Opera House; 9 to 10, 4 to 5.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN TO WORK for us; salary $3 per day. For particulars address WESLEY MFG. CO., Palatine, Ill.

WANTED—$25 WEEKLY—REPRESENTATIVES here and elsewhere; best selling article; absolutely new; men or women. Elite Manufacturing Co., 92 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO SELL nursery stock under foreman of experience, who will give instructions in selling; steady employment at good wages. Address H. C. GRAVES & SONS, Sandwich, Ill.

WANTED—MANAGER OF DEPARTMENT ACcustomed to making $3,000 per year; state experience and give reference. Address E 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR A PERMANENT position; salary $65 per month; must deposit $25 with firm as security. 225 Dearborn-st., Suite 832-4.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER, with typewriter; one who is able to assist on books; salary $7 a week. Address, in own handwriting, with references, D 169, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a lady for general office work who is an expert typewriter and stenographer. State salary expected. Address E 36, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK. APPLY AT 4515 Ellis-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, where second girl is kept; must be a good cook. 3912 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages. 355 Marshfield-av.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL, ONE WHO SEWS and is fond of children. References required. Call at 927 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Apply at No. 218 Fifty-third-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, mainly cook and laundress. Reference required. 3113 Forest-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SALESLADY FOR CITY WORK; MUST be neat, energetic, and honest. Give references. Address E 29, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 A MONTH AND EXpenses paid any active person to sell our goods; no capital required; salary paid monthly, expenses in advance. Full particulars free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR MILWARD'S CALYX-eyed self-threading needle; preserves failing sight; a help to good sight; perfect bonanza for canvassers; sample package 10c. Send for circular to headquarters, STAYNER & CO., Providence, R. I.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 156 Washington-st., near La Salle.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

B. COHEN, 21 W. RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gents' cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO STORES AND FLATS ABOVE; rented for $58 a month; will sell if taken at once for $5,500; terms to suit. Address owner, E 9, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONLY $250 EACH FOR 2, 5, OR 8 LOTS, well located inside city. J. S. MECKLING, Room 5, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,600 PER ACRE, 10 ACRES near Millard-av., inside city. J. S. MECKLING, Room 5, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOME—NEW 8-ROOM 2-story brick house, near steam and cable cars; all conveniences; elegantly papered and gas fixtures throughout; cherry mantels; tile fireplaces; $5,500; terms can be arranged. JOHN D. HOOD, Room 35, 185 Dearborn-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—$12,000 WILL BUY AN IMPROVED corner; rents for over $1,900.
$6,500 for improved brick corner; rented for $720.
$21,000 for fine brick; rented for $2,300.
$4,500 for about 60 acres on railroad; good to subdivide; big bargain.
We have 1,000 acres in tracts from 5 acres up on all parts of the South Side, from $400 up, ripe for selling in lots. One 75-acre tract has depot on the land; sidewalk and water and trees in; can be sold now at $100,000 profit in lots. W. P. LARKIN & CO., 195 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST. Strictly modern detached house. 24½ feet front; the best bargain north of 35th-st.; investigation will prove it.
VINCENNES-AV., NORTH OF 41ST-ST.
Modern 22-foot front house; bargain.
LAKE-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.
East front, modern house; $8,500.
A. B. SOUTHARD, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL MODERN RESIDENCE on Grand-boulevard, near 37th-st., 3-story and cellar brown-stone front; elegantly appointed; electric gas-lighting; latest improvements; price $12,500; bargain; owner leaving city. Inquire EDWARD MENDEL, 139 Dearborn-st., Room 62.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE ON LAKE-AV., 25 feet wide; 3-story and cellar pressed brick front; hardwood finish first floor; large yard on the side; a bargain at $9,000. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500 HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, ON SOUTH Side; will sell for $1,900; only $150 down, balance easy. H., 154 Washington-st., Room 29.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR 25TH-ST., 2-story and basement stone front house, with good barn, at a bargain. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Cor. of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—VACANT—OVER 500 FT. FRONTAGE on one of the leading avenues of the South Side, near 41st; easy terms. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—AN 8-ROOM STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 18 feet wide, north of 35th-st., convenient to cable and Illinois Central; interior decorations are in good condition; double windows, ornamental screen doors and windows; price $5,500. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOTS ON CALUMET AND on Prairie-avs.; cheap, must have money; also lots in East Chicago, $100 each, during this month. W. P. LARKIN & CO., 195 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT PRICE IT COST TO BUILD, without lot, new rough rock front; 11 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; hardwood finish; concrete cellar; $8,500; newly furnished complete for $10,500. 3145 Forest-av. Owner must leave city. OWNER, Room 14, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GROVELAND-AV., 2-STORY AND cellar stone-front house, 8 rooms; lot 26 feet front; price $8,000; immediate possession. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—NEW BRICK RESIdence, all furnished complete on Forty-second, one block from cars; $5,000, worth $6,500. W. P. LARKIN & CO., 195 La Salle-st.

West Side.

FOR SALE—HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY—15 Laflin-st., near Monroe, large two-story frame house, brick base, 12 rooms, 2 baths, lot 34x125, with barn; want offer.
17 and 19 Laflin-st., two three-story brick houses; want offer.
Adams-st., n. e. cor. Honore, 50 ft., and two frame houses, 7 rooms each, brick foundations; only $9,500 for quick sale.
Van Buren-st., two fine lots; chance to make $400 or $500 on each.
Owasco-st., brick cottage, cost $2,200, sell at once; $1,800. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—SEND FOR E. GOODRIDGE & CO.'S investment sheets.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON WEST SIDE PAYing an income of $175 per month; will give a bargain. Address Y 144, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF Warren-av. and Kedzie, 99¾x118¾; this is a bargain; owner wants money and will sell cheap. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
A SPECIAL BARGAIN ON WEST MADISON-ST., near California-av., south front, 25x125, $100, per foot. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

North Side.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE INVESTMENTS—
Division-st., northeast corner Larrabee, four stores; rent, $3,250; $37,000.
North-av., near Halsted-st., three brick stores; rent, $2,160; $21,000.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—
La Salle-av., in genteel neighborhood, modern two-story brick residence, east front lot, with alley; $8,200. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BEST SUBDIVISION IN THE MARKET TODAY
Is located at the crossing of the C., B. & Q. R. R. and the Illinois Central R. R. (Freeport line), just west of the city, at Clyde, the lots lying between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first-sts. and Ogden-av.
Streets graded, sidewalks built, trees planted, ground high and dry. Large brick schoolhouse, a church, two stores, and over fifty dwellings.
The numerous trains on two great railroads will insure easy, cheap, and rapid transit.
Prices of lots $200 to $350 on monthly payments.
FREDERIKSEN & CO.,
181 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 26 ACRES OF land, being an undivided ⅓ of 76 acres of land located near Hammond, in Cook County, Illinois. The undersigned, executor of the estate of Robert McClelland, deceased, will sell at public vendue at the east door of the Court-House, at the Clark street entrance, in Chicago, Illinois, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1889, subject to the approval of the Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, the following described real estate—namely: The undivided ⅓ of the west ½ of the n. w. ¼ of Section 8, Township 36, north range 15, east of the 3d P. M., except railways. The abstract of title can be had for examination upon application to the undersigned.
LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Executor, 38 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, CORNER 72D-ST. AND Paxton-av., $18,000; can be retailed at a handsome profit.
30 acres, corner 67th and Wood-sts., at $1,000.
7½ acres, 71st-st., near Ashland-av.
Evans-av., east front, near 67th-st., 3 lots, each 25x122 feet, $600 each.
Drexel-av., near 60th-st. boulevard, 75x170 ft., $3,000.
South Park-av., corner 63d-st., 111x160 feet, $6,000.
Wentworth-av., near 70th-st., 40x132 feet, at $45.
E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES AT MORGAN PARK, BEAUtiful land on the ridge, covered with timber; only $800 per acre.
300 feet of fine ridge land at South Evanston, fronting Oakton-av., at $8 per foot.
150 feet, corner, at South Evanston, 2 blocks from station, at $15 per foot.
All on easy terms. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—BLOCKS 5 AND 8, CAROLINE'S SUBdivision on 78th and 79th-sts., and Paxton-av., near B. & O. R. R.; macadamized street on one side; will sell one block. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500 FOR LARGE RESIDENCE AND two lots at Humboldt; $3,000 will be taken in lots, $2,500 in five years at 6 per cent. W. P. LARKIN & CO., 195 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCAtion go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or 6751 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9.
10 acres on Harrison-st., in School Section 16, Cicero, only $1,000 per acre; the cheapest thing in the market.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—CHOICEST PROPerty in Englewood; 8-room and basement houses; modern improvements. J. R. PARKER, R. 18, 163 La Salle.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—MODERN HOME: LESS than two-thirds cost; large; every convenience. F. R. GROVER, Room 104, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, COR. ST. LAWRENCE-AV. and 83d-st.; high ground. Also 80 acres, cor. 95th-st. and Ashland-av. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN ACRE TRACT ON C. & N. W. R. R., very high land, depot on the premises; land close to and on both sides of track, many shade trees; 11 miles from Court-House, fare $6 per month; will be sold cheap if taken at once; this land is one mile from the Chicago River, to which is a fall of 38 feet; price under $400 an acre. Inquire of GEO. S. WELLS, 84 La Salle-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—LOTS CONVENIENT TO PARK SIDE and Brookdale, on Illinois Central R. R.; water sewer, and sidewalks. J. Q. HOYT, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—900 FEET IN BLOCKS 13 AND 23, Hawthorne, C., B. & Q. and new I. C. R. R.; cheap. W. G. BAKER, Room 26, 173 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILroad on Madison-av., near Parkside Station; $500 per lot; on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS ON EASY PAYments, near 52d-st.; 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL ACRE, 74TH-ST. AND I. C. Ry.; sacrifice; only 5 days' option. JNO. T. VAN SMITH, "Authority on Acres," 43 Portland Blk.

FOR SALE—7 ACRES N. W., N. W., 31, 38, 15—79TH-st., ¾-mile west of Cheltenham; I. C. R. R. W. G. BAKER, 26, 173 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE 160-acre farm, cheap, in Stephenson Co., Ill., near Freeport. WILLIAMS, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—FARM, 80 ACRES, IUKA, MARION County, Ill.; house, barn, orchard, 30 acres timber; must be sold; $1,700 only; might exchange for Cook County property. JOHN C. LONG, Room 18 Portland Block.

TYPEWRITERS.

GERBER'S SEMI-CARBON (ONLY $8 PER 100) does better work on the typewriter than any other; 3 Remington ribbons for $2.25; 3 caligraph ribbons for $1.75. J. W. WADSWORTH, manufacturers' agent, 158 Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHINGton-st., a well located, modern house, north of 43d-st.; price not to exceed $10,000; owners only.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT IN NEIGHBORhood of South Park station, worth from $4,000 to $6,000; house of 8 to 10 rooms, with 50-foot lot desired. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, Attorney, 605 Rialto Building.

WANTED—HOUSES AND SOME VACANT LOTS in Lake View for customers. P. H. PEARSON & CO., 206 La Salle-st., Room 17.

WANTED—TO BUY—A HOUSE AND LOT IN good locality on monthly payments for occupancy at once. Don't answer unless you have a very modern house. E 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A LOT ON SOUTH SIDE, east of State-st., for $1,000. Address E 142, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—5,000,000 EXTRA FINE CIGARS of different grades, make and price, for good real estate at cost rate; in large or small lots. MATCHETTE & WHITAKER, Bourbon, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—$5,000 GRAIN ELEVATOR DOing good business; want Western land or farm. Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE 10-ROOM RESIDENCE IN Illinois town of 5,000 for Chicago real estate or merchandise. D 145, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, AND THE NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANOS and KIMBALL ORGANS.
LOW PRICES—TIME PAYMENTS.
Old Instruments taken in exchange.
PIANOS TO RENT—also tuned and repaired.
Several standard pianos, little used, AT BARGAINS,
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

ATTENTION—
$10 DOWN—$5 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID.
Buy either of the following pianos:
Three New England upright pianos, $135, $150, $165.
One Steinway & Sons' square piano, $150.
One Gabler upright piano, $150.
One Chickering & Son square piano, $150.
Three upright pianos, each $100, $125, $140.
Five square pianos, each $25, $35, $45, $55, and $75.
EVERY PIANO WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.
200 pianos to rent, $3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

TWO CHICKERING SQUARE.
ONE STEINWAY BABY GRAND.
ONE STEINWAY SQUARE.
ONE WEBER BABY GRAND.
All in fine condition and will be sold at a bargain.
Our assortment is the largest in the Northwest, consisting of CHICKERING, COLBY, SCHUBERT, BAUS & CO., GABLER, BOSTON PIANO CO., and KURTZMAN PIANOS.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.
E. G. NEWELL & CO., 223 State-st.

AMONG THE BARGAINS
IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS ARE
2 fine Decker Bros., 2 Hallet & Davis, 1 Haines Bros., 2 Arion, 1 H. M. Higgins, 1 J. M. Young, 2 Estey & Camp, 1 Bradbury, 1 Steck, and 3 Estey; all in fine condition. Call on us before purchasing.
ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

ADAM SCHAAF UPRIGHT PIANOS. A fine tone and durable piano at a low price; terms to suit purchasers. 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. Open evenings.

$175, $200, AND $225 EACH—NEW UPRIGHT pianos, full iron-plated, triple strung, ivory keys, 7⅓ octaves, all latest improvements, and warranted against any defects for the term of seven years; terms, $10 down, $6 monthly; warerooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

A FEW BIG BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND pianos, mostly uprights, comprising 1 Bailey, 1 Garden City, 2 Stuyvesants, 2 Chickerings, 1 Knabe, 2 Wheelocks; will be closed out at prices from $40 upward on very small payments. WHEELOCK & CO., 237 State-st.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS. Offer a choice selection of 50 second-hand pianos, many of them standard makes. These instruments are undergoing thorough repairs, rendering them serviceable for a number of years. Prices range from $25 and upwards. Sold for cash or time to suit purchasers.

SHONINGER PIANOS.
CASH—MANUFACTURERS' PRICES—TIME.
New pianos rented; rent money allowed on purchase. Second-hand pianos, $50, $75, $100. Easy payments. B. SHONINGER, 215 State-st.

$5 MONTHLY PAYMENTS WILL BUY A good square piano, fully guaranteed. Prices $100 to $150. REED TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st.

CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANOS—Tone and durability unsurpassed; pianos rented and exchanged; manufacturers' prices; time payments. WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., Mfrs., 237 State and 55 Jackson-st.

VOSE & SONS UPRIGHT PIANOS, ESTABlished 1851. Low prices; terms to suit purchasers. Warerooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITH DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.
ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST. OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

A CLIENT WILL LOAN A FEW HUNDRED DOLlars at liberal rates on chattels. Call, don't write. W. T. COLLINS, Attorney, 142 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 LA Salle-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral security.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGE FOR $14,000 ON INSIDE improved, 6 per cent, three years; property worth $25,000. The Security Loan & Savings Bank, 127 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON COOK COUNTY REALTY AT CURrent rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Real Estate Brokers and Mortgage Bankers, S. E. Cor. La Salle and Madison-sts. E. S. JUDD, Loan Department Manager.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, AND tontines; same bought; send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, 73, 88 Washington-st., Chicago.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK CO., INcluding building loans; 6½ per cent interest. F. H. HERR, Room 4, 97 Washington st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY at lowest rates: large sums at 5 per cent. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at 6 per cent; no commissions. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Blk.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at low rates, including one or two sums of $1,000. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $2,000, SEVERAL sums, to loan by LEWIS UMLAUF, Room 66 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECOND MORTGAGE, commercial paper, merchandise, personal property, furniture, etc., and on any kind of securities. Goods stored and advances made. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sum from $800 to $50,000 at lowest current rates; money on hand. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

WANTED—$2,500—5 PER CENT FOR FIVE YEARS on house, furniture (or leased ground), that cost $7,000. Address E 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,500 ON HOUSE AND TWO LOTS; first mortgage; will pay 7 per cent. E 38, Tribune office.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON COOK COUNTY real estate, in sums to suit, at low rates of interest; 5 per cent and over, according to location, improvements, rental, etc.; no delay. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

$300,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT IN SUMS of $10,000 and upwards; commission moderate. E 51, Tribune office.

$300,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit. JULIUS WAHL, 218 La Salle-st., Room 61.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF INTERest in an established fruit and produce commission business on South Water-st.; man who can take charge of office or do the traveling; must have $2,000 to $3,000. E 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $500 TO $1,000 TO act as treasurer in the best paying amusement enterprise in Chicago. Address D 166, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—LATHE WITH SCROLL-SAW ATtachment; state price. E 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—AN ENGINE LATHE about 6 foot bed; must be a bargain for cash. Address E 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, LARGE, 20-room house, fine barn and grounds, near University Buildings, on one of the best avenues; gas-fixtures and every convenience; no objection to a first-class boarding-house. S. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, Room 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—NO. 198 GOETHE-ST., NEAR Lake-Shore drive. Apply at 196 Goethe-st.

TO RENT—STONE FRONT 9-ROOM HOUSE, in fine order at $50 per month. 247 Superior-st., near Dearborn-av.

West Side.

FOR RENT—THE THREE STORY BRICK building, 988 West Lake-st.; well adapted for restaurant and boarding-house. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—317A WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—Stone-front dwelling, 10 rooms, modern improvements; cheap. Apply 206 La Salle, Room 12.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—THE NEW APARTMENT BUILDINGS numbered 322, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 344, and 346 South Wood-st.; three apartments in each building; 1st floor 7 rooms, 2d and 3d floors 8 rooms each; no two fronts are alike; convenient to Harrison-st., Van Buren-st., and Ogden-av. cars; get off at Wood-st. and go south.
Each apartment has electric bell, gas, hot and cold water, bathroom, coal-bin with lock and key, fireplace, and Tennessee marble mantel in parlor, planished copper bath-tub, marble wash-bowls, cast-iron sink, hot water boiler, wainscoted kitchen.
There are no so-called "light-shafts," but EVERY ROOM has a window to the OPEN AIR. All plumbing is PERFECT, with the latest improved ventilation ABOVE THE ROOF.
THERE CAN BE NO IMPURE AIR IN THESE APARTMENTS.
In order to get tenants AT ONCE these apartments are offered at the
GREAT BARGAIN OF $15 PER MONTH
for inside houses and $20.00 per month for corners until May 1, 1889, for any floor. Keys at 322 Wood-st., first flat. Plans can be seen and leases made at 102 Washington-st., Room 6. J. W. HEDENBERG.

TO RENT—FLAT, 81 POWELL-AV.; SIX ROOMS; owner would like to board with satisfactory party. Address E 11, Tribune office.

South Side.

TO RENT—"ARMOUR FLATS—"
Dearborn, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts. Elegant 6 and 7 room flats with every convenience; finished in hardwood; vegetable cellars, storeroom, etc.; cheapest flats in the city. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1303 AND 1305 STATE-ST.—FINE SIX-room brick flats, cheap to good tenants. A. HEILE, 94 Washington-st., Room 34.

North Side.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT IN THE "BENTON," 340 Ohio-st.; 6-room flat in the "Florida," No. 45 Pine-st., cheap to first-class tenants; also 3 to 5 room flats in this vicinity from $8 upwards. Inquire HOYT'S renting office, 40 Pine-st. Open all hours.

TO RENT—154 LA SALLE-AV., CORNER ERIE, 2 flats, 5 all light rooms; $35 per month. W. M. CARSWELL, 186 E. Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT, OUTSIDE FLAT, 259 OHIO, near State-st.; 6 rooms and alcove; range and janitor; $35. Room 75, 161 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ATTENTION—WE HAVE FLATS and houses for rent in all parts of the city; $4 upwards; will furnish or rent unfurnished. The Standard Furniture Co., 464 and 466 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED LARGE FRONT ROOM; also other rooms. 110 Dearborn-av., up one flight.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOM; HOT AND COLD water; private family. 43 Rush-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—282 WABASH-AV., CORNER VAN Buren-st., "The Avon"—Large, nicely furnished front rooms, $4 to $9 per week, $1 to $2 per day.

TO RENT—AN EXCELLENTLY FURNISHED room with gas and furnace heat; $8 a month. 2262 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—1222 MICHIGAN-AV., HANDsomely furnished, well heated parlor and other rooms; bath; first-class conveniences; reasonable prices.

TO RENT—219 MICHIGAN-AV., LOVELY FRONT room; all conveniences.

West Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR FOR one or two gents, lighted and heated; also one other room; reasonable rent. 400 West Madison-st., second flat.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—ST. PAUL, MINN.—
The subscriber has nearly completed a 5-story brick building and basement, 83x100 ft., situate on corner in the best retail part of St. Paul; heated by steam; passenger and freight elevators; location particularly applicable for large dry goods or department store; the latter would have no competition. Favorable terms for lease will be made to good tenant. Address GUSTAV WILLIUS, Prest. Natl. Ger.-Am. Bank, St. Paul, Minn.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY BRICK, 70X120; elevator, boilers, engine, and steam coils; well adapted for manufacturing; good light. Apply at 73 La Salle-st., Room 5, or 521 Taylor-st. T. DEMPSTER.

TO RENT—STORE—INQUIRE AT 194 CLARK-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

STORE FOR RENT—40X80 FEET—NORTH-west corner Union and Madison-st.; 3 stores and basement; plate-glass front and side. Inquire of JAMES CASEY, 605 West Jackson-st.

STORE TO LET—WILL RENT PART OR whole of elegant salesroom, well lighted, 33x170 feet, being second floor of 234 Wabash-av.; best location for sewing-machines, sample furniture, pianos, etc. Inquire on the premises.

Offices.

TO RENT—SPLENDID MAIN FLOOR OFFICE, 127 La Salle-st.; also some fine offices and hall to seat 500, at 167 Washington-st.; under half price.

TO RENT—THE BANKING OFFICE HERETOfore occupied by the Traders' Bank, S. W. corner of Madison and La Salle-sts. L. B. OTIS.

Lofts.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF building 266 and 268 Wabash-av.; will arrange to suit; very desirable and central location; elevator and janitor service. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS IN BUILDING, NOS. 48 TO 52 North Halsted-st., with power and steam heat. Apply to PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 51 AND 53 FRANKlin-st.; very light; power elevator free; no charge for office partitions and shelving; rent moderate. Apply in store below, or at J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 196 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
21,000 square feet, second, third, and fourth floors each 40x175, together or separately, Nos. 212 and 214 Randolph-st.; elevator, front and rear entrance, well lighted; very centrally located; cheap if taken at once. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—GENTLEMAN DESIRES neatly furnished warm single room north of Ohio-st. east of State; please state amount of rent. E 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 5 OR 7 ROOM FLAT between Throop-st. and Ashland-av., Harrison and Madison-sts. Must be modern and perfect repair. E 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICE ROOM ON SOUTH Side; send full particulars. Address E 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT, PERMANENT tenant, family of three; will pay $20 to $25 for modern flat located east of Clark, south of Division, and north of Indiana-st. Reference if required. Address H. J. SPRUHAN, 487 Illinois-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUNNY, CLEAN, FURnished rooms, 2 or 3, for light housekeeping; gentleman, wife and child. Address E 67, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR rooms, furnished or partly furnished. Address R G 14, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED YOUNG GERMAN LADY wishes situation in a refined American family to instruct the children in French, German, music, etc. Salary not so essential as the opportunity to have intercourse with the family in order to improve her English. Address D 148, Tribune office, or K. & V., doorkeeper Board of Trade.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A thorough shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for all systems with typewriting, $2 week. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY—(UNDER THE DIRECtion of the Servite Sisters) southwest corner of West Van Buren-st. and Albany-av., Chicago, Ill. One of the largest and most thoroughly equipped and successful institutions for young ladies in the United States. The musical department is unsurpassed. Full courses of study. Exceptionally fine advantages. Pupils can enter at any time. Send for catalogue. MOTHER SUPERIOR.

SOPER'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL, DAY AND evening; Pitman's system; best, quickest; scholarship, $35. Speed classes. 3009 Michigan-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A DARK BAY MARE WITH good style and action and plenty of speed, 15¾ to 16 hands high, weight about ten hundred. Address D 113, Tribune office.

CALL AND SEE BARGAINS IN SECOND-hand rockaways, carriages, and sleighs; taken in exchange for new work. H. J. EDWARDS & SONS, 252 and 254 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—SPAN OF THOROUGH-bred trotters, dark chestnut and bay, 15¾ hands high, weigh 1,000 pounds each, 6 and 7 years old. E 44, Tribune office.

HORSE BRAND BAKER WITH HORSE stamped inside are the strongest horse blankets.

BOOKS.

BOOKS—DON'T FORGET IT—THE INTERNAtional Cyclopedia (15 volumes, Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, Publishers,) contains the latest information and statistics of any cyclopedia extant. The 1889 edition is just published. Price low. Sold by subscription and on very easy terms. Send for descriptive circulars or call on S. ROBERTS, Chicago Agent, Room 63, 126 Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; NICELY FURNISHED FLAT of four rooms, complete for housekeeping, on account of leaving city. No. 272 Ogden-av.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences purchased without delay. F. 3326 Calumet-av.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement; terms reasonable. 1629 Wabash-av. MRS. RICHER, Experienced Midwife.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A EUROPEAN HOTEL FOR SALE—PAYING $2,000 per year in net profits, for $2,500 cash; the biggest kind of a bargain. Owner was injured last fall and must retire; will not do business with agents. Address R Z 81, Tribune office.

BEST RESTAURANT ON NORTH SIDE FOR sale or trade; doing good business; good reasons for selling. P. H. PEARSON & CO., 206 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOTEL IN INDIANA, 40 miles from Chicago; one-fourth of a block from station; price, $5,500; or will trade for Chicago property. P. H. PEARSON & CO., 206 La Salle-st., R. 17.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER GROCERY; BIG stock; horse and wagon; invoice about $1,300; trade $85 per day; cheap rent; four living rooms; price $1,250. Particulars of H. L. FLINT & CO., 126 East Washington-st., Suite 49.

FOR SALE—LUNCH COUNTER, GAS STOVE, canopy, stools, carving stand, etc.; also sample-room. Apply 226 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS STOCK IN most rapidly growing suburb of Chicago; business established in 1876; located next to post-office, with door connecting it; about $5,000 required; good reasons given for sale. Address D 143, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
A handsome mahogany letter case; 140 pigeonholes; suitable for hotel or large newspaper office. Inquire of CASHIER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HARDWARE AND STOVE stock and good set tinner's tools, all invoicing $2,000; on South State-st.; A1 location, where a good paying business can be done. Apply WELLS & NELLEGAR CO.

FOR SALE—AN OLD, WELL ESTABLISHED mercantile in city near Chicago; stock new and will invoice about $6,000; will sell at invoice price; business will show net profit of $3,000 to $4,000 per annum; best corner in the city; population about 20,000. Address E 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE, first class sample and billiard room. Address D 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED AND PAYING North Side grocery; have other business and must sell; part cash, balance time; no agents. Address E 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL—EUROPEAN—WITH 116 rooms, thoroughly established; standing will bear investigation; central location; good reasons for selling. D 123, Tribune office.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS—IT WILL BE TO the interest of parties desirous to engage in the manufacturing business to examine the facilities to be found in Rockton, Winnebago, Ill., before locating elsewhere. It possesses superior advantages, being a healthy location, good water, schools, etc., and developed water-power second to none on Rock River, which can be obtained at reasonable prices, with railroad crossing same. For further information address W. THOMPSON, Chairman of Committee, Rockton, Ill.

ONE OF THE BEST FULL ROLLER FLOURING mills in Central Dakota is for sale at a reasonable price and on easy terms. Capacity, 125 barrels. Good local trade. Purchase wheat direct from farmers. Address First Bank of Ashton, Ashton, Dak.

WE HAVE FOR SALE, OR LEASE, UPON REAsonable terms, a new first-class manufacturing plant; buildings of brick, with Joliet stone foundations; excellent water power; wheels now set for 120 horse power; fine shipping facilities; if in want of a manufacturing plant it will pay you to investigate. For full particulars call on E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st., or address S. B. HAWKS, Marseilles, Ill.

$3,500 BUYS AN OUTSIDE BUSINESS PAYing from $50 to $100 per week; a little mechanical knowledge required; $1,000 cash, balance time. Room 14, 175 Dearborn-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT LAST WE HAVE FOUND THE ONLY RELIAble oracle in the city! Would you know the future? We recommend all to consult Mrs. Franks on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuits, removals, and speculations of all kinds; can advise all in trouble of body, mind, and estate; causes the single to marry and the married to be contented; ladies special attention; charms and talismans; brings the separated together, removes evil influence, jealousy; gives to all the nervous and depressed a better condition; locates disease and cures at once; electric, magnetic, and other remedies; when to make profitable investments; is also a palmetrist; advertises nothing but what she can do, and succeeds where all others fail; three questions by mail, 25 cents in stamps. MRS. FRANKS, 541 Wabash-av.

AMAZING CLAIRVOYANT—MME. DE LESTER tells your entire life while in a dead trance; prompt attention given to all correspondents by inclosing 2-cent stamp. Parlors 281 West Madison-st.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 541 WABASH-av. 3 questions by mail 25c. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM. Parlors at 30 Ogden-av., opposite Union Park.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller; 50c and $1. 445 West Madison-st.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—8X12 JOB PRESS. ADdress E 46, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81 AND 83 East Van Buren-st. Established in 1875 for storage of household goods. Private compartments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTRIC BATHS—VAPOR, LOBSTER, OCEAN brine, medicated, and plain water baths. Rooms 14-18 Japanese Building, 243 State-st., 9 to 7.

FIRST CLASS Turkish baths, 12 for $5; single tickets, 50 cents each. 121 Randolph-st.

SEAL AND PLUSH GARMENTS RESHAPED, RElined, steamed, and fur trimmed. Best work. Prices moderate. ETTLINGER, Furrier, 113 and 115 State-st., next to Mandel Bros.

WANTED—COLONISTS—MONEY ADVANCED for railroad fares and expenses of trip from any point east of the Rocky Mountains, to visit The Great Wilber Colony Property, Sacramento Valley, Cal., now being developed by the California & Southern Land Co. City lots and California fruit tracts free. Send 10c postage for maps, plats, etc., to Eastern Office California & Southern Land Co., P.-O. Box 825, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—COPYING OF ANY DESCRIPTION, OR envelopes to address, at home, by a lady experienced in such work. For particulars call on Cashier Tribune Co.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.
S. S. Aller, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 6:30 a. m.
S. S. Fulda, Wednesday, Jan. 9, noon.
S. S. Elbe, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 6 a. m.
S. S. Werra, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 10 a. m.
S. S. Saale, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 5:30 a. m.
S. S. Ems, Saturday, Feb. 2, 7 a. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 a berth. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Tremont House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal, cor. of Adams-st.
The line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to Denver, Omaha, Concordia, Kas., St. Joseph, Atchison, and Kansas City.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator, and Rockford	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	*12:01 pm	* 2:45 pm
Omaha, Cheyenne & Denver	* 1:00 pm	*10:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 2:00 pm	* 1:05 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:50 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	* 4:50 pm	*10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:55 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:30 pm	†10:55 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Washington Express	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Council Bluffs Vestibule Express	*12:45 pm	*12:20 pm
Peoria Express	†12:45 pm	† 2:30 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Vestibule Express	* 1:45 pm	* 2:30 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	* 1:45 pm	* 1:15 pm
Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Exp.	* 2:15 pm	* 1:15 pm
St. Jo'ph & Atchison Vestibule Ex	* 2:15 pm	* 1:15 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	†10:15 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 pm	* 8:10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:30 am	* 3:20 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	†11:30 pm	* 6:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:00 pm	* 9:50 am

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; c Daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. †Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot, Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 2.00 PM	1.30 PM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11.00 PM	7.25 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9.00 PM	7.15 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	9.00 AM	7.25 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	11.20 PM	7.25 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	5.30 PM	9.30 AM

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	* 8:00 am	* 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 8:35 pm	§11:40 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 8:35 pm	* 7:05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	* 9:30 am	* 6:10pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	§ 1:15 pm §10:30 pm	§12:01 pm § 6:50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and Marshalltown	* 9:30 am § 1:15 pm §10:30 pm	* 6:10 pm §12:01 pm § 6:50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	§ 1:15 pm	§12:01 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5:30 pm §10:35 pm	* 9:30 am § 7:00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am X8:30 am	* 6:50 pm X1:45 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	* 5:00 pm * 7:30 pm * 9:05 pm	*10:30 am * 9:35 pm * 6:30 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha & Madison	* 8:00 am *11:30 am * 3:00 pm	*10:30 am * 1:50 pm * 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am § 9:05 pm	* 1:50 pm * 6:30 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	* 3:00 pm	* 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9:05 pm	* 6:30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	* 3:00 pm § 9:05 pm	* 1:50 pm * 6:30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	§10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:29 am * 4:45 pm	* 1:50 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 am *11:25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	* 9:00 am	* 6:50 pm
Dixon & Sterling	* 3:45 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	§ 5:30 pm §11:30 pm	§ 9:30 am § 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am †10:30 pm	* 7:00 pm § 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:00 am * 5:00 pm	*10:30 am * 1:15 pm * 4:00 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	§10:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	§10:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, & San Francisco	§12:30 pm §10:40 pm	§ 1:00 pm § 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	§12:30 pm †10:40 pm	§ 2:30 pm § 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†10:40 pm	§ 6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Kankakee Line (C., I., St. L. & C.).

Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 am	§ 6:30 pm
Do. Night Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 6:50 am

Wisconsin Central Line.

City ticket offices, 205 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and depot corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av. Through trains depart for Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, *7:30 p. m. and *10:30 p. m.; Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, and Neenah, *8:30 a. m. and *7:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., and *10:30 p. m.; Ashland, Duluth, Lake Superior, *8:00 p. m.; Waukesha, *8:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *7:30 p. m., and *10:30 p. m.
Trains marked * run daily; †daily except Sunday.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway. (Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, Dubuque, Des Moines, and St. Joseph. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining cars. Palace sleeping cars, combination smoking cars, and modern day coaches. City ticket offices, No. 106 Clark-st. (Opera House Block), Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Tremont House. Depot, corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:33 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:33 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	*10:20 pm	*10:45 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*10:20 pm	*10:45 am
St. Charles and Byron Local	* 4:30 pm	*10:10 am

*Daily

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.
Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 109 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	2.30 pm	1:45 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottawa Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Exp.	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	4:30 pm	9:35 am

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts.:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp.	† 8:40 am	† 6:55 pm
Vestibule Ex. to Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison	* 1:40 pm	* 1:20 pm
Streator and Joliet Accom.	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
California Express	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.
Office, 212 Clark-st., corner Adams.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: Chicago—Foot of Lake-st. and foot Twenty-second-st. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 5:00 a m	† 6:10 p m
New York & Boston Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 8:10 p m
New York & Boston—Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:10 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:40 p m	†10:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., New Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 4:45 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:10 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 6:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 3:55 p m	†10:20 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	† 9:10 p m	* 6:40 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9:05 pm	7:10 am

All trains daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):
Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, Clark-st., Chicago.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	8:10 am	* 4:00 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Vestibuled Limited	* 7:05 pm	* 9:00 am
Wheeling Express	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Baltim're & Philadelph'a Express	*10:25 pm	* 5:30 pm
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	*10:05 am

*Daily. All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	* 3:30 pm	* 9:20 pm
Vestibuled Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	* 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accomodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:00 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.
Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:05 am	*12:40 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:15 pm	§ 7:00 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12:00 m * 5:30 pm * 6:25 pm	* 3:25 pm * 6:40 pm * 7:55 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	10:00 am
Detroit & Saginaw Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10 am

‡Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines.
C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8:30 am	6:30 pm
Night Express (daily)	8:15 pm	7:30 am
Pennsylvania Special (daily)	10.30 am	9:30 pm
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8:00 am	6:35 pm
Fast Line (daily)	3.15 pm	7:30 pm
Limited Express (daily)	5.00 pm	9:40 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	11.40 pm	7:00 am

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Limited Ex	x 3:10 pm	x 8:20am
New York and Boston Limited	x 7:25 pm	x11:25pm
Philadelphia Express	x 7:25 pm	x 8:20am
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	x 7:25 pm	o 6:00 am
North Judson Accommodation	o 4:00 pm	x 9:20 am
Hammond Accommodation	o 6:00 am	o 7:30am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x 7:25 pm	x11:25pm

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

NORA'S MONEY ALL GONE.

THE OUTSTRETCHED HANDS OF POVERTY TAKE THE LAST PENNY.

"Tribune" Reporters Visit the Homes of Forty-two Needy Persons—The Persistent Collector Is for the Present Satisfied and Evictions Are Delayed for a Few Weeks Longer—Statement of Receipts and Expenditures—Incidents of the Distribution.

Total money received, Nora Marks fund, up to Dec. 25	$894.47
Dec. 26—Received of W. L. W	2.00
Left at counter	.02
Wayne Faye Browning	.25
Mrs. Janette Ruby's Sunday-school class, Lafayette, Ind	2.50
Total receipts	$899.24
Total disbursements to Dec. 22	$545.07
Dec. 24—For toys (out of Santa Claus fund)	13.15
For children's shoes	22.35
For children's overcoats	35.00
Mrs. K., to move	7.00
No. 1, to move	7.00
Dec. 25—Mrs. B., rent	5.00
Mrs. L., back rent	10.00
Mrs. F., back rent	5.00
Mrs. C., back rent	6.00
Mrs. P., back rent	11.00
Mrs. McC., back rent	16.50
Mrs. S., to move and pay rent	8.50
Mrs. C., to move and buy coal	15.00
Total	$706.57

This left a balance of $192.67, which included special donations for cases No. 40, 19, 16, 17, and 10 amounting to $24.67. Deducting the specials there remained $168. This was divided among forty-two families, each being given $4.

The total receipts were $899.24. The expenditures up to Dec. 25 were $706.57; yesterday, $192.67; total, $899.24.

THE TRIBUNE had on hand Dec. 25 a balance of $192.67, which included $24.67 special donations. It was thought best to hold this amount for a week or two, knowing that at the expiration of that time the majority of the cases which had been described would be in need of further assistance. Yesterday the entire balance was distributed by TRIBUNE reporters, whose experiences are described in the following matter. The books containing the accounts of the Nora Marks fund may be inspected by interested persons on applying to THE TRIBUNE cashier.

Sixteen poor families on the North Side were seen by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday afternoon. In all of the houses there were traces of the good work accomplished by this charity. Scores of children were seen clothed in the garments so kindly donated by the good people of Chicago in response to THE TRIBUNE'S appeal.

An aged man opened the door of a squalid tenement apartment and invited the visitor to take a seat. This was case No. 12. The old lady recognized the reporter, and in feeble accents told how much she had enjoyed the teapot and its fragrant contents.

"Every one has been good to us since you called," said the old lady, as she folded the money into a wad and tied it up in a faded handkerchief.

"My husband has had quite a lot of work lately," said Mrs. W——, as she picked up a crying child. "We have had a hard time, and I don't know how we would have managed to get along if THE TRIBUNE had not helped us out. Two of the children had the measles and are just getting over it now."

In four of the places visited children were sick with the measles. At case No. 41 three children were sick with this disease, two had recently recovered, and three others were daily expected to contract the disease.

"This will pay for my stove," said No. 13. She pointed proudly to a modest cook-stove, and continued: "I bought it on installments and have it all paid for except $4. My rent is due and so is the payment on the stove. I have been worrying all the week about it, and when I had about given it up the good Lord sends you along and helps me out."

In a back room of a house on Uhland street lives a family of seven. It would puzzle the average citizen to find Uhland street, much less to locate the family designated as Case No. 40. The way leads through a dark, damp tunnel, up a flight of stairs in the last stages of decay and slippery with ice. A little girl answered the knock at the door.

"Mamma! mamma! It's THE TRIBUNE man who gave us the Christmas turkey," and the child's eyes sparkled in anticipation. The woman did not speak English, but she fully appreciated the gift of $14. The little girl acted as interpreter, and said that "Mamma says she is awfully much obliged, and that the money will do her an awful lot of good."

At Case No. 39 a man is dying of consumption. "I thought the poor man was gone last night," said the wife, who looked none too strong herself. "He won't live long, and this money will get him a few things that I have not been able to buy him. I have been trying to get a doctor for him, but they all know there is no money in coming here."

SQUALOR ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

It seemed cold charity to the distributor wandering through the uncomfortable wind and snow with but little chance to get warm at the dying fires of the universal cookstove, the constant companion of the poor.

No. 6 was sick and had three of her children gathered around a stove while she made a languid effort at some sewing. One brave little lad had kept coal on the fire by his work down-town and the rent had also been paid by the lad, and yesterday's donation came to the poor woman at the time of her greatest need.

No. 9 gave a polite reception to the visitor, and on learning the purpose of the call she quickly tore open the envelope, and as the reporter made his escape he heard a voice in the basement saying: "God bless you."

No. 22 was a soldier, and had seen hard times before. "The quartermaster got in with his wagon-train at the right time this time sure," said he. "I didn't want to see that fire go out tonight, but the rails had been taken off the fence until it was down to the ground. But this will start the fire going again."

No. 23 was ill. The rent-collector had just left with a threat to serve five days' notice. A little tea was all that remained in her larder. Fifteen cents' worth of coal would keep them warm for a few days, she thought, and $1 worth of groceries would fill their larder. The balance of the money would keep the collector out of the house.

No. 24 was cheerful amid all her afflictions. She had had no work and her Christmas coal had given out, but there was help in sight. In a few months her husband would be well enough to do a little work. That was what encouraged her.

No. 36 had a heavy heart. Poverty was not the only thing that assailed her, and yet want was pressing. She could get no work, and the assistance came at the right time. In fact, almost any time in the winter was the right time to help her.

SUFFERING ON THE WEST SIDE.

"Not forgotten yet!"

The reporter's daily run of duties had not given him the idea that he was a ministering angel. But a suprised, grateful face, lit up by that exclamation, made him feel as if one were behind him.

Dressed in a comfortable suit of black presented through THE TRIBUNE during the holidays, removed from the dingy rear of No. 262 South Hoyne avenue to a couple of well-lighted second-story rooms near by, No. 7 looked like a new man. The disease—inflammation of the spine—which had converted him from a robust man to a helpless invalid, had perceptibly relaxed its hold. The physician attending him had promised recovery in the summer.

"I've missed 'Nora Marks'' articles the last ten days, and I never expected to hear from her again. She's a kind-hearted girl, if ever there was one; and THE TRIBUNE'S the greatest paper in America. I would not say that last now if I hadn't said it when I had a bank account. Wait a minute. O, Nannie!"

A thin young woman, with an air of good breeding, came from the rear room, and hesitated a moment on seeing a stranger.

"Nannie, what did I used to say about THE TRIBUNE when I had a bank account?"

"Why, Charlie, you used to say it was the greatest paper in America."

"See! Nan's a true witness."

"Then here's something to show that THE TRIBUNE has an equally good memory," and the reporter handed No. 7 a manila envelope containing $4.

"People have given me work since my needs became known," said No. 29, as she plied an iron over some dainty linen. "I'm a good ironer, and all I want is a chance—except when the little ones are down," she added, with a look at the cradle and bed. "But they're ever so much better since your Santa Claus came with warm clothing."

"Not more?" she said, as the reporter drew out a fat envelope bearing her name. "I thought that was all over. Why, this will come in something like a luxury now that I'm working again. I'm ever so thankful." There were only four $1 bills in the envelope, but perhaps they were luxury where necessity had just put on decent clothing and was still on short rations.

The blind eyes of No. 32 could see no better than when THE TRIBUNE first visited his back room on South Green street, but he had a cheerier voice.

"Four dollars! That will keep me in bread and potatoes, with a piece of meat twice a week, for a long time—a long time."

No. 37's good German heart has no callous spots. She has not needed charity long, and it is a fresh story to her. Only when her husband died and left a brood of girls for her to support did she have to face a new sort of world. She did it bravely until this winter. Her eldest is now large enough to go to work.

"Gretchen wird an Fräulein Nora Marks schreiben um eine Stelle zu kriegen. Fräulein Marks hat ihr gesagt sie solle es thun sobald sie kräftig genug ist."

"Nora will keep her word," observed the reporter, but he did not bind her in German.

It was when he was 13 that No. 30 fell on the ice while skating. He has passed the twenty years since in a wheeled chair. Beginning with the injured limb paralysis has laid its hand on one part of his body after another. Three years ago it reached his throat. The only words now left him are, "All right," in response to the query: "How are you today, Oscar?" "All right"—how pathetic come the brave words. Oscar is tenderly nursed. His mother and father are with him. But they are old and, without help, they can do little more than sustain themselves.

SICKNESS AND HUNGER.

In a dingy, badly ventilated room in the rear of a one-story, low-lying little brick house adjoining the Northwestern Railroad tracks on Fairfield avenue, No. 11 received the TRIBUNE reporter. Five tots, the eldest hardly more than 7 years old, were crouched in various positions on the floor. She gazed in blank amazement when the little contribution was tendered her.

"Whom shall I thank for this?" she asked in German.

"Friends," briefly announced the reporter.

"It is kind of them to remember me; 'twill get baby a wrapper. I thank you from the bottom of my heart." A year ago the family came from Germany. In November last the husband met with an accident on the railroad which, besides disabling him physically, took away his eyesight. He is now lying at the hospital and is not expected to survive. The wife was thus thrown upon her own resources with five small children and herself unable to speak a word of English. "I am glad the little ones have always had enough to eat," she said as the reporter left.

The whirring of a sewing machine temporarily ceased when the reporter knocked at the door of No. 5. A 10-year-old, blue-eyed little girl opened the door. The mother was at the machine, her head wrapped in a towel. Headache or no headache, one must work if one wishes to live.

"It has been hard to get along, but this will do so much good. I can pay my rent now. Will you please thank the lady for her kindness?"

"O, we're getting along slowly, sir," said No. 4. He is an old man and a paralytic, but yesterday he sat up and was cobbling away at an old pair of boots.

"If he only had plenty of work and kept his health," said his wife, a pleasant-faced, white-haired old lady of 70, "we'd soon be all right; but the 'shakes' will come, and they render him utterly helpless."

"For you, sissy," said the reporter to the blonde-haired little daughter of No. 10. She smiled as she took the envelope, and with a bashful, coy glance at her mother, remarked: "But mamma needs it more than Ido, for you know she has been sick, and then she gives me all I need." Here is a family of five, a tottering, feeble old grandmother, past the allotted span of three-score years and ten, her daughter, and the three little girls. Until a week or so ago the entire work of the household fell upon the 12-year-old little girl mentioned above. "This will prevent our being turned out of doors," said the mother. "The collector was here this morning, but I had nothing to give him, and he said we must get it before Saturday or vacate the room. And I prayed for it, but I didn't know where it would come from. Money comes so hard nowadays. I have worked two days out this week, and only got $1."

In the rear of a rather dilapidated frame structure on Carroll avenue—these cases are always in the rear—No. 18 was busily washing and ironing clothes. Large beads of perspiration trickled down her forehead.

"Somehow I expected you," she said; "something told me you were coming. I thank you so much." Then she explained how nicely her little family were getting along. "The girls got their shoes," she said, "and are now at school, and Tom—that's my oldest boy—has got a job hauling and unloading coal. He brings me $3 a week. O, I hope some day we can return a portion of the good you've done for us."

A change had come over the little room of No. 35. The coals blazed in the stove, there was a rag carpet on the floor, and supper was stewing, where a few weeks ago a poor family huddled hungry around a fireless stove seeking in the black embers some imaginary compensation for the cold wind that whistled through the cracks of the bare floor. Mrs. —— was busy with the cheerful meal and her husband, wrapped in a big shawl—he is an invalid—looked almost ready to make a run for health and work again.

"We thank you kindly, sir," said he with a quaint English accent. "We 'av 'ad many things to be thankful for this year."

Traces of THE TRIBUNE'S Christmas gifts were visible at No. 34's home in the warm clothing that covered the children and in a sort of hesitating plumpness that was beginning to take the place of the hollow cheeks. But the rooms themselves were dark and the mystery of poverty that their shadows held was given a heartrending touch by the moans of a sick woman. No. 34, down with a disease that may be fatal, glanced with pain-stricken but grateful eyes at the visitor and moaned: "God bless you an' yours. It's a welcome visitor you are."

She could not sign the receipt for the money herself, but her little girl, after bribing the emissary with an artful confession of weakness on the hard letters of the alphabet into building the initial "E," managed to write the rest of the mother's name. Then she feverishly opened the little envelope, took out the beautiful green bank notes, and laid them on the bed. An old Irishwoman who saw the money chased the reporter a block to tell him that her man had not worked for eight years.

"Say, ma, dere's a man out here wat wan's ter see ye," screamed a jolly little boy at a basement home on Twelfth street. The little boy wore a warm woolen suit and stout boots which he was trying to undermine on an ice-slide, a red scarf, and a woolen cap. He didn't look much like the boy who was attempting to keep his thin legs warm by winding them around each other at the last visit to the Twelfth street basement. His mother, neatly and warmly dressed, came to the door, received the money with a "Glory be to God! but 'tis an angel ye are, sir," and signed the receipt with a cross that showed her thanks in its queer wavering lines. The well-dressed little boy, whose experience with angels had been limited, followed this angel with his eyes till the angel was lost in a heavenly Blue Island avenue car.

No. 33 was a German woman and she, too, had been affected by the general change wrought by Nora to an extent scarcely imaginable. She poured out a flood of thanks in her language, which was translated by her little daughter into a thin stream of English.

"She says she be glet you come by us aber she can so English spik."

THE ORDER OF SONS OF VETERANS.

Efforts to Settle the Difficulty Between the Post and Camp Systems.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—At the encampment of the G. A. R. in Columbus last September a special committee was appointed to look after the Sons of Veterans organization. There are two separate bodies in the United States, which are known as the post and camp systems. They have been at loggerheads for some time. Today Gen. Conger of Ohio and Gen. Bennett of Indiana, two of the committee, met here to consider the claims of the opposing organizations and bring about a union. Commander-in-Chief Abbott of Chicago, who represents the camp system, and Commander-in-Chief Marks of Brooklyn, who favors the post system, were present and offered written testimony in support of their organizations. It is said that the old soldiers are jealous of the Sons of Veterans organization. The western or camp system seems to have the best of it. They are against the use of the words post and comrade on account of the adoption of those terms by the G. A. R. The Eastern men assert that the young men's organization in the Southern Confederacy use the term "camp," and they oppose it on that ground. The committee will hear further testimony before giving a decision. Tonight a grand banquet and ball was given to the two rival Commanders-in-Chief by the local camps. It is the impression that the two branches will be united into one.

Rheumatism originates in morbid condition of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism.

THE TUNNEL A NUISANCE.

PROPERTY-OWNERS ON LA SALLE STREET WANT IT COVERED.

They Will Petition the Council to Partially Cover the Entrance and Make the Street More Passable—A Complaint That They Have Fared Badly at the City's Hands—Visitors of Note and What They Say—Other Local News.

On behalf of La Salle street property-owners, between Lake and Randolph streets, Mr. Walter L. Peck will at the Council meeting next Monday night present a petition for the partial covering of the La Salle street tunnel entrance. Mr. Peck, in speaking of the petition yesterday, said:

"Property-owners on La Salle street have been rather hardly treated by the city. When the tunnel was built the street was filled up with the building material for a whole year. The opening leaves but about half of the street. Teams cannot load in front of the business houses, and the price of the property is held down to much less than its real value.

"Of course, the owners sued the city for damages, but were defeated. Not one of us got a dollar for our loss. Afterwards, as a sort of reward, the city opened up the street as far as Van Buren. This gave us an excellent thoroughfare. Then came the Board of Trade Building. We objected to it, as it would spoil our street, but the Council, and afterwards the Legislature, overruled us, and we again suffered. Not a dollar in damages was awarded us.

"Now we are going to ask the Council to cover the tunnel as far as possible, to give us as much street room as may be and yet permit the free passage of cars and all vehicles. I have little doubt that the Council will grant us this reparation. The Mayor and all the Aldermen we have talked with favor it. I think at least 120 feet of it could be covered."

TALKS WITH VISITORS OF NOTE.

Ex-Senator Bruce on the Blacks and the South—Politics and Railroads.

Blanche K. Bruce of Mississippi is probably one of the best-known representatives of the colored race in America. Having been a United States Senator from Mississippi, and also Register of the United States Treasury, his views on the present political outlook are of interest at this time. He was at the Palmer House yesterday, and said to a TRIBUNE reporter that Senator Sherman's bill for the appointment of Commissioners in each State to regulate the elections was a step in the right direction. It might not put a stop to all the frauds in the South, but it would correct a number of existing evils that would never be remedied unless under Federal auspices. As to the motives of colored men forming Democratic organizations the ex-Senator thought some were sincere, but the majority were not. The Democrats had no respect for colored men who joined their ranks, because they believed such men were not in earnest, but voted the Democratic ticket for selfish motives. Colored Democrats had not been recognized by the Cleveland Administration and they never would be by any Democratic Administration. Colored men were often angered at the Republican party because it did not give them all the offices they wanted, and therefore they joined hands with their political opponents, but in this respect they were no worse than their white brethren, who often did the same thing, as the mugwumps would testify. In alluding to Southern men for Cabinet positions under Mr. Harrison, Mr. Bruce said he had been compelled to decline requests to assist aspirants. The candidates themselves had not asked his aid, but their friends had. He declined to interfere on the ground that the South had not given Harrison a single Electoral vote and therefore it became the South to be more modest. It was indelicate for the South to ask anything, not because it had not good men, but because it had been a cipher in the contest. Mr. Bruce said he was not prepared to assert that Southern men in the Cabinet would help the Administration or Republicans in the South. The solution of the Southern problem, he thought, would not be found in the appointment of a few Southern men, however worthy, to positions. As to the condition of the blacks one thing was certain—that among their many needs and necessities was that of education. Inasmuch as the States were poor National education should be provided, not permanently but temporarily. The National Government had an overflowing Treasury, and part of it should be used to drive ignorance from the southern section of the country. For the illiteracy of the South the Nation was responsible, and it should remedy the wrong even at this late day.

Daniel Dougherty, "the silver-tongued orator," is at the Grand Pacific. He is still sanguine of the ultimate success of the Democratic party, although temporarily under a cloud. He believes the Republicans will follow pretty closely on the lines laid down by the Democrats in favor of reducing the taxes. His opinion of Mr. Cleveland has not undergone any change, and he believes him a statesman with the best interests of the country at heart. He had no idea what pursuit Mr. Cleveland would take up on retiring from the White House, but he was a man who would not retire into "innocuous desuetude." He believed that it would be disastrous to the Republican party if Gen. Harrison should leave James G. Blaine out of his Cabinet.

E. W. Meddaugh of Detroit, solicitor of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, was at the Palmer yesterday. He said that the Inter-State Commerce law was of great benefit to the roads and to the people, and should never be repealed. Freight men might be dishonest, but shippers had to join issue with them to make a dishonest act complete, and therefore there should be a penalty to punish both parties. The Inter-State law was all right, and if the roads would all act in good faith and help to ferret out violators of it the whole country would be benefited.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

A Slight Discrepancy in Their Statements.

There was a suggestion of the celebrated "Baby Roller" case in a trial before Judge Baker in the quasi criminal court yesterday. Frank Wheeler was accused of being the father of Mary Morley's child. The prosecuting witness, a well-dressed young woman living at No. 337 North May street, took the stand and gave the testimony usual in such cases.

"When was the child born?" she was asked.

"June 21, 1885."

"Where is it now?" demanded the attorney for the defense.

"It is at home. I had it in court yesterday."

"That is all."

The next witness for the State was Mrs. Amelia Hubbard, who lives on Wood street, near Division. She testified as to the birth of the baby.

"When did you last see it?"

"Nov. 9."

"Not since?"

"No. It was buried that day."

There was a sensation in the court-room and County Attorney Meyer could scarcely collect himself in time to question the witness more closely. But she only corroborated her former testimony, saying the child died election-day and was buried Nov. 9 at St. Boniface Cemetery. She, the mother, and Mrs. Morley went to the funeral in one carriage and took the little coffin with them.

Then the county called Mrs. Morley, the complainant's mother, but she did not reply. "There is something wrong, your Honor," said Mr. Meyer. "There is something behind this case. I ask that the jury be discharged and the case continued until tomorrow."

The attorney for the defense stepped forward with a certified copy of the burial permit, showing that the sick child was attended by Dr. Reynolds and buried by Undertaker Sigmund. He wanted the case disposed of at once, but the court granted Mr. Meyer's request so as to allow an opportunity for investigation.

A Pretty Exhibition.

Twenty-four pretty girls, most of them over 16 and under 20 years old, held unchallenged for two hours last night the floor of Bournique's West Madison Street Hall. Dressed in short, loose skirts and blouses of navy blue, they tripped about as gracefully as nymphs, varied their pleasing performance with graceful manipulations of Indian clubs, dumb-bells, and percussion exercises, and in short danced themselves right into the good graces of the large audience which had gathered at the hall. Three score or more of young men who filled the gallery applauded vociferously. The occasion was a public exhibition of the West-Side School of Gymnastics under the direction of Miss Abbie B. Howland. Miss Howland's class is composed of forty young women but only twenty-four took part in the exercises last night, a larger number being too unwieldy to manage. The program began with an exhibition of free gymnastics. This comprised a variety of dancing movements, both fast and slow, in shottische, polka, and waltz measures. Then followed a wand exercise, in which a long stick was made to do service pretty much in the same way ambitious youths employ their guns when playing "sojer." Dumb-bells and Indian clubs were next taken, twenty different movements being shown. The percussion exercise was a sort of massage exhibition in which each girl patted each other girl over the back, etc. Miss Kate Knowles and Miss Grace Bullock led the class in the exercises. Miss Howland says the class is only half through the course, which consists of forty-eight lessons. Another exhibition will be given later in the season.

The Final Payment Made.

The Philadelphia syndicate and their Chicago friends have anticipated the time of payment of the purchase money for the controlling interest in the stock of the Chicago West Division Railway Company. The final payment upon the $4,100,000 which was due next July was made Jan. 6, and the old Board of Directors yesterday turned over the property, which comprises all the street railroads in the West Division of Chicago, to the purchasers. A new Board of Directors, consisting of Charles T. Yerkes, John B. Parsons, William L. Elkins, L. Z. Leiter, P. A. B. Widener, Frederick S. Winston, and Edward Koch, were named by the stockholders, and officers of the company were elected as follows: President, Frederick S. Winston; Vice-President, Edward Koch; Secretary and Treasurer, George L. Webb.

At the stockholders' meeting the fact was developed that a majority of the capital stock of the company and its lessee, the West Chicago Railway Company, is owned by Chicago men.

Going for the West Side Scavengers.

Dr. De Wolf has taken hold of the West Side alley-cleaning nuisance in the right way. After reading the charge that the scavengers were doing their work in that division in a careless and dirty manner because the dump inspectors compelled them, in the interest of the contractors, to overload their carts, Dr. De Wolf got the contractors together and read the riot act to them. He was too modest to admit this to a reporter when questioned about it, but he did talk about as follows: "Yes, I called the contractors and the City Inspector in here, and called their attention to the complaints as published, and they admitted that they had instructed the scavengers to fill their loads up full, and that some of the stuff might fall off, but they said they had a long distance to haul the stuff and they did not like the wagons to be empty when they arrived at the dump. I gave them a little bit of my mind on the subject, and I think there will not be any further cause for complaint in the matter. If there is, why they will hear from me again in a way they may not like."

Northwestern Masonic Aid Association.

The Northwestern Masonic Aid Association met Wednesday night at the Apollo Commandery rooms. The annual reports showed the receipts for the year to have been $1,330,122.75, the disbursements $1,242,049.98, the assets $277,969.50, and the liabilities $41,106.96. The net gain in membership was 5,798, and the total membership Dec. 31, 1888, was 47,041. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Daniel J. Avery; Vice-President, J. K. Murphy; Treasurer, Amos Grannis; Secretary, J. A. Stoddard; Attorney, William Law Jr.; Medical Director, Dr. G. O. Taylor; Assistant Medical Director, Dr. J. E. Colburn; Executive Committee, J. K. Murphy, J. Watts, W. T. Culver; Special Agent, L. C. Clark.

Work for Men at the Crib.

Two additional men were sent to the crib yesterday to keep the wells free from fine ice.

"There isn't any unusual trouble at the crib," said Engineer Northway yesterday afternoon. "Very often in cold weather the water becomes filled with fine ice and then it is necessary to keep five men bailing it out of the wells. The weather has been so mild that we have only had two or three men at the crib. Cold weather came suddenly last night and we had to send out the additional help."

Items.

David Marpoole of No. 446 West Van Buren street, an invalid, attempted to cross the cable track in front of a grip-car at State and Van Buren streets yesterday, and was severely injured.

At the monthly meeting of the Young Woman's Christian Association, held yesterday at No. 288 Michigan avenue, a committee was appointed to arrange for the association's annual reception, which occurs Feb. 21.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 15° above zero; 9 a. m., 16°; 10 a. m., 17°; 11 a. m., 19°; 12 m., 20°; 1 p. m., 21°; 3 p. m., 24°; 6 p. m., 24°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.38; 6 p. m., 29.57.

At a called meeting of the Monticello Alumni Association at the Sherman House yesterday to take further action in raising money to rebuild the seminary burned three months ago, the hearing of the committee reports was deferred to another meeting appointed for two weeks from yesterday.

John, alias Jack, Mahoney surrendered to the Rawson street police last night, having heard that he was wanted in the case of the killing of the Italian fruit vender, C. Phillipena, who was killed the evening of Aug. 7 at the corner of Division street and Elston avenue. Tom Blake gave himself up last night to answer to the same accusation.

A dilapidated mail-pouch and a number of letters reduced to small fragments were received at the Post-Office yesterday. The pouch was lost from a Chicago, Burlington & Northern mail-car at La Crosse, Wis., during the heavy storm which prevailed there Wednesday evening. It fell beneath the trucks. Most of the mail matter was recovered and sent to its destination in Southern Illinois.

George Borchers, the California pitcher, who tried it awhile in the Chicago Base-Ball Club last summer, was again a prisoner at the Desplaines Street Station yesterday. He tried to tear up things in Raymond's saloon, near the Lyceum Theatre, Wednesday night, but was arrested while in the act of attempting to chew into bits a glass beer-mug. He told Justice Scully that he would return to California if allowed to go. He went.

The annual meeting of the Twenty-first Ward Republican Club was held last night in Young's Hall, Lincoln and Garfield avenues. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Elias Shipman; Secretary, William Shirmer; Treasurer, N. M. Plottke; Directors, J. J. Healy, Canute R. Matson, Charles Catlin, H. D. Bean, John Anderson, Conrad Folz, E. B. Cook. On motion of Sheriff Matson Mr. Fritz Young was unanimously indorsed as the club's nominee for Alderman from the Twenty-first Ward.

The proceedings of the ninth Republican National Convention, held in Chicago last June, came from the hands of the printers yesterday. The work is one of 270 pages, and is an absolutely complete and verbatim report of all proceedings of the convention. A copious index is a prominent feature of the compilation. In addition to the proceedings of the convention there is contained in the volume a report of the committee appointed to notify Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton of their nominations and the letters of acceptance by both nominees. The compilation and indexing are the work of Official Stenographer Gustavus P. English, the Mayor's private secretary.

Officers of the Indiana Agricultural Board.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Indiana State Board of Agriculture closed its annual session of three days this afternoon after the election of eight new members and selecting officers as follows; J. W. Davidson, President; W. A. Banks, Vice-President; Alexander Heron, Secretary; Sylvester Johnson, Treasurer; Superintendent, Charles Merrifield.

Small-Pox in an Iowa Town.

WATERLOO, Ia., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Several cases of small-pox are reported at Waverly. A gentleman who had just returned from Washington Territory was the first to be affected by the disease, and several of the members of his family are now sick. All the cases thus far are of a mild type, and a strict quarantine has been instituted.

Waterloo Druggists Will Now Sell Liquor.

WATERLOO, Ia., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Permits were granted today by the court to six Waterloo drug firms to handle liquor under the Pharmacy law. Up to this time none of the druggists in the northern part of the State have held permits under the present law, and the Waterloo druggists are the first to comply with the law.

No Cause of Action.

MANSFIELD, O., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—In the Common Pleas Court here today Judge McCray sustained a demurrer in the case of Charles E. Foster and Frank L. Freeman, solicitors of patents at Washington, against the Barr Cash and Package Carrier Company for $75,000 for libel. The demurrer sets forth that the facts stated do not constitute a cause of action.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

A collision yesterday morning on the Pan-Handle Road near Marion, Ind., occasioned a loss of $10,000 to the company.

Charles Spencer, a young man whose home was at Fort Dodge, Ia., was found dead near that city yesterday under circumstances that suggest suicide.

At Rockford, Ill., yesterday George Rhodes was arrested for burglary. Several houses in that city have been entered by burglars within the last week.

At Alton, Ill., William Whitstine, aged 19, was shot through the head by the accidental discharge of his brother's rifle while hunting rabbits. The wound is pronounced fatal.

Eugene Watson, 14 years old, while playing with a target rifle at Lincoln, Ill., yesterday discharged the weapon, the ball striking his little sister Nellie in the throat. The child will die.

Yesterday morning a freight-train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway was derailed fifteen miles north of Racine, Wis. Fifteen loaded cars were wrecked, involving a loss of $60,000.

It is reported that F. Woodward, station agent of the Iowa Central at Sheffield, Ia., has disappeared, and an examination of his accounts with the railroad company is said to show a deficit of $1,500.

John Eppler of Moultrie County entered a plea of guilty in the United States District Court at Springfield yesterday to the charge of passing counterfeit silver dollars and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. He was arrested at Decatur about two weeks ago.

The Pacific Mutual Telegraph Company has elected the following directors for the coming year: E. L. Martin, Kansas City; L. D. Parker, Chicago; E. S. Stokes, Dwight Townsend, and C. H. Reed, New York City; George M. Myers, Kansas City. The company announces the completion of arrangements for a line to Denver.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat. Flavor your soups and gravies with Liebig.

15 photos, 3 styles, for $3.00, at Stevens' studios, McVicker's Theatre.

Sewers cleaned, repaired, and deodorized. Wm. M. Dee, 165 Adams street.

THE WORK OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Reports from the States to the National Body in Session at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The National Farmers' Alliance began its annual convention here today, with representatives standing for the States of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakota, and Washington Territory. A Committee on Credentials, consisting of Allen Root, Nebraska; A. Wardell, Minnesota; and A. L. Stuntz, Iowa, was appointed. In the reports from the different States Mr. N. B. Ashby reported for Iowa that there were 865 alliances in the State, with eighteen county organizations. He stated that the organization of farmers had had a great influence in matters of legislation, and would continue to force matters of interest to them upon the attention of the Legislature. The President of the National Alliance, J. Burrows of Nebraska, reported for that State that the alliance has formerly been influential there, but had been unsuccessful in several ventures, afterwards getting down pretty low, but was beginning to pick up again. Minnesota reported sixty alliances in that State. The following committees were announced:

Resolutions—Iowa, N. B. Ashby; Dakota, J. W. Hardin; Minnesota, August Post; Kansas, J. M. Robbins; Nebraska, Allen Root; Wisconsin, C. M. Butts.

Secret Work—Minnesota, A. Wardell; Iowa, Frank Faltonson; Nebraska, Allen Root; Wisconsin, C. M. Butts; Dakota, J. W. Goodrich, Jamestown.

Constitution and By-laws—Iowa, A. L. Stuntz; Dakota, C. H. Myers; Wisconsin, C. M. Butts; Nebraska, Allen Root; Dakota, George B. Dyer.

Business Associations—Dakota, J. B. Woolgemuth; Iowa, Frank Isa; Nebraska, Allen Root; Dakota, W. D. Chase; Kansas, J. M. Robbins.

Legislation—Dakota, H. W. Smith; Wisconsin, C. M. Butts; Nebraska, Allen Root; Iowa, James Goodwin; Minnesota, Walter Muir.

In the afternoon session President Burrows delivered his annual address, and the reports of other executive officers were received. Much time was spent in discussing whether or not the alliance should turn itself into a secret organization for carrying out its work. The prevailing sentiment was in favor of the idea, and some plan to that effect will probably be adopted before the convention adjourns. The discussion brought out some facts from the Dakota delegates as to the work of the alliance in that Territory. It was stated that the alliance had an insurance company of its own, including over 12,000 policyholders; that it bought agricultural implements directly from manufacturers cheaper than they could be bought by dealers themselves; and that the work of the organization was all secret, even to the business methods. In consequence it was declared that the alliance absolutely controls a majority of the members of each branch of the Dakota Legislature. This report made quite an impression upon the convention and received general approval. This evening a public mass-meeting was held.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
James R. Nutting, Davenport, Ia., Mattie Farr	46—25
Frank Pesek, Annie Cinart	26—25
Fullar J. Woodard, Elkhart, Ind., Millie Richmond, Peoria	46—43
Jungman Bohumil, Marie Somer	22—21
Charles Griffin, Nellie Burns	26—19
Thomas Sorfleet, Lydia A. Rusco	26—22
Vojtech Klicka, Anna Vojliskova	46—38
James Bowles, Kate Welling	21—21
Edward Konrad, Katharine Aschenbrenner	28—22
Edward Seederly, Salem, O., Annie Murray	23—22
John L. Czeerwinski, Victoria Slozyzewska	21—20
Johannes A. Von Plinsky, Regina Bader	27—28
John Marsh, Kate D. Smith	24—22
Julius Fresselt, Hattie Stainsky	34—22
Albert Gitzke, Carrie Saimtzke	26—18
John A. O'Neil, Catherine Hayes	21—19
Andrew Ogurek, Salomia Stupikowska	27—19
Thomas McGovern, Mary Dunworth	29—23
James Dunworth, Lizzie Cassidy	26—23
J. P. Young, Crown Point, Ind., Grace Hayward, same	21—18
Paul Paulsen, Serina Seow	28—19
Gerhard Holland, Katinka Halvorson	24—19
John Hannon, Katie Corrigan	26—24
John Kolloch, Augusta Matosink	32—25
Julius Abert, Mrs. Theresa Mathis	32—39
William J. McConnell, Mrs. Agnes Morgan	31—39
Matthias Froelich, Martha Geleska	37—19

MARRIAGES.

BLAIR—PARKER—On Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 9, 1889, by the Rev. William H. Vibbert, S. T. D., Emma, daughter of James H. Parker, Esq., to Thomas Shoenberger Blair Jr. of Pittsburg.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phoenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BEGLEY—At 4245 Emerald-av., James Begley, son of Laura and the late Terrence Begley, aged 7 years 5 months and 18 days.

Funeral Saturday, Jan. 12, from the above residence by carriages to Calvary.

BURRELL—At 2354 Cottage Grove-av., Charles Burrell, member of Ustayantha Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F., Port Jervis, N. Y.

Funeral Friday, Jan. 11, at 2 p. m., to Oakwoods.

BUCK—Jan. 10, at his residence, 278 Warren-av., Anson H. Buck, aged 65 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROUGHAM—Jan. 10, at his late residence 40 Brown-st., Terence Brougham, beloved husband of Norah Fenlon, and brother of Dennis, Patrick, and the Rev. T. P. Brougham of Batavia, N. Y., aged 32 years; member of Court Fidelity, I. O. F., 37.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BASSETT—Jan. 10, at 418 Thirty-fourth-st., John W. Bassett, aged 86 years.

Funeral private.

BOND—Mrs. Matilda L. Bond, Riverside, Ill.

CROWLEY—Jan. 10, James Crowley, beloved son of John and Mary Crowley, at the residence of his parents, 594 West Polk-st.

Funeral Saturday at 10 o'clock sharp to the Jesuit Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by cars to Calvary.

COUPER—Jan. 9, at 3422 South Park-av., Bertha Alston, aged 19 years, beloved wife of Edward F. Couper.

Services at house 1 p. m. sharp Friday, thence to Wabash depot to Azalia, Mich.

DUDMAN—Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 11:30 p. m., George S. Dudman.

Funeral at family residence, 199 West Fourteenth-st., Friday at 1 p. m., by carriages to Forest Home.

FLAHERTY—Jan. 9, 1889, Patrick Flaherty, aged 58 years.

Funeral Saturday, Jan. 12, from his late residence, Thirty-first-st. and Western-av.; carriages to St. Pius' Church, where high mass will be celebrated; thence to Calvary by Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

FERRY—At Lake Forest, Tuesday evening, Lilian M. Ferry, youngest daughter of Mary A. W. and the late William H. Ferry.

Funeral services at the family residence, Lake Forest, Friday at 1:15 p. m.

HEAN—Lizzie A., only child of John and Lizzie A. Hean, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral at Madison, Wis., Jan. 10, 1889.

☞ Madison (Wis.) papers please copy.

HAYWOOD—Jan. 11, Alfred Anson Haywood, aged 1 year 2 months and 20 days, only son of William and Lizzie Haywood (nee Truax).

Funeral at 1:30 this afternoon from 242 Hermitage-av.

MUNSTERMAN—Tuesday, the 8th inst., at No. 225 North Oakley-av., Frederick, youngest son of Henry and Maggie Munsterman, aged 6 years 7 months and 15 days, of rheumatism and heart troubles.

Funeral Friday, the 11th, at 12 m., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends cordially invited.

SLACK—Jan. 9, Mrs. Honor Slack.

Funeral Saturday, 10 o'clock a. m., from residence, southwest corner Ashland-av. and Sulzer-st., Ravenswood, by carriages to Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel for requiem high mass, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

TEMPLETON—At Oak Park Thursday morning, Jan. 10, Agnes T. Templeton, wife of W. T. Templeton, aged 49 years.

Funeral Saturday. Burial private.

WACHENHEIMER—Jan. 9, in La Crosse, Wis., Mr. Leopold Wachenheimer, in his 66th year of age.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE THIRD RECEPTION OF THE COLUMBIA Social Club will be held Thursday evening, Jan. 17, at Douglas Hall, Thirty-fifth-st., between Prairie and Indiana-avs.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight or alum phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.



E. WASHINGTON ST. BORSCH-OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL.

We quote below several reductions (greater than usual) on prices of

Ladies' Underwear:

In Main Department, 1st floor:

100 doz. Ladies' Swiss Balbriggan Vests, 25c (reduced from 50c).

75 doz. French Balbriggan Vests and Drawers, 75c ea. (Reduced from $1.25).

100 doz. Ladies' Swiss Silk Vests, 75c (usually $1.25). Cream, Pink, and Sky Blue.

In Basement Department:

50 doz. Ladies' Scarlet Wool (Medicated) Vests and Drawers at 75c and 85c (reduced from $1.25 and $1.50).

50 doz. Ladies' Scarlet Wool Vests and Drawers, extra fine quality, 95c (reduced from $1.50).

100 doz. Ladies' Wool Vests (white), 75c (reduced from $1.25).

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL.

In Basement Salesroom we offer special lots of "I. C.", "C. B.", and French Woven *CORSETS*—a full assortment of sizes—to close at $1.00 each.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL.

We announce a January Clearing Sale of *LADIES' FINE HOSIERY*, and quote:

75 dozen Ladies' Pure Silk Hose, colors and black, Reduced to $2.50 pair.

75 dozen Ladies' Black English Cotton Hose, Reduced to 75c from $1.25.

150 dozen Ladies' English Cotton Hose, Colors: Slate, tan, seal, navy, and black, Reduced to 35c from 50c.

In Basement Hosiery Department:

200 dozen Ladies' Black Ingrain Cotton Hose, double heels and toes, 25c pair (regularly 35c).

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL.

The *SEVENTH ANNUAL SALE OF LINENS* will be continued throughout this month.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

TWO SPECIAL SALES

For Today and Tomorrow.

Values Will Be Found Very Extraordinary.

Immediate Attention Solicited.

CHILDREN'S GENUINE FRENCH WOOL RIBBED

HOSE,

In black, sizes 6 to 8½, extra heavy weight,

50c

PER PAIR.

Regular Value 70c to $1.00.

RUCHING AT HALF PRICE.

2,800 BOXES (3 yards in box), GOOD RUCHING,

15c per Box.

1,000 BOXES (6 yards in box),

25c per Box.

Worth up to 75c.

By POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

Regular Auction Sale!

New and Second-Hand Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, Folding-Beds, Lounges, Parlor Furniture, Chamber Sets, and a general line of Household Goods.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

ARENDS KUMYSS

Allays nausea, arrests vomiting, calms gastric irritation. When the stomach rejects all else Kumyss is retained and assimilated, affording nourishment, strength, and comfort, and as a logical consequence nervousness ceases and refreshing sleep follows; and sleep is Nature's great restorer. Ponder on this and inform yourself on the invaluable qualities of Arend's Kumyss by reading treatise on same.

A. AREND, Chemist, Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

WILSON BROS., 113 & 115 State-st., SOLICIT TRIAL ORDERS FOR SHIRTS.

Established 1863. All patterns preserved.

Candy — Send $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, or $3 for a sample retail box of the best candy in America by express; put up in elegant boxes suitable for a present. Also by boxes. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.

Furs — Prices reduced on Seal Garments, Caps, Gloves, Robes, &c. Cash paid for raw furs. J. T. SHAYNE & CO., Manufacturers, 193 State-st., Chicago. Catalogue free.

FURS — CHAS. W. BARNES. Seal Sacques to Order or from stock. Ladies' and Gents' Furs and repairing at low prices. 148 STATE-ST.

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Worth up to 75c.
SON BROS.,
13 & 115 State-st.,
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HIRTS.
1863. All patterns preserved
Send $1.25, $1.80, $2.40, or $3 for a sample retail box of the best candy in America by express; put up in pretty boxes suitable for a present; also fo... Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.
Prices reduced on Seal Garments, Caps, Gloves, Robes, &c. Cash paid for raw furs. J.T. SHAYNE & CO., Manufacturers, 193 State-st., Chicago. Catalogue free.
CHAS. W. BARNES
Seal Sacques to Order or from stock. Ladies' and Gents' Furs and repairing at low prices. 148 STATE-ST.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF HIS LAST TWO YEARS' RULE.

He Congratulates the People of Illinois on the Condition of Affairs—Several Recommendations Made—The Burden of Taxation Should Be More Equally Borne—Unfairness of Local Assessors—Financial Statement Showing Receipts and Disbursements.

The last biennial message of his Excellency Richard J. Oglesby, Governor of Illinois, addressed to the General Assembly, is a document of more than ordinary interest. The affairs of the State are concisely and intelligently set forth.

As an introductory he calls attention to the fact that peace, good order, and a general observance of the law have characterized the period since the last adjournment of the Legislature. The occasional violations have not led to any serious consequences, and there has been no occasion to resort to military power. The enactments of the last Legislature have had a wholesome effect for the preservation of the peace, protection of property, and suppression of crime.

Concerning the revenue his Excellency opposes borrowing. The only method for securing means, he says, necessary for support is the levying of a tax by valuation upon property. The burden should be distributed fairly and upon all property. As it is there is at present no uniformity or consistency. Local assessors are prone to be unfair and unjust, and a system which encourages such practice should be repealed at once. The Governor submits a table showing that during the last four years the assessed valuation of personal property and lands has decreased, while railroad property has been increased. He concludes that there is no ground for the assumption that all property does not increase. Under the present system every taxpayer in self-defense conceals the real value of his property. A radical change is necessary. Continuing on the subject the Governor says:

I again invite the attention of the Legislature to the revenue code submitted by the commission provided for by joint resolution of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly. The code was formally reported to the last General Assembly, but was not finally acted upon or disposed of at said session. A plan is therein proposed which is worthy of more serious consideration than it has yet received, and which it is believed, if substantially adopted, will greatly improve our present system of taxation. I do not consider it necessary to go over the ground covered by the commission in the provisions of the code recommended, and in the report which accompanies it. It is reasonably certain should the code be substantially enacted revenue enough for all State purposes will be raised without imposing unjust or inequitable burdens upon the quasi-public corporations to which the code looks for that purpose; or if at any time revenue for such purpose should fail to meet necessary appropriations means are provided for a sufficiency of such revenue from other sources, compatible with the system of raising revenue for local purposes.

Lands and town lots, which now bear much the larger share of taxation, together with personal property, would be released from further contributions to the revenue for State purposes. County and other local authorities would be left free to impose such taxation, subject to the limit fixed by law as to rate, as would be required for their own local needs, and would be unembarrassed by the consideration that their own assessments would subject them to any undue share of State burdens. Assessments would necessarily approach a nearer relation to the cash value of all property to be taxed, and a vast amount of taxable property which has habitually escaped taxation would be discovered and made to bear its just proportion of the burdens of local government, because low rates would drive the Assessor to find and assess such property in order to meet the just demands of local government. County assessments and rates would be made with reference alone to county and local necessities, wholly unaffected by what other counties and localities might see fit to do, either as to assessment of property or rate of taxation, and the State would be relieved from the odious system of low valuations and high rates of taxation from which it now suffers. Every citizen conscious that a just and equitable system had taken the place of one which constantly excites suspicion, duplicity, and dishonesty would coöperate with the officers of the law in securing honest and fair valuations of all taxable property in the State, so that all should share in the burden of government alike, and not, as now, feel obliged to remain silent under the most provoking discriminations and favoritism, to the manifest injury of good morals and sound public justice.

THE PENITENTIARIES.

Attention is called to the Commissioner's report, showing the condition of the Joliet penitentiary to be healthy. A falling off of $50,000 during the last two years in the receipts as compared with former years is accounted for mainly by the decrease in the number of convicts. Sept. 30, 1888, there were 224 convicts less in the prison than on the same date in 1886. In addition he says:

On the first day of August next contracts will expire which now require the labor of 305 convicts to fulfill; revenue from this source, to that extent, to maintain the prison will cease at that time. Should, as is to be hoped, the number of convicts steadily diminish in the same proportion as for the last two years, it will become an important and pressing question as to how revenue is to be obtained to support prison management and expenses. In any event it will be but a few years until the State will be obliged, under the constitutional amendment of 1886, to make complete provision for the employment of its convicts. That they are to be kept in idleness for purposes of education or reformation for any great length of time, or for any time at all, I do not believe. Sound policy requires that criminals should be punished as well as reformed. For their own benefit, as well as for the benefit of the public whose laws have been violated, convicts ought to be allowed or compelled to labor while under sentence.

Since the contract system has been abolished I know no other or better than the State account plan. To put this into execution so as to keep the convict employed, and not to bring his labor in conflict with free outside labor of the honest mechanic, artisan, or laboring man, will test the ingenuity of the most skilled legislator. In the meantime, under existing conditions, appropriations will be necessary for the penitentiaries of the State for the next two years. I recommend at least $100,000 for the one at Joliet. I do not think a less amount would be safe, and doubt if more may not be found necessary before the end of the next two years.

Concerning the Chester prison, his Excellency says its affairs have been prudently conducted. The appropriations were found sufficient, and a great many valuable improvements in the way of barns, stables, and sheds for the shelter and protection of stock, made from lumber and sawed on the prison grounds, together with several more substantial buildings and shops, have been erected during the last two years, chiefly by convict labor and at a nominal cost in each case to the State. The brickyard, now owned by the State and formerly by Mitchell & Needles, enjoyed a large and profitable trade. The new cell-house, to cost $75,000, will be completed by July 1, 1889. It will contain 400 cells.

BOARD OF LIVE-STOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners report the complete extirpation of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the State. The raising of stock is an interest that will demand the protection of law. The assessed valuation of domestic animals in the State in 1888 was $47,901,587. The real value probably exceeded $150,000,000. Of the amounts appropriated on account of pleuro-pneumonia and other epidemic diseases there now remains in the Treasury $156,773.44 from the appropriations of 1887. The total amount paid for pleuro-pneumonia, glanders, and maladie-du-coit since July 1, 1885, was $80,278.51. Of this amount but $42,511.60 was expended from State funds. His Excellency thinks that unless there be some extraordinary outbreak of epidemic diseases not more than from $10,000 to $12,000 per annum will be needed for precautionary measures. He further says:

To guard against such possible danger would it not be wise to place at the disposal of the commission conditionally and contingently $50,000 per annum? I respectfully recommend that such appropriation be made.

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION.

Sixty-one railroad corporations in Illinois operate 13,000 miles of road, 346 miles of which were built in 1888, and give employment to 56,000 persons, whose wages exceed $30,000,000 per annum. The total value of all railroad property in the State is estimated at $[illegible]00,000,000. In 1888 32,000,000 passengers were carried at an average rate of 2.29 cents per mile, the total income to the roads from this trade being over $17,000,000. During [illegible] tons of freight were transported at an average cost of 1.06 cents per ton per mile, the total increase from this source [illegible] to more than $58,000,000. The railroads contributed to the State in taxation $2,739,612.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Concerning this important board his Excellency says:

Responsive to the legislation already effected, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has, in a series of biennial and special reports, brought to the attention of our people a vast amount of statistical information concerning the employment of labor in all the arts and industries, and the economic conditions developed by the endless enterprises of an active and intelligent people.

The fifth biennial report, soon to be laid before your bodies, enters upon a new field of statistical inquiry—equally interesting in itself and germane to the purpose and intent of the act creating the board. This report presents the statistics of the mortgage debt in Illinois. The gross indebtedness of individuals, as distinguished from the aggregate of public and corporate debt, in so far as the same becomes a matter of public registration, is a statistical summary of the first importance to any State or people. The leading feature of this report is a compilation of this character, embracing such debts as are found on the public records secured by mortgages on real and personal estate. As such it presents, not fully in fact but fully as to mortgages, the total of all private debt in the State; and, if it be carefully studied, will doubtless greatly enlighten the public mind on a subject which has heretofore been involved in obscurity, and as to which the greatest diversity of opinion and exaggeration of statement have prevailed. If it is desirable to maintain investigations of this character and extend the accumulation of evidence as to the conditions of life in this State, such an expenditure should be authorized as will, under prudent management, secure the best results.

MINOR SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

In 1887 and 1888 of the $40,000 appropriated for the prevention of disease in epidemic form by the State Board of Health but a small portion has been expended. The usual contingent appropriation is recommended.

The Board of Pharmacy and Dental Examiners are considered necessary for public health and it is recommended that they be sustained upon a more solid basis than formerly.

The protection and propagation of fish in all waters of the State are considered by the Governor to be a most important need.

The Illinois National Guard is commended to the confidence and continuous support of the people of the State.

The canal tolls collected during the last year have been sufficient to keep it in good repair. The usual contingent appropriation of $20,000 was not touched and hence it costs the State nothing. The affairs of the waterway have been wisely managed by the Commissioners and they are duly commended. Their report shows a balance of $63,325.13 to the credit of the canal for the year ending Nov. 30, 1888.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is referred to as furnishing satisfactory information of the growth and condition of the public schools. The number of children of school age in this State is 1,118,472, and 751,349 are enrolled as pupils. The average attendance in 1888 was 518,043. The total expenditures for public schools was $10,661,017.15. Of this amount $6,714,516.98 was paid for salaries to teachers. The normal universities should be relied upon to furnish many of the teachers. Appropriations for the universities are recommended.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

His Excellency points out the deplorable increase in insanity and feeble-mindedness. Additional provision should be made for such increase. On this point he says:

I am satisfied all our charitable and reformatory institutions are wisely, humanely, and economically managed by the various Boards of Trustees and Superintendents who are charged under the law with their management. It will probably require for ordinary expenses for the support of the eleven institutions $1,000,000 annually. Doubtless considerable sums will be required for special purposes, but as such purposes will be specially inquired into by the Legislature and the several committees which will have these various details before them I defer any further discussion of them in this message.

The Assembly is warned to carefully watch and provide for the agricultural interests of the State. Appropriations should be made for the holding, at suitable times, of Farmers' Institute meetings for the discussion of practical subjects relating to the growing of crops, etc.

FINANCES.

The amount of all funds in the State Treasury Oct. 1, 1886, was as follows:

General revenue fund	$2,663,570.01	
State school fund	218,876.23	
Delinquent land tax fund	331.06	
Unknown and minor heirs' fund	10,776.19	
Local bond fund	558,158.33	—$3,451,711.82
The receipts from all sources from Oct. 1, 1886, to Sept. 30, 1888, inclusive, were as follows:		
General revenue fund	$5,693,563.32	
State school fund	2,196,492.36	
Unknown and minor heirs' fund	3,209.80	
Local bond fund	2,866,268.45	—$10,759,533.93
Total		$14,211,245.75
The disbursements from Oct. 1, 1886, to Sept. 30, 1888, inclusive, were as follows:		
General revenue fund	$5,437,843.29	
State school fund	2,109,144.16	
Unknown and minor heirs' fund	153.39	
Local bond fund	2,824,887.69	—$10,372,028.53
Balance of all funds in State Treasury Oct. 1, 1888		$3,839,217.22
As follows:		
General revenue fund	$2,919,290.04	
State school fund	306,224.43	
Delinquent land tax fund	331.06	
Unknown and minor heirs' fund	13,832.60	
Local bond fund	599,539.09	—$3,839,217.22

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE YEARS 1889 AND 1890.

Legislative Department	$285,000
Executive Department, including Executive bureaus, salaries and expenses	520,880
Judicial Department, salaries of Judges, State's Attorneys, and expenses	627,000
Carrying convicts to and from penitentiaries	40,000
Carrying convicts to and from Reform School	10,000
Arresting and returning fugitives from justice	33,000
For public printing for General Assembly and Executive Department	40,000
For paper and stationery for the same	25,000
For binding	25,000
For Illinois National Guard	240,000
For Illinois State Penitentiary	100,000
For Southern Illinois Penitentiary, for ordinary expenses	130,000
For Southern Illinois Penitentiary, for special purposes	15,000
For Live Stock Commission, ordinary expenses	25,000
For Southern Normal University, ordinary expenses	61,600
For Illinois State Normal University, for current expenses, including one-half interest in the college and seminary fund	71,400
For University of Illinois, ordinary expenses and salaries	71,000
For ordinary expenses and maintenance of inmates of four State hospitals for the insane, deaf, dumb, and blind, and feeble-minded asylums, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, State Reform School, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	2,000,000
For school purposes	2,000,000
Estimates of contingent appropriations for Illinois and Michigan Canals	40,000
For State Board of Health	40,000
For Live Stock Commissioners	100,000

CONCLUSION.

The present condition of the State has been briefly considered in connection with the various subjects and matters of interest to which I have referred. The range, however, of your powers extends over the whole field of public affairs, and I doubt not your deliberations will be productive of good to the people. In a few days my public duties will come to a close. I may be pardoned for expressing the satisfaction enjoyed in endeavoring to discharge the duties of the office of Governor in coöperation with the legislative and judicial departments of the State Government, and for the cordial coöperation and support of my colleagues in the Executive Department during the last four years. The supreme executive powers will soon devolve upon my successor in office. His acknowledged ability, patriotism, and familiarity with public affairs are a sure guarantee that, fresh from the walks of private life, he will faithfully and intelligently discharge the duties of his office and vindicate by his prudence and judgment the wisdom of the people in their choice.

Trusting that your session will be a pleasant one and that your labors will contribute to the general prosperity of the State, I invoke upon your deliberations the favor of Almighty God.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY.

Coleman & Co., Make a Settlement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—The firm of William T. Coleman & Co., commission merchants, which suspended some months ago, has made a satisfactory settlement with its creditors. The exact terms of the settlement are not given. Mr. Coleman will retire from active business life, and the commercial portion of the business of the late firm will be continued by the Johnson & Locke Mercantile Company, which succeeds to the firm of William T. Coleman and is agent for a large number of Eastern and foreign manufacturers.

HOARD'S FIRST MESSAGE.

INAUGURAL OF WISCONSIN'S FARMER GOVERNOR.

A State Debt of Two and a Quarter Million Dollars—Appropriations Asked by Charitable and Penal Institutions—Importance of the Dairy Industry Fittingly Dwelt Upon—Imitation Butter Denounced—Railroad Legislation—Changes in the Election Laws.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 10.—Following are the principal points in the message of Gov. Hoard, read to the Legislature today:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and Assembly: It becomes my pleasing duty to report excellent progress in all the material affairs of our Commonwealth, as well as a most encouraging growth in good citizenship. The last two years have been marked by peace and good will. The affairs of our State Government have been conducted with a general regard for integrity and economy.

PUBLIC FINANCES.

From the exhaustive and valuable reports of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer I have compiled a condensed statement of the condition of our public finances, as follows:

Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1886	$736,720.24
Receipts of State Treasury for the biennial period	5,460,996.10
Disbursements for same period	5,447,072.82
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1888	750,702.44

The main sources of the receipts were as follows:

	1886-'87.	1887-'88.
Counties, state tax	$902,484	$996,504
Insurance companies, fire	53,456	53,991
Insurance companies, marine	92	271
Insurance companies, accident, etc	1,663	1,464
Insurance companies, life	17,680	20,238
Railroads	763,994	1,068,632
Sleeping and palace car companies	511	1,197
Telegraph companies	5,925	5,807
Telephone companies	3,459	4,111
Total receipts from all sources	$1,805,122	$2,284,513

The disbursements from this fund were as follows:

	1886-'87.	1887-'88.
Executive and State offices	$47,549	$47,772
Supreme Court	31,726	33,431
Circuit Courts	43,650	47,400
Legislative expenses	154,926	.....
Charitable and penal institutions	339,131	346,207
State public school	57,850	66,924
Clerk hire	64,171	66,232
Printing	34,422	41,414
Maintaining chronic insane	126,418	151,248
Apportionment of Northern Wisconsin Railroad license tax	38,568	51,513
Special appropriations	148,633	106,871
Interest on State indebtedness	157,558	157,570
School fund income	503,595	588,353
University fund income	62,063	72,658
Normal School fund income	7,500	12,500
High schools	25,000	25,719
Miscellaneous	279,272	229,763
Total disbursements	$2,171,201	$2,099,984

TRUST FUNDS.

The several trust funds of our State are shown to be in the following condition:

	At interest.	In Treasury.
School fund	$2,966,273	$151,241
University fund	190,341	39,241
Normal School fund	1,458,693	85,218
Agricultural College f'd	226,781	74,957
Drainage fund	.....	49,035
	$4,842,090	$399,695

STATE DEBT.

The public debt of the State, which was created in 1861-'63 for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the Union, should serve as a constant reminder of what it cost Wisconsin in part to preserve a republican form of government. This debt was converted into certificates of indebtedness to the several trust funds, and the amounts owing Sept. 30, 1888, were as follows:

School fund	$1,563,700
Normal School fund	515,700
University fund	111,000
Agricultural College fund	60,600
Total	$2,251,000

CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The following interesting and important facts are submitted relative to the management of the State institutions by the State Board of Supervision:

During the biennial term ending Sept. 30, 1888, $785,277.57 was expended for the maintenance of the seven institutions. Of this amount $523,369.28 was the regular legislative appropriation of 1887. The balance was received from counties for the support of insane and inmates of the Industrial School for Boys.

The total cost for the support of the State Hospital for the Insane for 1887 was $95,213.15, and for 1888, $93,154.83, being a weekly per capita cost of $3.55 for the former year and $3.74 for the latter. The average number of patients in the hospital for 1887 was 516, and for 1888 479.

Notwithstanding the extra cost of several improvements in and about the hospital there will remain a surplus of $18,000 from the appropriation of two years ago.

The average number of insane maintained at the Northern Hospital during 1887 was 650, and for 1888 634. The total cost of the maintenance of the hospital during 1887 was $112,076.02, and in 1888, $125,219.62. The weekly per capita cost in 1887 was $3.32, and in 1888 $3.80. The increase of cost in 1888 of $13,143.60 over that of the previous year was made necessary by repairs and renewals in hospital buildings. There is yet an unexpended balance of $13,000 remaining from the appropriation of two years ago.

I am gratified to be able to state that the number of inmates in the State prison is not increasing. The average number confined in 1887 was 448; in 1888, 441. The total expense for the support of the prison for the last two years was $59,325.53 for 1887 and $61,073.87 for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1888. Total for the two years, $120,399.40. Of this amount $99,187.96 was received from the prison labor contractor. This leaves the net cost of the prison to the State for two years, $21,211.44.

The Industrial School for Boys cost the State for 1887 $45,583.12 and for 1888 $49,104.25. The average population of the school in 1887 was 334 and in 1888 359. The weekly per capita cost for maintenance in the former year was $2.62, in the latter year $2.63.

The School for the Deaf cost the State $35,515.30 for 1887, and $37,609.29 for 1888. There is left $6,875.41 from the appropriation of $80,000 by the last Legislature. The number of scholars in attendance in 1887 was 198; in 1888, 206. The per capita cost was $3.46 and $3.51 per week for the two years respectively.

The School for the Blind maintained 73 scholars in 1887 at a cost of $19,680.59, and 84 scholars in 1888 at a cost of $20,365.41, or at a weekly per capita cost of $5.14 for the first year, and $4.66 for the second year.

With commendatory wisdom the last two Legislatures made provision for the establishment and maintenance of the State Public School at Sparta. There has been expended for that institution $95,000, for lands and buildings—$30,000 in 1885, and $65,000 in 1887. Five substantial cottages and one large main building have been erected, and surrounding these is a farm of 165 acres, nearly all under cultivation.

The following appropriations are recommended by the State Board of Supervision for the maintenance of the respective institutions named for the next two years:

State Hospital	$133,039
Northern Hospital	146,460
School for the Deaf	79,400
School for the Blind	48,200
Industrial School for Boys	99,994
State Prison	40,800
State Public School	78,800

THE CHRONIC INSANE.

Wisconsin has a system peculiar to itself for the maintenance and care of its insane. The system includes hospitals second to none, I believe, in their appointments and management for the reception and treatment of all recent and hopeful cases. Two of these are exclusively State institutions, and the other, the Milwaukee County Asylum, is both governed and maintained in part by the State. These institutions have a normal capacity for the care of 1,370 patients, and at the close of the fiscal year had 1,425 inmates.

In addition to these hospitals proper there are now sixteen county asylums for the care of the chronic insane, with two others in process of erection. The combined capacity of these asylums will be sufficient to accommodate 1,565 inmates. The peculiarity of these asylums is that, while they are maintained and managed by the counties exclusively in which they are situated, yet, when conducted in a manner satisfactory to the State Board of Charities and Reform, they become entitled to assistance from the State at the rate of $1.50 weekly for each inmate. From personal observation of a limited degree I am convinced that these asylums are furnishing a practical solution of the vexed question, How shall we provide for the constantly accumulating chronic insane in a way economical, humane, and consistent with the civilized spirit of the age? The per capita weekly cost for the maintenance of these asylums averaged for the year 1887 $1.63, and for 1888 $1.60. The credit for suggesting, perfecting, and maintaining this system in all its excellence is due to the Wisconsin State Board of Charities and Reform.

THE BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

The third biennial report of this bureau contains much valuable information on a great variety of topics. It is here shown that the annual per capita earnings of 62,935 employés in manufacturing establishments in Wisconsin, including men, women, and children, average $376.75, and this is reported to be $50 more than the highest rate ever developed by the United States census. The average annual earnings of skilled mechanics is reported at $641.11.

ESTIMATES OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The Secretary of State estimates that the annual revenues for the years beginning Jan. 1, 1890, and Jan. 1, 1891, will reach $2,161,241.95, of which $1,291,700 will be derived from licenses and fees, and $869,541.95 from taxes to be levied under existing laws. He further estimates that these revenues will be ample to meet all the ordinary and fixed expenditures for those years, and that it will be unnecessary to levy any further tax unless extraordinary appropriations are made by this Legislature. If such appropriations are made it will be necessary for you to provide for their payment.

The Farm Institutes, now in the fourth year of their operation, have proved a wonderful stimulus in the promotion of useful knowledge concerning the most profitable and economical methods of farm practice. Since the organization of the institutes nearly 200 meetings of two days each have been held in various portions of the State, at which practical questions relating to all branches of animal husbandry, horticulture, and general farming have been discussed. These meetings have been well attended and thoroughly appreciated by all classes in the communities where they have occurred.

THE WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Our dairy interests are fast becoming of the highest importance to the financial well-being of the State. When it is understood that the milk product of Wisconsin is worth annually over $20,000,000, and the State is taking rank as one of the foremost among the States of the Union in the prosecution of this industry, ample justification can be found for the appropriations which have been made to this association. It is to this organization that credit is largely due for the spread of such information as has enabled the State to so greatly prosper in this particular, and I would recommend an appropriation to the same of $2,000 for each of the years of 1889 and 1890.

In connection with this subject, I desire to call your attention to the necessity for more practical legislation against the manufacture and sale of fraudulent imitations of butter and cheese and the sale of adulterated milk. Our present laws are found practically inoperative, because of the fact that there is no well established agency in existence to secure their enforcement. The sale of imitation butter and cheese visits serious injury upon both consumer and producer. Upon the consumer, because he is not made acquainted with the fraudulent character of the compound. He buys and eats what he supposes is pure butter and cheese, when the contrary is true to a large extent. Especially is this the case in hotels and boarding-houses. The law gives him no guaranty of the true character of his food.

The producer is injured greatly in that his market is destroyed, and that largely through fraud. His business aids greatly in building up the State. In Wisconsin alone there is a hundred millions of dollars invested in the dairy business, all of it taxable for the support of the State. It would seem, then, to be nothing more than common justice that the State should protect the producer from competition based on a cheat. Several of our sister States, notably Iowa and Minnesota, to meet this evil and injustice have each established a commission with the necessary powers and means conferred by law for the suppression of the fraudulent manufacture and sale of imitation butter and cheese as well as the sale of adulterated, impure, or diluted milk.

The result of the work of such commissions in several States of the Union has been highly satisfactory, and I would recommend the adoption of a similar commission by this Legislature with the power to enforce the laws against all adulteration of food and drinks, and a permanent annual appropriation sufficient to make the work of the commission effective in protecting the health and property of the people of this State.

EDUCATIONAL.

I commend to your most careful consideration the report of the State Superintendent which contains a full account of the high standard of work done by the university, the normal schools, as well as all the educational forces of the State.

I confess to much solicitude for the common school and especially for the district school in rural communities. It is to the little country school that we must look, in a great measure, for the inculcation of the true principles of American citizenship. It is here that the great body of our people acquire all the education they will receive during their lives. I have a profound respect for the high school, the academy, the college, and the university. These, however, are but the fruit of a lowlier blossom, and they have many and most earnest advocates. It is unnecessary that I should press their claims upon you. But the common district school, the "people's college," is so much everybody's business that in many respects it suffers from neglect. The child that is, the citizen that is to be, has a right to demand of the State that it be provided, as against all contingencies, with a reasonable amount of instruction in common English branches. Especially has it a right to demand that it be provided with the ability to read and write the language of this country. In this connection I would recommend such legislation as would make it the duty of County and City Superintendents to inspect all schools for the purpose, and with the authority only, to require that reading and writing in English be daily taught therein.

RAILROADS.

It has been quite too common in recent years to represent the agricultural element in our population as entertaining hostile and agrarian sentiments towards railroads and other corporations, and demagogues have sought to commend themselves to this element by advocating legislation of a most radical and destructive character. That they have hitherto failed in Wisconsin is due to the well-informed conservatism of the farmers. I feel myself authorized to say in their behalf that they have no sympathy, as I have none, with any effort at legislation on any question which springs from prejudice. Present laws may not be prefect, but proposed amendments should be scrutinized with care and matured as well with reference to future conditions as to present exigencies. Commercial problems—and railroad transportation is one of them—have always been the most difficult to inclose in legal definition, and so at the best a large proportion of the difficulties which confront us, whether real or imaginary, must find their solution in the great unwritten law of common sense and mutual interest.

In the past the Wisconsin Railroad Commissioner has been the medium of adjusting matters of difference between aggrieved parties complaining against the railroad companies and the companies themselves. In most or all the cases a satisfactory adjustment has been had. If in any respect the interests of the people need more protection by a clearer definition of his powers or rights it should receive your deliberate thought and unbiased action.

ELECTIONS.

The importance of perfecting our election laws so as to give the greatest possible assurance that every voter may cast his ballot as he wills without molestation, interference, or unfriendly scrutiny deserves your attention. The elections in this State are without doubt as honestly conducted as those in any part of the country. But in many instances voters are subjected to crowding and unpleasant importunities as they approach the ballot-box. In 1887 the Legislature enacted a law applying to cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and therefore operative in the City of Milwaukee alone. By the provisions of this law most, if not all, the annoyances that beset the voter at the polls are obviated. This act has now been in force during two important elections in that city, and, I am informed, gives universal satisfaction. I see no reasons why the provisions of that law should not be made applicable to all incorporated cities and villages of the State, if not to township elections. I commend this subject to your thoughtful attention.

Our State, to an exceptional extent, is the home of a complex population. Over 70 per cent of its people are of foreign birth or the children of foreign-born parents. Many do not speak the language of the country, while others have but an imperfect knowledge of it. Their acquaintance with our laws, and institutions, and with current affairs is largely gained through the medium of a foreign tongue. They have been invited here by our liberal policy. They have a common interest with other citizens in the general welfare, and all are being molded into a homogeneous whole. In a community thus composed, each retaining something of the peculiar sentiments and traditions brought from other lands, it becomes the duty of the legislator to consider well in all general legislation the character of those who will be affected by it. In a government of the people and by the people the laws must be adjusted to the general temper and sentiment of the great majority. They must have the support not merely of a comparatively few advanced and radical spirits, but of the great body of citizens, or such laws will prove more than unavailing.

WILLIAM D. HOARD.

Licenses of Incorporation Granted.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following new companies:

The Imperial Watch Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; to deal in watches; incorporators, O. C. St. Clair, C. F. Knight, and F. Bradbury.

The Quincy Plating & Manufacturing Company, at Quincy; capital stock, $8,000; for plating (electro) and general manufacturing; incorporators, S. P. Bartlett, A. B. Fanna, and George W. Ascough.

The Litchfield Lumber Company, at Litchfield; capital stock, $10,000; to deal in lumber and building materials; incorporators, A. D. Atterbury, J. T. Ogle, and C. M. Atterbury.

The St. Louis & Silver City Milling & Smelting Company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $1,250,000; to conduct a general mining, milling, and smelting business; incorporators, John B. Livinston, Augustus P. Mengler, and Martin Benzon.

A certificate was filed to record the decrease of the capital stock of the Bouton Foundry Company of Chicago to $120,000.

Heavy Bereavement.

"Black is becoming to you," remarked a Waco gentleman to a newly made widow.

"Yes. If my dear deceased husband had had any idea how well I would look in mourning I really don't believe he would have died," was the reply.—*Texas Siftings.*

UNDER ONE MAN'S RULE.

MR. WEAVER SAYS THE HOUSE SHALL TRANSACT NO BUSINESS.

And, Accordingly, No Business Is Transacted—How the Iowa Member Holds the Deadlock—The Senate Increases the Duties on Jewelry in the Tariff Bill—The Timber-Cutting on Indian Lands in Wisconsin—Various Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The deadlock which closed the legislation of the House during the latter part of last week and Monday of the present week was unlocked by the action taken by the Democratic caucus held Monday night. But having escaped from the Scylla of the proposed change of rules, the House found itself struggling in the Charybdis of the Oklahoma bill, and remains helpless in the whirlwind of motions to adjourn and take recesses to every imaginable hour, these motions being propelled by Mr. Weaver of Iowa, who is determined to do all that in him lies to compel the House to consider and vote upon the Oklahoma bill. The House is at a loss how to extricate itself from its present unpleasant position. Business is at a standstill, and promises to remain so unless the House shall assent to Mr. Weaver's demand, which is every day becoming less probable. The Democrats believe that it would be useless for them to discipline Mr. Weaver by means of a caucus, as he refused to obey the edict of the last one. One Democratic member significantly remarked that the House would not brook Weaver's action many days longer, but that if necessary a resolution of expulsion would be brought in.


J. B. WEAVER.

Such an extreme measure, however, is hardly to be expected, especially as Mr. Weaver is merely exercising a right which the rules accord to him. Some of the Republican members contend that the Speaker should decline to recognize Mr. Weaver to make his filibustering motions. They claim that although such action on the part of the Speaker would be in the nature of a despotic exercise of power it would be justified by the present exigency, and would be in accordance with precedents set by previous Speakers.

When the House met today Mr. Weaver brought forward his two dilatory motions to adjourn and that when the House adjourned it be to meet Saturday. No quorum voted, and a call of the House was ordered. Two hundred and fifty-three members having responded to their names further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and Mr. Springer asked unanimous consent for the entering of an order providing for a final vote on the Oklahoma bill, but his request was answered by loud cries for the regular order, Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey voicing the opinion of the objectors by declaring that he desired to see whether or not one man could bulldoze the House.

The tellers having resumed their places on Mr. Weaver's motion for an adjournment until Saturday, Mr. E. B. Taylor of Ohio rose and said that he desired to offer a privileged resolution.

The Speaker replied that the House was dividing but that the resolution might be read in order to enable him to decide whether it involved a matter of such high privilege that its consideration could suspend the present proceedings. Thereupon Mr. Taylor sent up the following resolution:

WHEREAS, One member of the House has under its rules assumed and taken complete control of the legislation, and refuses to permit this body to proceed in the performance of its legislative duties except on such terms and conditions and subject to such limitation as he may prescribe and impose; and

WHEREAS, Under the rules of the House it is within the power of the said member to stop legislation until it shall please him to otherwise order; and

WHEREAS, He has for several days exercised and continues to exercise that high privilege; and

WHEREAS, It is essential to the well being of the country that some legislation be had, and more especially that the appropriation bills be passed; and

WHEREAS, This seems to be possible only in case terms are made with and satisfactory to the said member;

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to meet and confer with the member at as early a day as will suit his pleasure and, if possible, ascertain from him upon what terms and conditions and subject to what limitations he will permit the House of Representatives to resume its proper functions and proceed to the discharge of the duties devolved on it; and said committee is hereby authorized to report to this House such measure of relief as it may deem needful and proper; and said committee shall report to the House its doing herein with all proper dispatch.

The reading of this was greatly enjoyed by the members, but Mr. Reed found fault with the resolution in that it did not provide the committee should be a permanent one to treat with each member as he made his appearance. The gentleman from Iowa was only exercising a right which belonged to him (Mr. Reed) and to every member of the House.

The Speaker ruled that the resolution did not present a question of privilege.

Mr. Taulbee of Kentucky, in pretended seriousness, thought the words of the resolution should be taken down at the clerk's desk, as they reflected on some member who was not named. He inquired whether the resolution would be printed in the record.

The Speaker replied that it would not.

"Then I ask to withhold my remarks for revision," said Mr. Taulbee amid laughter.

The count was then proceeded with. The tellers remained at their post until 1:40, when, on motion of Mr. Sowden, the House, recognizing its "hopeless helplessness," as one member expressed it, adjourned.

AMENDING THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Makes Important Changes in the Jewelry Schedule.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Tariff bill was further considered in the Senate today.

On motion of Mr. Allison Paragraph 415, taxing manufacturers of alabaster, amber, etc., 25 per cent ad valorem, was amended by omitting from it the words "cork or cork bark" and adding to it the words "osier or willow prepared for basketmakers' use."

Paragraph 416, taxing manufactures of bone, etc., 30 per cent ad valorem, was, on motion of Mr. Allison, amended by adding to it "cork or cork bark."

Mr. Allison moved to amend Paragraph 425 by reducing the duty on pearls from 25 to 10 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Sherman said that all experience showed that where there was a high duty on articles of jewelry they were smuggled. It was popular to say that such luxuries should pay high rates of duty. That was true, but the rates should not be put so high that they could not be collected.

The amendment was adopted—yeas 25, nays 20—as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Eustis,	*Paddock,*
Allison,	*Evarts,*	*Palmer,*
Blair,	*Frye,*	Payne,
Chace,	*Hawley,*	*Platt,*
Chandler,	*Hiscock,*	*Sawyer,*
Cullom,	*Manderson,*	*Sherman,*
Dawes,	*Mitchell,*	*Stockbridge,*
Dolph,	*Morrill,*	*Wilson (Ia.)*—25.
Edmunds,		

NAYS.

Bate,	Gibson,	Turpin,
Berry,	Jones (Ark.),	Vance,
Blackburn,	*Plumb,*	Vest,
Brown,	Pugh,	Voorhees,
Coke,	Saulsbury,	Walthall,
Colquitt,	*Spooner,*	Wilson (Md.)—20.
George,	*Teller,*	

RECAPITULATION.

[Republicans in italics, Democrats in roman.]
Yeas—Republicans, 23; Democrats, 2; total, 25.
Nays—Republicans, 3; Democrats, 17; total, 20.

Mr. Vance moved to amend Paragraph 434 (precious stones of all kinds, cut but not set) by increasing the rates from 10 to 25 per cent ad valorem. After discussion the amendment was rejected—yeas 22, nays 22. The Republicans voting aye were Mitchell, Palmer, Spooner, and Teller. The only Democrat voting no was Eustis.

Mr. Brown moved to increase the rate on precious stones set and not specially enumerated from 25 to 40 per cent ad valorem, so as to make it correspond with the amendment yesterday as to jewelry. Agreed to without a division.

Mr. Brown moved to amend Paragraph 440 (the last on the dutiable list), taxing watches and watch cases 25 per cent ad valorem, by adding to it "gold watches and gold watch cases, 40 per cent ad valorem." Agreed to—yeas 22, nays 20. The Republican Senators who voted yea were: Chandler, Frye, Hale, Manderson, Mitchell, Paddock, Plumb, Stewart, and Teller. The Democratic Senators who voted nay were: Gibson, Gray, Saulsbury, Vance, and Vest.

The paragraphs not mentioned in regular order were not amended.

The Clerk then proceeded to read the free list, beginning at Paragraph 441.

Mr. Vance objected to the paragraph as to braids, plaids, laces, etc., suitable for ornamenting hats and bonnets, and moved to tax them 20 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Vest said that the direct effect of putting these articles on the free list was to give such men as Wanamaker additional advantages in manufacturing bonnets.

After discussion the amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Allison, Paragraph 510 (coal, slack, or culm) was struck out, it having been put on the dutiable list yesterday.

On motion of Mr. Allison Paragraph 533 was amended by striking out the words "not including pearls" and inserting the words "glaziers' and engravers' diamonds not set"; and paragraph 534, applying to diamonds set for glaziers' and engravers' use, was struck out.

Mr. Plumb moved to strike out of Paragraph 557 (fresh fish) the words "except when frozen or packed in ice, or otherwise prepared by any process for preservation," so as to make the paragraph read "fresh fish."

There was no quorum voting on the amendment, and the bill was laid aside, about twelve pages having been disposed of today.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

The Cutting of Timber on the La Pointe Indian Reservation in Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The special Senate committee charged with the investigation of the timber contracts of the La Pointe reservation in Wisconsin had Indian Commissioner Oberly before it today. He was called to testify respecting the revival of certain contracts suspended last month because they had not been approved, as the law required. He said that the only ones he had approved were those upon allotments that had been patented. He could, however, give no data upon the subject, and he was requested to furnish the exact facts to the committee, together with the form of a new contract prepared by him. A statement by Agent Oberly to the Indian Commissioner shows that in the year 1887 up to the date of the suspension of the contracts in March last there had been cut on the La Pointe reservations 190,000,000 feet of pine, almost 20 per cent of the entire amount originally standing. This was taken under 731 contracts, not one of which had been approved according to law and to the terms of the contracts themselves.

EXAMINING ARCHITECT FRERET.

The investigation into the affairs of the Supervising Architect's office of the Treasury was resumed today, Col. Freret, the Supervising Architect, being questioned regarding the drawing of plans for public buildings by persons outside of the Architect's office. In explanation he produced a letter from the Controller of the Treasury, which, he claimed, gave him authority to have that done. It was true, he admitted, that the contracts for the drawing of plans had been let without advertisement. What he had done in this respect had been recommended by him to the Secretary of the Treasury and had met with that official's approval. He did not know whether there was any competition for this work, but several persons had estimated for it. The work was divided among several persons.

THE DAKOTA DELEGATION.

A party of Dakota Democrats reached Washington today. They are headed by Chief Justice Bartlett Tripp, Associate Justice Spencer, Surveyor General Maris, and M. H. Day. The convention at Mitchell declared in favor of the division of the Territory and the admission of South Dakota. These gentlemen are the delegates chosen by that convention to secure the necessary legislation to carry into effect the desires of the convention, and they express their intention of remaining here until that be accomplished. If it be not done by the Fiftieth Congress they will urge the calling of an extra session.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

A new post-office has been established at Tato, Jackson County, Ill., with Thomas A. Henson Postmaster. The site of the office at Grantsburg, Johnson County, has been changed to two miles east, and Albert E. Moberly succeeds L. G. Simmons as Postmaster. Marcus N. Smith has been appointed Postmaster at Brighton Park, Cook County, vice Matthew Larney, resigned; and Charles Lawrence at New Burnside, Johnson County, vice William R. Rodman, resigned.

The total coinage of United States mints during the calendar year 1888 was $65,318,614, divided as follows: Gold, $31,380,808; silver, $33,025,606; minor, $912,200.

THE OIL SMELLER'S BUSINESS.

A New Industry Springing Up in the Pennsylvania Oil Fields.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The oil business has developed a new industry within the last few months which in point of expert knowledge required is more important than any other connected with the petroleum trade. This is the business of finding rich oil pools. This is entirely distinct from the work of the "oil scout," a business that for some years has been obsolete. The duty of the oil scout was to report to his employer on the floor of the oil exchange the probable production of a new well that the trade was watching, so that the employer could make his deals on the market accordingly. New wells having ceased to affect values to any great extent, the occupation of the scout is gone. The man who is an expert in discovering a new oil field has now taken his place, and the scouts have drifted into other business. The industry is not old enough to have any distinct title, but the men engaged in it are as often as anything designated as "oil smellers." These men must have a perfect knowledge of the producing branch of the oil business. Their chief expert knowledge must be with reference to territory. They must have good judgment in regard to the value of a tract of land for oil purposes. They must have a knowledge of "antichnals" and other information contributed to the trade by geologists. Large producing firms, such as the Washington Oil Company, Forest Oil Company, Producers' Consolidated Company, Anchor Oil Company, and many individual operators employ these men to be constantly on the alert for the first indication of an oil field. When a well comes in anywhere that gives the smallest promise of opening up a new pool men are rushed in to lease and buy as much of the territory as possible. All wells drilling in new or "wild-cat" districts are watched with great vigilance. It is often necessary for the "oil smeller" to visit these wells disguised, and his make-up at times would do credit to an actor or a detective. A common disguise is the outfit of a hunter, and to make it more complete the game is often purchased before the "hunter" starts out. Thus equipped he may ride a hundred miles on a railroad before embarking on a few miles' journey over the hills to some well he may be intending to look up. An "oil smeller" does not have to depend upon the information given him by workmen on a well as to the depth of it, or when they expect to reach the oil bearing rock. By the working of the machinery alone his expert eye can determine about the depth of the hole, and if the machinery should be stopped and no one about the premises he can tell by the appearance of the cable that is wound around the "bull wheel" shaft. By means of a little instrument which he carries in his pocket he can "level up" the well with other districts, though they may be miles apart, and determine just how many feet remains to be drilled before the well reaches the level where the oil ought to be found. These "oil smellers" are familiar with all the different sand rocks in which oil is found, and once seeing the sand taken from a well they can estimate its probable production and form a correct idea as to the character and extent of the pool. After seeing the oil that is taken from a new well they can classify it as to the district it belongs to or is an offshoot of, and in this way also estimate the probable value and extent of the new pool. These men command salaries ranging from $125 to $300 a month.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

OPINIONS FROM LEADING JUDGES ON A NATIONAL LAW.

The Main Objection Is That a Uniform Law Tends Toward Centralization—Judge Grinnell Thinks That It Would Do Away with Bigamy and Strike a Death Blow to Mormonism—He Is Averse, However, to Frequent Constitutional Changes—What Judge Prendergast Says.

The common-law Judges of the Cook County bench are somewhat reluctant in expressing their opinions on the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States to empower Congress to enact a uniform marriage and divorce law. They have nothing to do with divorce matters and have not had much practical experience concerning the evils arising out of a variety and discrepancy of laws on that subject in different States. As Judge Hawes said: "I have no interest in it. I am not applying for a divorce myself and am not divorcing anybody. I don't know anything about it."

The following opinions, however, will be read with interest:

Judge Altgeld—There is no question but what it would be desirable to have the laws relating to marriage and divorce uniform throughout the United States. The fact is that it is at present a matter of much more importance than it once was. With the modern facilities for travel, for moving about from one State into another, our people are changing their residences so frequently that if they shall occupy a different status in one State from what they do in another it will in many cases result in serious embarrassment, to say the least. On the other hand, Congress is a body that is far away from the people, unwieldy, and slow to act, and if it were to pass a law in relation to marriage and divorce which was not almost perfect at the beginning it will probably be found difficult afterwards to get it amended, because of the fact that there would be no moneyed interests to lobby for it and urge along legislation. And I suppose, too, a great many people would object to the tendency towards centralization. It will certainly be quite a stride in the direction of getting Congress to legislate for matters which may be regarded as being local in their character. I don't know whether that objection is so serious or not. I believe the country is about concluding that we are having too many Legislatures in the United States, and that if a lot of them could be wiped out and the sessions of the remainder reduced to a minimum in duration it would be a great deal better.

WOULD DO AWAY WITH BIGAMY.

Judge Grinnell—At first blush it strikes me that such an amendment would be a long step towards centralization. I don't believe in amending the Constitution too often. We are drifting away from where we are anchored. Of course a uniform marriage law would be a good thing, there is no question about that. It would do away with this bigamy business. But I think we ought not to allow ourselves to drift away from the Constitution, though I confess I would be willing to see a little drifting in order to wipe out Mormonism in Utah, as a uniform marriage law would do. I have not seen the bill.

Judge Prendergast—The great importance of the question arises in connection with divorce. There is no special complaint because of the different State laws concerning marriage, but as divorce concerns marriage the topic is usually spoken of as the law of marriage and divorce. I am unprepared to express an opinion on the proposition of a constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to legislate on the subject of divorce, because I don't know whether Congress as now constituted and as it is likely to be constituted will adopt more stringent laws on the subject of divorce and limit the grounds for divorce, or whether the tendency of that body now and in the future will be to be lax. If I were satisfied that Congressional action would tend to limit the grounds of divorce and render it more difficult to dissolve the marriage relation I should favor the amendment, I think. Of course, I believe personally that no Government and no power on earth, now or at any other time, has any power, right, or jurisdiction to annul the marriage relation. In my belief that relation is beyond the domain of earthly power. But I recognize, as I must, that the lawmaking power of nearly all the States and public opinion, which is the source of law of the whole country, recognize the right of Government to annul the marriage relation for sufficient cause. That being so and the subject being an evil, I am in favor of any proposition that tends to lessen the extent of the evil. And, moreover, if divorce laws must exist I think that they should be uniform, because many grave evils flow from the diversity of laws in the various States on the subject. What would be the effect of such an amendment upon the conflicting theories of centralization and local self-government? Well, for my part I think that the good of the people is the supreme law, and when that good can best be accomplished by Federal legislation such legislation ought to be had. This is and always has been a nation where our people are one, and while I believe strongly in local self-government on all subjects where it is the best means of subserving the good of the people I am equally a believer in the proposition that where the good of the people is best subserved by the National agency such agency should operate.

A BIG GAME SLAUGHTER.

Murray's Brilliant Plan to Capture the Pests That Destroyed His Corn.

Henry Murray, a farmer in the mountains of Pocahontas County, W. Va., has been annoyed and damaged by the squirrels, chipmunks, and other four-legged pests which nightly swarmed from the woods and ate his corn. They literally destroyed everything before them until he accidentally struck upon a plan by which he has destroyed almost all of the pests. He one day noticed a chicken which had stepped into a little pool of coal tar. The fowl wandered about a few minutes until its feet became so covered with the leaves and sticks upon which it stepped that it could go no further and fell helplessly to the ground. Murray, struck with the idea suggested by the plight of the chicken, immediately set to work and filled a large kettle with coal tar and other glutinous substance, which he heated.

This conglomeration he spread thickly upon the top rail of the long fence which stretched around his cornfield and into the woods. Before daybreak the next morning Murray, accompanied by his boys and half a dozen dogs, went into the cornfield and, raising a yell, started the affrighted animals by the dozen from their work of destruction. In an instant a long line of gray, brown, and striped animals were jumping and scurrying along the top of the fence towards the woods. Before they reached the woods many of them had so covered their feet and sides with the gummy stuff that they either stuck fast or fell to the ground, when they were quickly dispatched. In the open woods at the end of the fence the scene was an animated one of rolling, tumbling squirrels, coons, and opossums, with feet, sides, and back covered with the adhering leaves, sticks, etc., with which the ground was covered. Sixty-seven gray squirrels, thirty-four chipmunks, three opossums, and seven unlucky coons fell victims to Murray's "tar-heel" mixture.

A few others succeeded in getting into the trees, but they could not get out of sight of the hunters, their feet either sticking to the branches or failing to hold at all on account of the bunches of leaves adhering to them. In a short time Murray literally depopulated the sides of the mountains of the pests. It was but a short time before the story got out, and now that entire country is using Murray's recipe for the destruction of the pests which destroy thousands of dollars' worth of corn and other cereals every year.

A Better Way.

The proprietor of a cheap eating saloon was chatting with one of his neighbors about his business.

"At what hour do you dine, then?" asked the latter.

"About 3 o'clock, after everybody has got through."

"You don't mean to say you eat what's left?"

"I should say not! You must take me for one of the customers. No, I have my dinner sent in from a high-toned restaurant in the next block."—*Judge.*

Phillips' Indigestible Cocoa
Furnishes nutriment and aids digestion.

TO AVOID DIPHTHERIA.

PLAIN DUTY OF PARENTS TO THEIR CHILDREN.

The Disease Often Conveyed to Man by Animals—Cats and Pigeons Frequent Carriers—How Immunity May Be Secured and the Disease Stamped Out—Facts Which Should Be Known at This Time of the Year.

Boston *Herald:* No small part of Boston has recently been agitated by the prevalence of diphtheria, a disease always rightly dreaded. It has been discussed in these columns, but new facts concerning it have lately been developed and a review of them must be of interest and instructive to the *Herald's* readers. Besides that, diphtheria might be stamped out were the proper preventive measures employed. That happy end can only be accomplished, however, by due care on the part of all; even by one thoughtless person whole communities can be made to suffer from the disease. Hence safety from it means universal enlightenment as to its causes and means of prevention.

That diphtheria owes its existence to a virus—a germ—is now an accepted fact; that is always indispensable to its development. There is yet much to be learned about this poison, but these facts we may say are established—viz.: Foul air is especially suited to its growth—the bad air in overcrowded tenements, from defective drains or sewers or from any decomposing filth, is just what it needs; damp air also favors its growth; through inoculation is the system affected by it, and it takes place usually in the nose or throat, to the mucous membrane of which it attaches itself; it is carried in the air, or in the water or other beverages—including the boiled ones; the poison finds entrance into the system difficult if the lining membrane of the throat and nose is in a perfectly healthy state, and easy if it is inflamed, as in acute and chronic catarrh; a simple sore throat especially furnishes all the conditions favorable for inoculation.

As to whether or not the germ of diphtheria is specific—in plainer language, whether for every case of diphtheria there must have been a previous case, and from that the germ was received, as in small-pox, scarlet fever, or measles—is not as yet known. Many physicians think that the poison of diphtheria may be gradually developed by unhealthy conditions such as we have described. We think that some one has attributed the recent epidemic in Boston solely to contagion, and theorized that all the cases were infected by a single case, which brought the poison from a rural district. Of course, such a thing is possible but highly improbable nevertheless, and it is only reasonable to assume that insanitary conditions existed in the community which suffered so severely. Here it is well to say that because none were found it is no evidence that they did not exist; the prevalence of the disease ought to be taken as clear proof of their presence.

MORTALITY ON THE INCREASE.

The mortality from diphtheria has been on the increase during the last score of years. In Italy during three years it killed more people than did small-pox, scarlet-fever, and measles, all cases of each considered. These facts concerning this disease have recently been developed: It is prevalent in winter and spring—a time favorable to the development of low forms of animal and vegetable life; that it proves more often fatal in rural districts than in large towns and cities; that it is as prevalent in the former as in the latter, the increased facilities for the spread of infection being counterbalanced by the animal decomposing matter combined with the dampness of the soil—conditions favorable to the growth of the poison which creates the disease. When an epidemic of diphtheria occurs it is not uncommon to find that simple sore throats have prevailed for some time previously. It has long been known that birds, poultry and other animals are subject to a disease which corresponds to the diphtheria from which the human race suffer. Much has been published on the subject, a hasty review of which must be of interest. Several foreign observers have endeavored to show that the disease is capable of transmission from animals to human beings. Last year Dr. Turner drew up an interesting report for the local government board bearing on this alleged transmissibility, and he adduced a large number of observations which seemed to indicate a connection between a diphtheria affection not only in fowls, but in rabbits and cats, and a similar affection in man. The report comprised several instances in which the "strangles" in horses appeared to give rise to a like train of symptoms. In a thesis by Dr. Menzie the transmission of the disease from animals to man is attributed to the dejections of the former. Diphtheritic affections among fowls are very common in Italy, and he quotes an instance in which four out of the five children of a medical man were attacked and died. In this case he incriminates the thatched roof, which was inhabited by colonies of fowls, geese, pigeons, etc. The dejections of these animals, washed off by the rain, found their way into the cistern or well from which the supply of drinking water was drawn. From England also comes the report of an instance where diphtheria was carried by a turkey. A fowl with diphtheria was brought to a house of a veterinary surgeon and died five days later. The feeding and nursing of the bird devolved upon a lad aged 14, who was assisted by his brother, aged 5. In a little over a week after the death of the turkey the smallest child was taken ill with diphtheria, and the disease appeared in his brother next day, and about that time a sister of 9 years was also attacked. Later on the mother, who nursed them, had it.

INTERESTING REPORTS.

In the *Bulliteno Medicale* there is an interesting report of an epidemic of diphtheria which occurred in 1887 at Skiatos, a small island of 4,000 inhabitants, situated in the Greek Archipelago. The first case was observed by Dr. Paulinis at the commencement of June. The child died the fourth day of the disease. In a few days seven more children were attacked, and five died. The diphtheria rapidly spread through the whole island, and in five months it caused a mortality of 36 out of 125 patients. The sudden appearance of this disease on that island was quite a surprise to Dr. Paulinis, who had not seen a single case of diphtheria during thirty years. After a careful investigation of its origin he discovered that some days previously to the death of the first child a peasant living in the neighborhood of the house had received from Salonica a dozen pigeons. Two were very sick during the voyage, and died of diphtheria as soon as they reached the island. A few days afterward seven more pigeons died of the same disease. The place is situated at the north end of the island, and the doctor's theory is that the north wind, which constantly blows there in the summer-time, brought the germs of the diphtheria of pigeons to the nearest houses and thence it spread among the human beings.

In a report on a recent sustained prevalence of diphtheria in Enfield, Eng., Dr. Bruce Low of the medical department of the local government board incidentally states that during the continuance of the epidemic cats were observed to suffer in considerable numbers from illness, and in December, 1887, and January, 1888, there was a large mortality among these animals, so much so that the attention of the dust contractor was directed to it. He stated that never in his previous experience had he seen so many dead cats in the dust heap. Some households, seeing their cats ill, destroyed them. Though there were no known cases of diphtheria occurring in the practice of the veterinary surgeons at Enfield, yet they saw many cases of "influenza" at this time among animals. The following is an illustration of the possible connection between diphtheria in children and in cats: A little boy was taken ill with what turned out ultimately to be fatal diphtheria. The first days of his illness he was sick, and the cat, which was in the room at the time, licked the vomit on the floor. In a few days (the child meanwhile having died) the animal was noticed to be ill, and her sufferings being so severe and so similar to those of the dead boy the owner destroyed her. During the early part of its illness this cat had been let out at nights in the back yard as usual. A few days later the cat of a neighbor, who lived a few doors farther off, was noticed to be ill. It had also been out in the back yards at night. This second animal, which, however, recovered, was the pet and playfellow of four little girls, who, grieved at the illness of their favorite, nursed it with great care. All four girls developed diphtheria, their mother being convinced that they got it from the cat, and, indeed, no other source of contact with infection could be discovered. "It is easy to imagine cats catching an infectious illness like diphtheria," says the *Sanitary Journal*, "when we remember how often milk and other unused food from the sick room is given to the cat, or by some people thrown out in the back yard for the benefit of the neighbors' cats, if they have none of their own."

HOW TO ESCAPE.

How to escape diphtheria is at least partially answered when the cause and methods by which the poison is conveyed are described. One point needs to be brought into greater prominence—viz.: that when the air passages are in a healthy state it is not easy for the poison of the disease to fix itself—one with a sore throat is in the most favorable condition to receive the poison and take the disease. This fact parents must remember; and they who would purchase safety for their little ones must be especially careful of them whenever they have throat trouble, even if it appears but trifling. Never, under any circumstances, should a child having a sore throat, even although the attack be the slightest possible, be sent to school before it has completely recovered. Overcrowded as many school buildings are, they are often hotbeds for diphtheria poison. Children with diphtheria do not always appear to be ill; far from it. Many a child having the disease in a mild form—but just as dangerous to others as though it were of a malignant type—is yet able to attend school, at least during the first day or two of an attack. When the average mother has a child ill, whatever the disease, if her neighbors and friends fail to visit her then, she feels hurt and considers them lacking in sympathy. It makes no difference if they have children of their own for whom they fear possible contagion; she will accept no excuse. This general feeling leads many to take risks which are no less than sinful, and so contagion is carried from house to house, and lives are absolutely thrown away rather than that some neighbor be slighted. A child ill should invariably be quarantined until a physician gives the assurance that the disease is not "catching." Once make that custom general and you greatly reduce the death rate. Since diphtheria in fowl is communicable to man, it follows that the sale of sick fowl should be prevented by fixing for the same a heavy penalty. Then breeders should be advised of the importance of burying their sick in remote places, where no harm can come from them.

A child suffering from diphtheria should be isolated from the first, and kept so for about three weeks after convalescence begins. The air of its rooms should be saturated with antiseptics, and under the physician's directions every possible chance of the poison being conveyed through the nurse into other rooms of the house, or elsewhere, should be prevented. Every identical thing which has been in the atmosphere of the sickroom should be thoroughly disinfected before it leaves it. As to how to prevent children from acquiring the disease other than by exposure to an infected person, the only way is to provide for them the best hygienic conditions. To make home healthy is the first step to take in prevention. Overcrowded tenements should be vacated. Whenever one is, he should make sure that the drainage system is perfect, and that his quarters are kept scrupulously clean. Perfect ventilation is, of course, imperative. If a child is much in the open air, it is less likely to take cold easily, and that colds render children more liable to take diphtheria must be always kept in mind. If a child is troubled with chronic nasal catarrh or has enlarged tonsils, and is a frequent sufferer from sore throat, it should be held by the parents as sufficient evidence that their home is unhealthy. If satisfied that errors on their own part—lack of cleanliness, imperfect ventilation, etc.—are not accountable for its unhealthiness, then they should move to other quarters without delay.

Let every one understand that if diphtheria enters their homes, they will be almost always to blame for it. When the responsibility is placed where it belongs, and people feel it, then there will be but comparatively few cases of this much dreaded disease.

THE ORIGIN OF A FAMOUS PHRASE.

The Approaching Centennial of "Public Office Is a Public Trust."

New York *Sun:* The authorship of the maxim "Public Office Is a Public Trust" is commonly attributed to President Cleveland. As we have shown, Mr. Cleveland probably found the phrase ready made on page 479 of the first volume of Mr. Lalor's Cyclopedia of Political Science and Political Economy, published in 1882, three years before Mr. Cleveland's inauguration.

The cyclopedia article containing the phrase in question was written by Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, a philosopher who furnished Mr. Cleveland with the policy which was the most conspicuous feature of the earlier years of his Administration.

But Eaton is no more entitled than Mr. Cleveland to be regarded as the author of "Public Office Is a Public Trust."

Judge Cooley of Michigan, now by Mr. Cleveland's appointment Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, wrote years ago for the *Southern Law Review* an article on the "Liability of Public Officers to Private Actions for Negligence of Public Duty." We have not the date of the magazine in which Judge Cooley's article was originally printed, but it was probably before the same idea appeared in the Democratic platform in 1876. The Cooley essay was republished in pamphlet form in St. Louis in 1877.

Now an esteemed and well-informed correspondent in Baltimore writes to us claiming for Mr. Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court the authorship of "Public Office Is a Public Trust." He refers us to a decision in the case of the Tool Company against Norris, reported in 2 Wallace, 55, in which Mr. Justice Field used this language:

The same principle has also been applied, in numerous instances, to agreements for compensation to procure appointments to public offices. These offices are trusts held solely for the public good.

The date of the opinion rendered by Mr. Justice Field was 1864. Our Baltimore correspondent remarks:

It is not likely that Mr. Cleveland's Buffalo law office often saw him poring over law books. But Judge Cooley's maxim is evidently a slight condensation of Justice Field's wisdom, while Eaton and the cyclopedia together made it accessible to the President. Cyclopedia learning, like index learning,

"Turns no student pale,
Yet holds the eel of science by the tail."

But there were lawyers and Judges and maxim-makers before Justice Field. Assistant District Attorney Dos Passos of this town has traced the apothegm back to 1790; and he sends us an extract from an opinion rendered in the case of Garforth against Fearon by Lord Chancellor Loughborough, previously known as Alexander Wedderburn, and reported in 1, H. Blackstone, 327. We quote from the opinion:

This transaction concerns a public office, deemed by law to be a place of public trust.

The record of the celebrated Cleveland maxim, therefore, as ascertained to date, is shown in the following synopsis:

1790. Lord Loughborough—"Public office a place of public trust."
1864. Justice Field—"Public offices are trusts held solely for the public good."
1876. Democratic platform—"Offices are not a private perquisite, they are a public trust."
1877. Judge Cooley—"Public office is a public trust."
1882. D. B. Eaton—"Public office is a public trust."
1882. Lalor's Cyclopedia—"Public office is a public trust."
1885. Grover Cleveland—"Public office is a public trust."
1888. John James Ingalls—"Public office is a private snap."

We shall welcome any information tending to show that the idea was distinctly formulated before Lord Loughborough's time when it had apparently already come to be regarded as a common law maxim. In the lack of such evidence we venture to assume that Loughborough is the author and that the maxim attributed to Mr. Cleveland is 99 years old.

Next year is the centennial of this justly celebrated maxim. We suggest that the event be celebrated with proper ceremonies; and if his engagements will permit the Hon. Grover Cleveland might appropriately be invited to deliver the commemorative oration.

An Engineer and His Bride Disappear.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Diligent inquiries have been made at the division offices of the Wabash Road in Decatur as to the whereabouts of Chief Engineer Charles Hansel and bride, who sailed from New Orleans on the steamer Oter three weeks ago and have not since been heard of. None of the officers here have heard of the couple, and friends at Bloomington, where the relatives of the bride reside, and also friends at Springfield, are greatly alarmed. The dark theory of the strange disappearance is that the couple may have been wrecked on the Gulf of Mexico. Hansel had promised to telegraph his friends of his whereabouts on the trip.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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NEW YORK'S CLEOPATRA.

THE SERPENT OF OLD NILE AS PORTRAYED BY MRS. POTTER.

The Performance a Magnificent Spectacle, Full of Sensuousness and Color—Opinions from All the Leading Papers on the Acting of the Ex-Society Amateur—The Critics Are, Without Exception, Quite Severe.

Extracts are given below from the New York papers on Mrs. Potter's appearance Tuesday evening in a spectacular version of Shakspeare's "Antony and Cleopatra." The event created much discussion in theatrical and fashionable circles.

A LIBERAL DISPLAY OF GORGEOUS RAIMENT.

The *Tribune*—[An analysis of the characters of "Anthony and Cleopatra" precedes this extract:] When, therefore, these great characters are inappropriately assumed, the one by an effeminate stage stripling and the other by a belle of the drawing-room, it becomes needful to protest against an obvious desecration of Shakspeare's poetry. The revival of "Anthony and Cleopatra" presents that great tragedy not as a play, with the parts judiciously cast and adequately impersonated, but as a spectacle, with the chief characters undertaken by experimental triflers. . . . Mrs. Potter, more feeble in Cleopatra than in anything else that she has yet undertaken, is one of those performers upon whose proceedings it is difficult to comment without unkindness—although no unkindness is intended. No impression is conveyed either of intellectual purpose, stability of character, or sincerity of feeling. Mrs. Potter made a liberal display of gorgeous raiment. Much stress, of course, was laid on physical loveliness—and Mrs. Potter is a very pretty woman. But the embodiment was weak and common—an exemplification of the most prolix form of parlor tableaux.

A CAPRICIOUS COMEDIENNE.

The *Herald:* Mrs. Potter's Cleopatra is a capricious comedienne, cloying with sweetness in one mood and childishly pitiless in another; incapable of the tragic intenseness which bids her die rather than outlive her lover and be chained to the chariot of his conqueror.

In the earlier scenes of the play she was wonderfully effective. Sarah herself could not have fascinated us more completely than this Cleopatra as she stepped from the royal barge at Alexandria glittering with gold and silver and clad in beauty as with a garment. The house fairly rose at her and shouted with delight. Fresh applause again rewarded her in the love scenes with Antony, after her first exit with her lover, and in the great scene when she passes from languor to rage and whips Cæsar's messenger. Those who have so often reproached her with her want of feeling and facial expression must have been astonished to see how quickly and naturally she changed. For a moment—one moment—she was even tragic as she drove the envoy from her presence. But she failed to sustain the effort.

Her great weakness throughout was her elocution. Though she has improved she still delivers her lines too artificially and her voice is decidedly monotonous.

In the death scene Mrs. Potter went to pieces. She lost control of her muscles, grew stagy and weak. The climax was a failure.

SHE DIES HARD.

The *Times:* Mr. Bellew acted the character of Marc Antony with better judgment, more seriousness of purpose, and greater care than he has hitherto bestowed upon his work as an actor in New York. He was associated with a Cleopatra who would have been a heavy burden for any Antony to bear—a Cleopatra with a beautiful face, whose expressions were as devoid of passion as the painted expression on the face of a doll; a Cleopatra who faced the stage incessantly, swung her long arms wildly, talked or shouted most of the time in an inflexible, monotonous voice, and was as unlike the Serpent of the Nile, whose voice was rapture, whose kiss was worth a kingdom, and who could "make defect perfection," as any pretty Anglo-Saxon woman could be. Mrs. Potter wore resplendent robes, as costly and handsome as any dresses ever seen on the stage, and she tried hard to act Cleopatra. She flung herself about with reckless abandon, but there was no fervor in her protestation of love, no terror in her wrath; in short, no illusion whatever in her attempt to create one.

It will be sufficient to say that she is the central figure in a large number of imposing tableaux; that she reclines on various couches with much abandon; that she storms when the unlucky messenger from Rome brings tidings of Antony's marriage to Octavia with all the fury of an ill-tempered village schoolmistress under the influence of evil small boys; that she knows every word of the text of her part and delivers it all in a strident voice and with an exaggerated manner; that she is beautiful enough at times to justify Antony's infatuation; and that she applies the fatal asp to her bosom in the last scene with great deliberation and startling frankness, and dies hard.

A LENIENT JUDGMENT.

The *World* has this to say by way of description:

Mrs. Potter appears as Cleopatra in no less than six changes of costume. In the first act she appeared enwound in a white, filmy silk gauze, with a yellow scarf about her bosom covered with black pearls and diamonds, and wearing the diadem of the sacred asp, which is a golden coronet made of two involved snakes heavily set with jewels.

In the second act this costume was changed for a pale yellow gauze, with a sash of lavender, heavily ornamented with rubies. So far as the eye could judge of the costume it appeared to be simply a long scarf wound about the figure, and so filmy that it lent itself to every curve and motion of the body. The third dress worn in her palace in the scene with Cæsar's messenger changed to a bronze green, in which there was an evident intention to imitate the colors of a serpent.

In the fourth act and during the battle scene she wears a corslet of armor, from which hang white gauze skirts. The corslet is covered with blue enamel and studded with diamonds. The effect of this dress was most remarkable. She wears the Egyptian pshent or helmet, the crown of the Pharaohs, with the ostrich feather, bejeweled, swinging royally behind, and the royal snake on her forehead. The mantle of primrose satin that she carried was embroidered with the sacred eye of Isis.

In the sixth act, or monument scene, she appeared in a black gauze, studded with gold, and wearing a mulberry purple mantle with peacock tails embroidered on it. Of these dresses, that in the scene where she meets Antony in triumph is probably the most superb and striking realization of the Egyptian style of adornment that has ever been seen on the stage. Nothing so genuinely Coptic and magnificent was attempted even in "Aida." As Mrs. Potter appeared in the costume, with her loins wound by the wings of the sacred vulture and the royal pinions of the same bird reaching down from her head on either side of her face, and carrying the sceptre taller than herself surrounded by the Lotos and the sacred globe of the sun, she was greeted with a murmur of admiration that grew speedily into gusty applause.

MISCELLANEOUS VIEWS.

The *Sun:* The roguish wantonness of her bewitching of Antony had the abandon of complacent and confident grace, and all of its seductive charm rightly suggested a creature exuberant with the deviltry of passion. All through the scenes of endearment she was the lithe, clinging, alluring Egyptian woman, never an impressive or commanding Queen, but ever a temptress to the verge of lewdness and beyond. In the gloom and death of the later passages her misdirected vehemence of declamation was accompanied by action that was, in several instances, violent to a degree of grotesquery, but in the main her plentiful pantomime was shapely and sightly.

The *Press:* Mrs. Potter's Cleopatra is not an ideal one. Indeed, save in three points it does not even approach to perfection, and in all kindness it is only truth to say that these three things—namely: beauty, grace, and raiment—saved her Cleopatra from utter failure. Mrs. Potter has aimed too high. Cleopatra is entirely out of the range of her present ability. Beauty she has in abundance, and she has succeeded in acquiring some proper ideas of stage grace. As for her costumes nothing like them has been seen here for many a day.

The *Star:* Mrs. Potter expressed luxury in her various attire, and suggestion of luxury in her amours was conveyed by posture and undulations of body. As the play progressed these tricks of action resolved themselves into monotonous repetition of mannerism. The folds of her gauzy dress barely concealed the vision of her form. She reached a certain subtlety in her lovemaking, but there was no growth in her power, no variety, and the importance of the tragic moment passed without impressive action. Her winning face secured her a certain good will, but the saccharine tones of her voice did not compass the many exigencies of the play. Her performance had a purpose in it, but that purpose was to portray the willful nature of a gypsy.

INVESTMENTS.

$100,000 City of St. Louis, Mo., 4s.
$50,000 North Chicago Street Railroad 5s.
$40,000 Elgin, Ill., 5s.
$40,000 Omaha, Neb., 6s.
$20,000 Monmouth, Ill., 5s.
$20,000 Superior, Wis., 6s.
$10,000 Sturgis, Dak., 7s.
$15,000 Shoshone Co., Idaho, 8s.
$10,000 Arizona Canal 8s.

$50,000 Oak Park, Lyons, Town of Lake, and South Chicago 5s, all in Cook County. These bonds can be sold to pay the investor a fraction over 4½ per cent, and are as safe as City of Chicago and Cook County 4½s, which bring a large premium.

Also a large list of other securities.

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Savings bonds for sale. Also $100,000 of 7% Farm Mortgages for sale at par, $300 to $10,000. Interest and principal both guaranteed by this company. Parties having idle money or funds drawing them but three or four per cent interest are invited to call and investigate these 6% and 7% Farm Securities, which we are selling to savings banks and private individuals.

Chicago City Railway Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business which may properly come before them will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2020 State-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1889, at 3 o'clock p. m.

H. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

To Railway Contractors.

The Government of Newfoundland invites tenders for the construction and operation of a line of Railway in the Colony of about 250 miles in length. Full particulars and other information as to conditions of proposed contract can be obtained on application to Messrs. Graham, Borden & Parker, Solicitors, Halifax, N. S.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 10.	Jan. 3.
New York	$109,434,537	$160,562,316
Boston	13,576,446	17,246,746
Chicago	9,756,000	13,536,000
Philadelphia	10,914,040	19,666,778
St. Louis	3,018,111	4,244,717
Baltimore	1,900,390	4,424,481
New Orleans	3,308,998	....

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 50c premium; Boston, 10@15c discount; St. Louis, 50c premium.

The banking funds of Chicago received fresh additions yesterday from neighboring commercial points, and it is safe to say that a borrower stood a better chance than at any time this year to get what he wanted at 6 per cent. Demands still came from the corn districts for loans, and in many cases 7 per cent was a rate perfectly acceptable. Large borrowers with good collateral, or with names that made collateral unnecessary, were readily accommodated at 6 per cent. It is impossible to exact a higher rate here when money is so cheap as now in New York. Some of the local banks have such intimate relations with New York lenders that, even though their own balances are low, they can any day give a borrower the use of New York funds at rates which greatly please the Eastern lender. Under opposite conditions, also, Chicago money finds a profitable market in the East. Thus the rates in Chicago and in the East are always inevitably veering toward the same figure. The ordinary routine business at the banks yesterday was not large in amount. The usual rates of 7 and 8 per cent prevailed on commercial loans and discounts. The demand from city merchants was not specially active. New York exchange sold at 50c premium. The local demand for sterling was in excess of the supply, but there was no quotable change in rates.

There was little doing in local securities. Brokers had great difficulty in picking up the kind of bonds which is wanted by their customers. The inquiry from investors is large enough to furnish plenty of business if brokers had anything to offer. But present prices bring out good bonds only in small amounts. The holders of street railway securities show no weakness whatever on account of the agitation for elevated railroads, apparently feeling certain that their property will in no event suffer depreciation. As money is daily growing more abundant it can reasonably be expected that the prices of good securities will be higher before the month closes. At the Stock Exchange yesterday the only sale was 25 shares North Chicago Street Railroad at 111½. There were bids of 250 for City Railway, and it was offered at 269. Union Stock-Yards was wanted at 108, and Allen Paper Car-Wheel at 123. Atlas and Continental National were offered at 120, First National at 265, and Gas Trusts at 38½. The counter sales included $8,000 West Division Railway 5s at 101, $5,000 United States 4s at 126½, and $5,000 Cook County 4s, 1896, at 102½.

The City of Minneapolis 4 per cent loan that was recently awarded to Blake Bros. & Co., Boston, has been declined by them, as upon examination by their counsel it was found that the city charter under which the bonds were issued forbade their being sold at less than par.

The latest Boston bank statement shows a decrease of $186,314 in the excess of reserve, which now stands at $541,843. The reserve in bank has decreased $158,600, but the amount with reserve agents has increased $692,700, and now shows an excess over what can be counted as reserve of $2,333,643, giving the banks, with the excess they have on hand, a surplus of $2,875,486. The individual deposits show an increase of $2,008,700, partially offset by a decrease in amounts due to other banks of $213,900. Loans show a decrease of $11,100, but loans to other banks show an increase of $953,500.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—During the forenoon the market was almost motionless. A few stocks fluctuated irregularly up and down ⅛@¼, but there was no general tendency of prices in either direction. The only feature was Western Union, which was moderately active and higher, owing to what appeared to be legitimate buying for investment.

In the hour to 1 o'clock the market was dull and prices were without material change, Lackawanna selling at 140⅝@140½@140⅝, Burlington 109, Colorado Coal 29@29¼, Missouri Pacific 74½@74, New England 44¼, Northwestern 106⅞@107, Oregon & Transcontinental 30⅛@30¼, Pullman Palace Car 175½@175⅞@175¼, Reading 48⅛, St. Paul 63⅝@63⅞, Western Union 84½@84¼.

The market for the latter half of the afternoon was dull and featureless. Trading was so apathetic that a well disseminated alarmist report of a general strike of Pennsylvania Railroad engineers fell altogether flat. The closing was absolutely featureless. Missouri Pacific declined ⅝ from its opening price; Tennessee Coal ¼; Pullman advanced 1¾ points.

Money on call easy at 2½ to 3 per cent: last loan 2½, closing offered at 2½. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7. Sterling exchange dull but strong, with actual business at 485 for 60 days and 488¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 108,686 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 17,325; Erie, 4,910; Lake Shore, 7,105; Missouri Pacific, 14,792; Northwestern, 3,545; Reading, 8,800; St. Paul, 12,080; Western Union, 15,017.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Jan. 10	Closing—Jan. 9
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	10,210	51½	51⅛	51⅜	52¾
Atlantic & Pac.	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
Atchison	200	56	56	56	56¾
C., B. & Q.	900	109	108½	108½	108¾
Canada Southern	650	52¼	52	52⅛	52⅝
Central Pacific	200	36⅛	36	36	36
Ches. & Ohio	100	19	19	19	19
C., C., C. & I.	300	58	57½	57½	57¾
Con. Gas	115	81¾	81⅜	81⅜	81½
Col. Coal & I.	400	30⅛	29¾	29¾	29⅝
C., St. L. & P., pfd	100	37	37	37	....
C. & E. I. pfd	100	95	95	95	94½
C., I., St. L. & C.	258	92¾	92½	92¾	92
D., L. & W.	7,000	140⅝	140⅜	140½	140¾
Del. & Hud.	1,300	131½	131¼	131¼	131½
Erie	5,000	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27½
Do seconds	....	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	100½
Jersey Cent	2,450	98¼	97¾	98¼	97⅝
K. & T.	600	13¾	13½	13½	....
Lake Shore	7,100	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛	104
Louis. & Nash	700	57	56⅞	56⅞	57⅛
L. E. & W. pfd	200	52¼	52⅛	52⅛	52
Mo. Pacific	15,110	74¼	73	73½	75⅛
M., L. S. & W	200	58¼	58⅛	58¼	58
Do pfd	250	95¾	95⅝	95¾	95
Mich. Cent	200	87¼	87	87¼	86⅝
Manhattan	100	91	91	91	90
Northwestern	3,500	107⅛	106⅞	107	107⅛
Do pfd	100	140¾	140¼	140¼	140⅝
New England	5,800	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	44⅝
Nor. Pacific pfd	700	59⅞	59⅝	59⅝	60
Nor. & W. pfd	300	51	50⅝	50⅝	51
N. Y. Central	100	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	....
N. Y., Sus. & W. pfd	100	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33¼
Oregon Trans	1,800	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	30⅝
O. Ry & N. Co	400	92⅝	92⅜	92½	92⅝
Omaha Com	400	31	30⅝	30⅝	31½
Do pfd	315	91½	91½	91½	90⅝
Pacific Mail	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	....
Pullman	895	177½	175¼	177	175
Reading	9,000	48½	48⅛	48⅜	48⅝
Richmond Term	600	24½	24¼	24¼	24⅝
Do pfd	100	79	79	79	....
Rock Island	811	98	97¾	97¾	98
St. Paul	12,000	63¾	63¼	63⅝	63¾
St. L. & S. F.	100	26	26	26	....
Do pfd	200	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66½
St. L., Ark. & T.	500	10	9½	9½	9½
Texas Pacific	200	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
Tenn. Coal	600	34½	33⅝	33⅝	34½
Union Pacific	2,500	64¼	64⅛	64¼	64¼
W. & L. E. pfd	300	60⅝	60	60⅝	60¼
Wabash pfd	200	25½	24¾	25½	24
Western Union	15,110	84½	83¾	84¼	84

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	144	Fargo	130
American	109	United States	74½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	126¾	U. S. 4½s reg	108½
U. S. 4s coup	126¾	U. S. 4½s coup	108⅝

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Money at the clearing-house is 4½ per cent. Call loans are 4½@5 per cent and time paper is 4½@6 per cent.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Consols closed at 98 1-16 for money and 98 1-16 for the account. Canadian Pacific, 56⅝; Erie, 28¼; do seconds, 103¼; Illinois Central, 118½; Mexican ordinary, 39½; New York Central, 117¾; Pennsylvania, 55; Reading, 24⅝; Mexican Central firsts, 70¼.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £1,104,194 during the last week.

The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability is now 38.99 per cent.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Three per cent rentes, 82f 80c for the account.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 4,250,000f gold and 1,025,000f silver.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 1,800,000 marks.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Company (new), $4.37½; Calumet & Hecla, $295.00; Catalpa, $17.00; Franklin, $16.00; Huron, $5.75; Osceola, $20.00; Quincy, $82.00; Tamarack, $156.00; San Diego, $27.50.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were unusually quiet yesterday. The storm had caused a suspension of telegraphic business between this city and some other points, and for this reason the Board of Trade was nearly left to its own resources. It did not improve the opportunity to any marked extent, and the floor was not only bare of news, but also of home incident to engage reportorial attention, except in wheat. The weather was much less severely cold than had been expected, but the fact made little difference in the trading.

Jones, the cartoonist of the board, has got out a new one, representing the wheat situation as it may be in the near future. Its motto is: "While there's life there's soap." Those who know the parties under the deal will appreciate the allusion. The rest might not understand it till after a tedious explanation.

New York reports more than one foreign bid for wheat at figures which are about equal to $1.10 for Chicago No. 2 in that city. This is not so bad as the description of the situation by some of the bears.

Jan. 9 the steamboat Welcome and the barge Lockport left this city on the Illinois & Michigan Canal with 10,300 bu wheat for the mills at Lockport. It is not often that canal navigation is open to such a late date in the winter.

A member of the Board of Trade thinks he has good reason for the claim that "*Bradstreet's* is wrong again." He says the January report by that sheet puts the wheat out of farmers' hands at 52,740,408 bu, against 69,779,631 bu a year ago. But those figures for January, 1888, were corrected in the July report to 73,825,685 bu. The question is which of the two sets of figures are the correct ones? Were the January corrections forgotten, or has it been discovered since then that the correction did not correct? His July figures render it probable that the larger quantity should be accepted as the nearest to the truth. If so then present stocks are 21,000,000 bu less than a year ago instead of being only 17,000,000 bu less, as *Bradstreet's* puts it. He reports stocks in the Northwest at 19,167,294 bu, against 35,583,719 bu a year ago and 40,980,927 bu two years ago. It is understood that all these figures apply only to wheat on this side of the Rocky Mountains.

The receipts of wheat at primary points, reported yesterday, were only 85,000 bu, against 191,000 bu for the corresponding day last week. The total is an exceedingly small one, and was referred to by the bears as a legitimate reason for strength in the market. But reason does not always prevail against sentiment, and it did not in this case.

The *American Grocer* reports the tomato pack of the United States and Canada for the last year as 3,319,437 cases, each containing two dozen cans, costing about $6,000,000 at the points of production, and reaching the consumer at a total cost of about $8,000,000. The reports indicate a second era of overproduction, though kept down to some extent by unfavorable weather for the development of the crop. Houses for the canning of all kinds of vegetables are multiplying faster than the demand warrants, but the overproduction benefits consumers, as it places these goods on sale at phenomenally low prices.

A New York dispatch says the wheat market there is only 2½c above an export basis, and intimates that a moderately large business is possible ere long.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was quiet and nominally steady. There were no export orders on the market and only a light local trade, while the market was closed before the greatest weakness in wheat set in.

Wheat was quiet and steady till near the close, when it became really weak. Orders were few and cables steady. May opened unchanged at $1.04⅝, sold at $1.04½, and advanced to $1.05, with moderate buying by Hutchinson and Mitchell, but eased off on free selling by several brokers who were afterwards said to have acted for Cudahy. The market hung along at $1.04⅝ till late in the session, when it turned down on selling by Counselman and Jones-Kennet. On this Hutchinson let go what he had bought earlier, and the whole crowd became bearish, forcing the price to $1.03, and it closed at $1.03¼ asked, with February at 4½c discount and July at 9c discount. The weakness was thought by some to be due to the receipt of the Government report, though no one could be found who had seen it, and the cause was more probably to be found in the fact that the weather was much milder than had been expected, removing fears of damage to the winter wheat by a sudden freeze. On the curb in the afternoon May sold off to $1.02⅝. No sales of No. 2 in store were reported. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 78@79c and No. 3 do at 87@90c, with No. 2 do at $1.00½@1.01. A car of No. 3 spring sold at 82c. Total cash sales, 10 cars.

Corn was dull and easier, with selling of March by Norton and of May by Pardridge, Logan, Jones, and Blackman, the latter being bought by Dunn, Hutchinson, and Field-Lindley. Cables were steady, and large clearances were reported from the seaboard, while receipts here were light. But our inspection showed a marked improvement, and there was little shipping demand for samples. May opened unchanged at 36⅝c, improved ⅛c, declined to 36⅜c, and closed at the inside bid, with June at a shade of premium, and February nearly ¼c lower at 34c bid. In store sold at 33½@33⅝c for No. 2, and 29¾@30c for No. 3, with 30¼c for a round lot of the latter to be delivered next month. Sample sales were at 28½@30c for No. 4 mixed, 30¼@31½c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow, and 30@31½c for ears. Total cash sales 143 cars.

Oats were quiet and nearly steady until late in the session, when the market ruled active, with liberal trading in May at ¼@⅜c decline, induced by free selling, attributed to large quantities of long oats coming in. May opened at 28c and sold around 27⅞c for most of the day, and later at 27⅝c, closing with that bid and sellers at a point above. Baldwin-Farnum, Shaw, and Ross were sellers, and at the inside Baldwin bought in again. Driver and Wadhams also took considerable. Near futures were slow, with February closing at 25¼c sellers, and January at ⅛c discount, after light trading at 24⅞c. Cash oats were nearly steady, with 25c paid for No. 2 in store. Free on board lots sold at 22¼@25c for No. 3 mixed, 25@27¼c for No. 3 white, 25¼@25½c for No. 2, and 28@28⅝c for do white.

Rye was offered sparingly and ruled firm at 52½c bid during most of the day, but with the later weakness in wheat declined ⅛c, selling freely at 52⅜c. For January 48c was bid early, with light trading in No. 2 in store at 48c and free on board at 49c. Barley was in unusually light supply, with the good to choice grades scarce and wanted, ruling firmer, while the common and badly stained lots were again neglected. There was a fair demand for samples that would sell at 60@70c, with no fine barley of consequence offered. Free on board lots sold at 43@68c for No. 4, 51@68c for No. 3, and $9.25 per ton for screenings. Fancy lots were quotable as high as 75c.

Provisions were firmer in sympathy with the fact that the receipts of hogs at the six points were much smaller than a year ago, emphasizing the estimates of a further decrease in the total packing for the season. Pork opened 2½c higher at $13.52½ for May, declined 5c under free selling by Wright, supposed to be for Cudahy, with Roloson buying, improved to $13.62½ with buying by brokers thought to be acting for Armour, and closed at $13.57½, with February at 35c discount. Other product was dull, but firmer in sympathy. Lard advanced 7½c to $7.57½ for May, and ribs advanced 7½c, to $7.10 for May, both closing at the outside asked. There was a fair shipping demand for lard and meats. Cash sales included 2,000 tcs lard at $7.30@7.35, 125,000 lbs green hams at 8¾@9¾c, according to weight, 25,000 lbs green shoulders at 6¼c for N. Y. cut, and 50,000 lbs extra short clear sides at $6.85.

Millstuffs were quiet with middlings in slack demand and weak, while the offerings of bran were small. The latter sold at $12.00 for sound and middlings at $10.00@11.25.

Flaxseed was in meagre supply, with sales of No. 1 on track at $1.62, or 1c advance. Little was done owing to an absence of offerings, with reported negotiations for further importations of South American seed. For May $1.63 was bid in a regular way. Timothy-seed offerings were mainly below prime with buyers preferring the good to choice lots, which were quotably 1@2c higher on the basis of $1.54. Sales included 635 bags at $1.46@1.57. March was heavy early with a later improvement and sales at $1.59, closing firm with few sellers except at $1.60. Clover seed was in some demand and offered but sparingly, with quotations on good to choice lots about 5c higher at $5.30@5.35 for fully prime and $5.45 for March. The latter was not offered. For May millet-seed 40c was bid, with sellers at 45c. Buckwheat sold at 54c free on board.

There was a slightly steadier feeling in the street produce markets, induced by the change in the weather to a colder temperature, though there was no quotable improvement. The demand for dairy products was not large, though there was a feeling that prices on butter had declined to about the lowest point of the winter, with stocks ample for all immediate needs. Cheese was quiet and firmly held. Hides and wool were inclined to dullness, and vegetables were unchanged and selling at a former low range of prices. Eggs were fully steady, with less pressure to sell than earlier in the week. Commission merchants are almost unanimously signing a petition indorsing the abolishment of the practice of furnishing egg-cases to country shippers.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
January	$ 99⅞	$ 97⅛@ 99⅞	98
May	1.04⅝	1.03 @ 1.05	1.03⅝
July	95⅞	94⅜@ 96	94⅝
CORN.			
January	33⅝	33⅜@ 33⅝	33⅝
February	34⅝	34 @ 34⅝	34
May	36⅝	36 @ 36⅝	36⅜
OATS.			
January	24⅞	24⅝@	24⅞
May	27⅞	27⅝ @ 28	27⅞
MESS PORK.			
February	$13.15	$13.12½@13.22½	$13.22½
May	13.50	13.47½@13.62½	13.57½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
January	$ 7.27½	$ 7.30 @ 7.32½	$ 7.32½
February	7.32½	7.35 @ 7.40	7.37½
May	7.50	7.50 @ 7.57½	7.55
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
February	$ 6.87½	$ 6.87½@ 6.95	$ 6.92½
May	7.02½	7.02½@ 7.10	7.07½

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	January.	February.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 77⅛	$ 78	$ 84⅜
No. 2 corn	48¾	49	54⅜
No. 2 oats	31⅛		34⅝
Lard	7.42½	7.42½	7.67½
Mess pork	14.82½	14.87½	15.27½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Wednesday by car lots:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	4	21	5	30
Spring wheat	....	1	3	4
Corn	16	128	40	184
Oats	20	67	....	87
Rye	1	2	....	3
Barley	....	4	28	32
Total	41	223	76	340

Inspected out: 11,384 bu wheat, 698 bu corn, 183 bu oats, and 2,519 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 21 cars wheat, 150 cars corn, 80 cars oats, and 60 cars barley.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1889.	Receipts 1888.	Shipments 1889.	Shipments 1888.
Flour, brls	13,257	22,899	11,726	23,971
Wheat, bu	17,680	25,641	20,268	24,464
Corn, bu	144,591	104,168	220,445	112,44
Oats, bu	129,980	62,330	70,291	60,143
Rye, bu	4,473	1,458	1,500	2,988
Barley, bu	53,367	41,199	35,301	23,936
Grass seed, lbs	246,980	244,691	248,409	108,685
Flaxseed, bu	6,596	3,988	1,523	4,920
Broom corn, lbs	41,400	38,100	98,643	26,071
Cheese, lbs	143,985	30,120	43,120	97,016
Butter, lbs	291,169	166,190	282,908	192,050
Hides, lbs	530,115	251,909	682,330	483,300
Wool, lbs	43,470	8,400	96,824	90,920

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	Receipts, bu. Jan. 10.	Receipts, bu. Jan. 9.	Shipments, bu. Jan. 10.	Shipments, bu. Jan. 9.
Western.				
Chicago	17,680	26,002	20,268	15,492
Milwaukee	14,175	13,175	2,100	4,725
St. Louis	8,000	4,000	12,000	2,000
Toledo	15,820	6,792	1,100	5,650
Detroit	1,978	12,672	10,447	3,986
Kansas City	....	....	500	500
Peoria	2,000	2,000	1,500	2,000
Minneapolis	15,680	33,600	19,600	21,280
Duluth	10,588	....	1,152	....
Total	85,821	98,241	68,667	55,642
Eastern				
New York		50,372	6,388	....
Philadelphia	515	3,203	4,796	3,288
Baltimore	11,249	3,840	....	....
Total	11,764	57,415	11,182	3,288
Grand total	97,585	155,656	79,850	58,930
Same days 1888	200,472	225,122	189,050	142,773

The following are reported on passage to the United Kingdom:

	Jan. 5, 1889.	Dec. 29, 1888.	Jan. 7, 1888.
Wheat and flour, qrs	2,250,000	2,300,000	1,370,000
Corn, qrs	230,000	240,000	380,000

Also the following on passage to the Continent of Europe:

	Jan. 5, 1889.	Dec. 29, 1888.	Jan. 7, 1888.
Wheat, qrs	400,000	390,000	290,000
Corn, qrs	80,000	70,000	60,000

Lake freights were quotable at 3¼c bid for corn to Buffalo, including storage charges until the opening of navigation. Vessel agent asked 4c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—There was no quotable improvement in the market, with stocks largely in excess of actual requirements. The consumptive demand is too small to absorb all the offerings, and nearly all grades are plentiful. Quotations: Choice ladle packed, 17@19c per lb; fancy creamery, Elgin made, 27@28c per lb; choice Western creamery, 23@25c; good do, 21@22c; fair do, 17@19c; choice dairies, 20@22c; common to fair do, 16@18c; good packing stock, 14@15c; rolls, 14@16c.

CHEESE—Though quiet, this staple is fully steady to firm, with dealers negotiating some large orders. There is a fair demand for light skims, which are offered rather sparingly. Quotations are repeated: Finest full cream cheddars, 10¾@11¼c per lb; fair do, 9@10c; fine flats, 11@11½c; Young Americas, 11½@12c; low grades, 5@10c; poor to choice skims, 3@10c.

EGGS—Receipts have fallen off somewhat in the last three days, and with a moderate inquiry at the quotations there is less dullness, with fresh laid salable at 17@18c per doz and ice-house at 15@17c. Dealers in stored lots are not forcing them out at the prices now ruling.

GAME—Such varieties as quail, prairie chickens, ducks, and partridges are meeting with ready sale at the quotations, while venison is in large supply. Quotations: Prairie chickens, $4.50@5.25 per doz; partridges, $3.50@4.25; quail, $1.50@2.00; mallard ducks, $3.75@4.25; teal do, $1.75@2.50; canvas backs, $10.00@12.00; jack snipe, $1.25@1.50; rabbits, 75c@$1.25; venison saddles, 13@15c per lb; wild turkeys, 10@13c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was a quiet market, with a steadier feeling in the best grade of apples, though common fruit was slow at low figures. The offerings of cranberries were larger than needed for the trade, grapes were dull and oranges steady. Quotations: Good to choice apples, $1.25@1.35 per brl in car lots, with greenings and other selected varieties at a premium; apples from store sell at 50@75c advance; Florida oranges, $2.00@3.00 per box; New York grapes, 20@30c per 10-lb basket; Cape Cod cranberries, $7.00@8.00 per brl; bell and cherry do, $6.00@6.75.

HAY—Owing to a rather light inquiry the movement was slow at about former prices. Sales were: On track—3 cars No. 1 timothy at $11.00; 20 cars upland prairie at $6.00@7.25. Receipts, 939 tons; shipments, 461 tons.

HIDES—At the current prices there is a moderate trade, with poor lots selling slowly. No. 1 green salted cows, 5¼@5½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@4c; No. 1 calf, 6¾c; deacons, each, 25@30c; dry flint, 11c per lb; dry salted, 7@9c.

POTATOES—With dealers well supplied and a light outside demand the feeling was unimproved. Good to fancy Burbank, beauty of Hebron, or early rose, 32@35c per bu on track; mixed lots, 28@31c; Illinois sweet potatoes, $1.75@2.25 per brl.

POULTRY—Was quiet and firm, with a fair shipping demand for turkeys, while chickens went mostly to the local trade. Quotations follow: Choice dressed turkeys, 10½@11½c per lb; chickens, 8¼@9¼c; ducks, 10@12c; geese, 9@10c; full-feathered geese, $6.50@7.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Stocks are liberal, with sales at low prices only, as the inquiry is confined chiefly to home account.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.05.

WOOL—This staple was quiet and steady at former quotations.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 7	9,687	76	13,562	7,213
Tuesday, Jan. 8	7,414	78	28,914	6,555
Wednesday, Jan. 9	12,044	210	26,881	5,548
Thursday, Jan. 10	10,000	100	15,000	3,500
Total	39,145	464	84,357	22,816
Last week	29,503	326	54,960	18,339
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 7	3,825	42	2,769	2,723
Tuesday, Jan. 8	3,569	5	3,722	1,957
Wednesday, Jan. 9	3,866	46	4,191	922
Thursday, Jan. 10	4,000		2,800	1,400
Total	15,260	93	13,392	7,002
Last week	11,502	184	17,850	7,564

A prominent commission man said: "Hogs are worth more money. Why, the winter packing of the West this season will be about 800,000 hogs short of last season, which was also short of two years ago, and prices were higher one year ago."

Our receipts of cattle this week will reach about 50,000, against 59,503 the corresponding week last year.

Today's receipts are estimated at 17,000 hogs, 7,000 cattle, and 5,000 sheep, against 16,041 hogs, 5,948 cattle, and 4,570 sheep received Friday of last week.

Thursday's receipts of hogs were nearly 10,000 smaller than was anticipated, and arrivals for the week will probably fall short of 115,000, against 137,318 the corresponding week last year.

Receipts of hogs for January to date figure up 123,800, or about 100,000 less than the corresponding period last January. Receipts of cattle exhibit 25,300 decrease and sheep 4,500 increase.

Late Thursday afternoon J. Cudahy bought 1,200 hogs through a prominent speculator, being afraid the "boys" would "work the market up" if he sent his own buyer out. A yard dealer sold one lot of 373 averaging 297 to him at $5.25.

Wednesday Chicago received 1,028 car-loads of live stock. The Burlington Road furnished 275 cars; Northwestern, 126; Illinois Central, 118; Wabash, 107, and Rock Island, 87. The Burlington had 73 cars more than the corresponding day last week, while the Rock Island had less cars. Since the settlement of the strike the "Q." is getting back many of its old shippers.

T. B. Emmert of Oskaloosa, Ia., under date of Jan. 8, writes to Martin Bros. at the Chicago Stock-Yards and says: "Why is it that cattle are quoted in St. Louis at 40c to 60c higher than in Chicago? The quotations have shown up all winter higher in St. Louis than on same grades of cattle in Chicago. They quoted yesterday good to choice cattle at $5.00@5.30; fair to good, $4.00@4.90; while Chicago quoted choice at $4.00@4.65; fair to good, $3.50@4.35. Please explain."

Mr. Emmert is right about the quotations at St. Louis. The reporter for the Associated Press there has been quoting prices 50c to $1.00 higher than the best sales in St. Louis would warrant. For instance, Mr. Emmert's letter is dated Jan. 8, and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* quoted the market there as follows for the same date:

"Today the market for fat cattle ruled higher than at any time since Christmas, but trading was slow at any material advance in prices. Marshall Washington of Montgomery City, Mo., had 80 head of good 1,386-lb steers on the market that sold to the shipping interest at $4.20 per 100 lbs. Good shipping steers of about 1,290-lbs average at $4.00@4.05, and fair to pretty good 1,200@1,290-lbs average at $3.70@3.85. Common 1,215-lb steers were slow sale at $3.15; good quality of 1,044@1,118-lb butchers' steers, $3.65@3.75; fair 1,145-lb butchers' steers, $3.40; fair to good 970@1,000-lb butchers' steers, $3.25, and fairish 1,050-lb butchers' steers at $3.10."

CATTLE—Thursday's receipts of cattle were liberal, but the demand for all grades of cattle was active and a stronger feeling prevailed. Competition between local and outside buyers was brisk, and all suitable native beef cattle sold 5@10c higher. Native butcher stock also ruled firmer and about 5@10c higher. The quality of the offerings graded rather poor, there being a scarcity of "good" cattle suitable for shippers. Boston and New York exporters bought about 300 cattle for export alive. They paid $4.45@4.85 for 1,430 to 1,550-lb steers, including a lot of 119 head, averaging 1,448 lbs, at $4.60. Shippers paid as high as $5.15 for 1,575-lb steers. Two loads of 1,572-lb Illinois cattle sold at $5.05. Three loads of 1,537-lb cattle sold at $4.85. Poor to choice shippers averaging 1,120 to 1,552 lbs sold at $3.35@4.75, principally at $4.10@4.60 for steers averaging 1,180 to 1,500 lbs. Some 1,511-lb steers sold at $4.50, and steers averaging less than 1,400 lbs at $4.65. Few cattle sold to shippers below $3.75. Dressed beef men bought 973 to 1,311-lb at $4.00@3.75 and 1,141 to 1,541-lb steers at $3.80@4.65, principally at $3.75@4.10; some 1,209-lb Herefords sold at $4.55. Native cows sold principally at $2.25@2.65. Stock cattle in moderate request and firmer at $2.45@3.30. Quotations are as follows:

Fancy beeves, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs	$ 5.15@ 5.45
Good to choice steers, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4.35@ 5.10
Fair to good, 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	3.70@ 4.50
Poor to fair, 900 to 1,250 lbs	2.90@ 3.65
Fancy cows and heifers	3.00@ 3.50
Poor to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	1.65@ 2.80
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	1.75@ 2.75
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.40@ 3.00
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.65@ 3.40
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.00@ 6.00
Milch cows, per head	15.00@40.00

HOGS—First estimates placed Thursday's receipts at 20,000, but the number received was only about 15,000, being 7,000 to 10,000 less than dealers expected. The market was strong from start to finish, though some of the packers acted "bearish" during the morning. J. Cudahy refused to pay above $5.20 early in the day, but after 12 o'clock he bought 1,200 that cost $5.25, or fully 5c higher than Wednesday. The general market was that much higher, with instances of 10c advance. Ten packers bought nearly 13,000, and shippers about 3,000. Estimated number unsold, 4,500, largely in possession of speculators. The quality of the fresh receipts was good. Several car-loads averaging 370 to 420 lbs sold at $5.32½@5.35, and some 455-lb hogs sold to a packer at $5.35. Most of the heavy hogs sold at $5.20@5.30; mixed sold principally at $5.20@5.25, and the bulk of light weights at $5.20@5.25; rough heavy sold at $5.05@5.15; common mixed at $5.10@5.15, and prime light as high as $5.30. Pigs averaging 100 to 130 lbs sold at $4.90@5.20.

SHEEP—A good demand prevailed, and the market ruled firm. Receipts were rather small. Montana lambs averaging 85 lbs sold as high as $5.45; native lambs averaging 83@85 lbs sold at $5.25@5.40; native sheep averaging 72@142 lbs sold at $3.10@4.65; some Montana screening-fed sheep averaging 130 lbs sold at $4.65, and over 50 Kansas sheep averaging 85@95 lbs the same.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 10.—BEEVES—Fresh offerings. No market for beeves. A shade firmer for dressed beef at 6@8c per lb, all native sides. Export, 250 beeves. Today's Liverpool cable quotes American refrigerator beef higher, at 8c per lb.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,600 head; firm and active at full prices, with sales of common to good sheep at $4.00@5.40 per 100 lbs and common to good lambs at $5.00@7.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,700; none offered alive; reported steady at the nominal range of $5.70.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 700 head; all sold; active; 10@15c higher on heavy butchers' stock, 10@15c higher; choice beeves at $4.60; steers, $4.50; some choice cows, $2.50; steers, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs, $3.75@4.10; 1,100 to 1,300 lbs, @3.75; native feeders, $2.75@3.25; Western steers, $2.60@3.90; common to good cows, $1.50@2.35; fair to fancy cows, $2.25@3.00; common to fancy bulls, @2.65.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,600 head; all sold; market 5c higher; heavy, $5.10@5.20; light, $4.95@5.05.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,577 head; shipments, none; offerings mostly common; market strong and active for fair to good classes; good to choice corn fed, $4.20@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.35; cows, $1.25@2.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 5@10c higher for medium weights; good to choice, $5.05@5.10; common to medium, $3.20@4.15; $4.75@4.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,025 head; shipments, none; good to choice muttons, $3.75@4.00; common to medium, $2.50@3.50.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 250; shipments, 100; offerings mainly fat steers; market unchanged; prime, $3.00@4.00; feeders, fat cows, $1.50@2.00; stockers, $1.50@2.25; bulls, $1.00@1.75; veal calves, $2.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,750; market weaker; mixed, $4.60@4.80; heavy, $4.80@5.00.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.—PROVISIONS—Pork—Is in poor demand; prime mess Eastern, do Western, 65s 3d, dull. Lard—Is in fair demand, spot, with poor demand for futures; spot and January, 39s 9d, dull; February and March, 39s 9d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Is in fair demand, prices unchanged. Flour—Is in poor demand, prices unchanged. Corn—Is in fair demand for spot, poor demand for futures; spot, 4s 5d, dull; January, 4s 2½d, dull.

COTTON—Demand good at unchanged rates. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 9,700 bales American.

TURPENTINE SPIRITS—36s 3d per cwt.

SPIRITS PETROLEUM—9 9-16d per gallon.

London, Jan. 10.—TURPENTINE SPIRITS—10¾d per cwt.

New York, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—COTTON—Prices were at one time 4@5 points lower, but closed 1@4 higher. The early decline was soon recovered and a slight advance made, after which the market closed firm. The sales were 97,000 bales.

WHEAT—Was dull and ⅛@¾c lower. The loss of telegraphic communication with Chicago was interrupted by the damage done in yesterday's storm, tended to restrict transactions, and the sales were only 560,000 bu, including May at $1.09@1.09⅛, 1.09¾@1.05, June at $1.04½@1.04⅝@1.04, July at $1.00⅝@1.00⅞@1.00⅛; January quoted at 99c, February at $1.01, March at $1.02¾. On the spot No. 2 red sold at about $1.01¼ afloat for milling.

CORN—Was dull and ¼@⅜c lower. The receipts were large, the foreign demand moderate, and telegraphic communication with Chicago interrupted. The option sales were 800,000 bu, including January at 45¼@44⅞c; February at 45¼@44¾c; and March, May at 45¼@45⅛c. Cash sales, 180,000 bu, including loads for export at 45⅛c for No. 2 mixed delivered, 44¾c for do in elevator, 42¼@42⅜c for steamer mixed afloat, 41@41⅜c for do in elevator, 41¾c for do yellow, 39c for No. 3 mixed, 40c for rejected, and 35@43⅜c for ungraded.

OATS—Were dull and a shade lower. Options 175,000 bu, including No. 2 mixed for January at 32c; February, 32¼@33⅜@32¾c; May, 33¾@34c; white, 35¼@35⅝@35⅜c for February. Cash sales, 85,000 bu at 35c for No. 2 white and 32@32¾c for mixed.

SUGAR—Raw was dull and nominal; 96° test centrifugal, 5¾c; refining, 4 13-16c; refined quiet, steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Receipts, 17,273 pkgs; exports, 8,624 sacks; less active, irregular; sales, 15,300 brls.

COFFEE—Options opened steady, 5@10 points up, closed weak, 5@10 points below yesterday; moderate trading; sales, 51,250 bags, including January, 15.30c; February, 15@15.25c; March, 15@15.2c; April, 15@15.20c; May, 15@15.25c; June, 15.10@15.25c; July, 15.10@15.35c; August, 15.30c; September, 15.35@15.40c; October, 15.45c; December, 15.50c; spot Rio dull, steady; fair cargoes, 17c.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady at 86¾c, but after the first few minutes the market became dull and remained so until the last hour, when a slight advance occurred, and it closed firm at 87⅛c. Sales, 680,000 brls.

DRY GOODS—With better weather there was a decided improvement in the dry goods trade at first hands. Prints, printed dress cottons, and wash fabrics were active. Plain cottons were quiet but firm. More woolen goods were opened at old prices, and there was considerable trade in hosiery and underwear. The jobbing trade was moderate.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The wool market during the last week has been fairly active. The sales have amounted to 4,247,000 lbs, against 2,521,400 lbs for the corresponding week of last year. These sales consist of 2,658,000 lbs of domestic fleece and pulled and 1,594,000 lbs of foreign. Among the sales were: 95,000 lbs No. 1 Ohio, 38c; 150,000 lbs Michigan X fleece, 31@33c; 323,000 lbs territory, 14@21c; 300,000 lbs Eastern Oregon, 15@20c; 75,000 spring California, 12@20c; 147,000 lbs fall California, 13@20c; Texas, 17@24c; 190,000 lbs Australian, 38@40c; 443,000 lbs of New Australian 40@43c; delaines have been in fair request and are taken at current rates—viz.: 35@36c for Ohio and 35@35c for Michigan. Some Kentucky and Indiana one-quarter and three-eighths blood have been offered on the market the last week and have been quickly picked up. Ohio and Michigan washed combing are almost out of the market. Unwashed and unmerchantable wools are in active demand and are taken as fast as shown. The prices for Ohio unmerchantable have ranged from 25@26c, according to shrinkage, and for Michigan 23@25c. Michigan fine unwashed has sold at 23c, and Ohio at 25c. Texas wools have sold freely. Fine Texas wools of full year's growth brought 60c clean, or 22@24c in the grease. The grease price ranges from 15@23c; scoured cost 55c for fine and 53@55c for medium. California wool is comparatively quiet. Choice lots of northern spring free have sold as high as 57c clean, and free fall at 17@18c, or 55c clean. Oregon wool has sold well; 18@20c covers the range of prices in the grease and 60@63c the scoured price, or 53@55c for fine and 58@60c for medium. There are no Valley wools of any amount in Boston. Oregon lamb is scarce. Pulled wools are not active but firm, with a good supply being offered. The supply of pulled wools are now running more to fine and fine medium.

New York brushed B supers have sold the past week at 38@40c, and New York A supers, 43@45c. Maine supers of extra light quality and shrinkage but 15 per cent bring 44c. Combing pulled of good length and fine quality is in good request and brings 50c. Coarser grades are dull at 40c. Carpet wools are strong and steady.

BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 30@31c; firsts, 23@25c; extra imitation creamery, 24@25c; seconds, 22c; factory, 16½@21c for fair to choice; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 30@31c; firsts, 26@28c; good to choice dairy, 22@24c; fair to good, 18@20c; Eastern creamery, 26@30c per lb for good to choice lots.

CHEESE—Choice new New York, 11½@12c per lb; firsts, 10@11c; seconds, 8@9c; Vermont extra, 11@12c; firsts, 10@11c; seconds, 7@8c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 27½@28c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 26@28c; Western choice, 25@26c per doz.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales ungraded for milling at $1.01@1.05; No. 2 red, January, 95¼@96c; February, 96@96¾c; March, 98@98¾c; April, 100¼@$1.00¾; May, $1.01¼@1.02¼. Corn—Demand from shippers light, but market ruled steady for both spot and future deliveries of No. 2 and steamer in export elevator. Car lots for local trades scarce and firm. Sales: No. 4 high mixed, in grain depot, 38½c; No. 3 mixed, track, 39¼c; steamer, in export elevator, quoted at 39@39½c; No. 2 mixed, in do, 41¼@41½c; No. 2 mixed for local trade, 43c; No. 2 mixed, January, 41¼c; February, 41¼@41¾c; March, 41¾c; April, 42@42¼c; May, 42½c. Oats—Demand light, but prices of car lots steadily held: No. 3 white, 32¼c; No. 2 white, 33c; do choice, 34¼c. Futures quiet but steady: No. 2 white, January, 32¾@33¼c; February, 33@33½c; March, 34@34¼c; April, 35@35½c; May, 35¾@36c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 44,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,800 bu; corn, 131,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 10.—WHEAT—Receipts here for the day amounted to 28 cars, according to the figures on the board. Shipments were 24 cars. The grain that has been piling up lately was being offered on the sample tables and a few cars of it sold. It was claimed that all the wheat arrived had not been reported, and the feeling among traders was not lulled any by the small showing. Some outside buyers were picking up a little wheat to go to Minnesota and Wisconsin mills, but the local millers were not taking any wheat. Prices did not vary much from yesterday, though if pressed for sale lower prices would necessarily result. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, January, $1.16; February, $1.17; May, $1.22; track, $1.16; No. 1 Northern, January, $1.09; February, $1.08; May, $1.09½; track, $1.08@1.09; No. 2 Northern, January, 95c; February, 96c; May, $1.03; track, 95½@96c.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Corn firm; new high mixed, 32@32¼c; new mixed, 31½c; new rejected, 30½@31c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 25@25½c; No. 3 white, 25¼@25½c. Rye firm; No. 2, 50c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.04; spirits, $1.08.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 20,400 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, 1,650 bu; barley, 3,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,500 bu; corn, 5,400 bu; oats, 24,000 bu; rye, 3,300 bu; barley, 7,200 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Was dull, but slightly more active than yesterday. Cash closed at $1.16 bid; January, $1.16½; May, $1.22 bid; June, $1.12¼; July, $1.22. Cars on track, 6. Receipts, 10,588 bu; shipments, 1,152 bu.

Toledo, O., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, lower; cash, $1.01@1.04¼; May, $1.01. Corn steady and dull; cash, 35¼c. Oats quiet; cash, 27¼c.

CLOVER-SEED—Active; higher; January, February, $5.45; March, $5.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; clover-seed, 182 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; clover-seed, 660 bags.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet; No. 2 winter red spot and January, 98½c; February, 98¾@97c; March, 98¾@99c; April, bid; May, $1.02½. Corn—Western steady; mixed spot and January, 41¼c; February, 41¾@41¾c; March, 42½@42¾c; steamer spot, 39¾@39c. Oats quiet and about unchanged; graded No. 2 white, 35c asked.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 44c.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 10.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 44c.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 10.—TURPENTINE—Nothing doing.

Conference of the Latter Day Saints.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—A meeting was held tonight by the reorganized Church of Jesus Christ (Latter Day Saints) to complete arrangements for the world's conference to be held April 6, 1889. Delegates will be in attendance to the number of probably 800, from all parts of the world, and the conference will continue for about a week. A Committee on Entertainment was appointed, consisting of J. T. Dowell, H. C. Bronson, and Robert Winning, who will see what can be done in the matter of aid toward entertaining the visitors. This committee will also visit the various pastors of the city with a view of securing their cooperation. Robert Winning, John Burlington Jr., and Rev. H. C. Brown constitute a committee to secure a building sufficiently large to accommodate the delegates. This conference is an important one, as it exercises a controlling interest in the govermental affairs of the church throughout the world. The quarterly conference of this district convenes in St. Joseph the last Saturday and Monday in February. It will enact such regulations as will be deemed necessary for the further establishment of the church in Northwest Missouri, receive the report of the general work done in this district, and appoint all ministers in its jurisdiction.

Supposed to Have Been Choked to Death.

AKRON, O., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. White, aged 61, who lived alone, was found dead this morning with bruises on her face and marks on her throat, as though she had been choked to death. The police are investigating. Mrs. White is said to have a son, a well-to-do man of Chicago. Money, supposed to have been in the house, is missing.

A Court Stenographer Disappears.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—J. Patton, official stenographer of the Circuit Court of this county, suddenly left his home in this city one day last week, and nothing of his whereabouts has been learned by his wife or acquaintances.

THE BEST, THE CLEAN... THE CH... Newspaper in Chicago or the ... THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Twelve ... delivered by carrier; 15 cents ... day). Address THE TRIBUNE C...

VOLUME XLIX

GEORGE SWIFT RE...

HE LEAVES THE CITY'S EM... ENGAGE IN BUSINES...

A Position of Responsibility Offe... a Corporation in Which He I... Stockholder—The Mayor W... His Resignation, to Take... March or Later—What the... People Say.

George B. Swift tendered his ... as Commissioner of Public Work... Roche last evening. The Mayor ... pared, the Commissioner having ... cated his intention to his chief l... evening. The resignation has no ... politics, nor is it based on politi... tendered for purely business reaso... not yet been accepted by the May... be before many days. It will not ... however, until about March 10 if ... wishes are respected in the matter...

About a week ago a gentleman ... been for half a dozen years Gener... of a lubricating company in which ... and his family have been largely ... for fifteen years, announced his i... retire from active management ... cern. He sold out some of ... to Mr. Swift and others. T... holders began to cast abo... successor, and determined ... Swift was the best man for the po... position of General Manager was ... him in connection with the hono... of Vice-President. He decided ... The election of officers of the co... place yesterday afternoon. Mr. ... chosen, and he immediately te... resignation to the city.

Col. George R. Davis, who is al... stockholder in the lubricating co... formed Mayor Roche Sunday afte... he would probably lose the service... missioner Swift, as he was aw... intention of the other stock... the company to offer ... position of manager, and ... Swift's determination to accept. T... at first protested. He said that ... not be quite fair in the Comm... leave him towards the close of his ... as Mayor, and asked Col. Davis to ... fluence to induce him to ... his intentions. Col. Davis ... would be of no use. T... missioner had made up his mind... The position tendered to him was ... has long had an ambition to fi... largely interested in the lubric... pany, and he desired the position ... in order to attend to his own and h... interests.

Commissioner Swift waited on ... himself Monday evening and said ... made up his mind to accept if the ... ers at their annual meeting T... dered him the position. The May... had heard the Commissio... ments, decided that they were... The resignation of last even... fore, was not a matter o... to the City Executive. ... long and earnest talk with t... sioner, in the course of which h... not to press for acceptance of ... tion for some weeks. The C... promised to take the matter u... ment, intimating that if his stock... mitted he would continue in ... department a month or six week...

WHAT THE MAYOR SA...

Mayor Roche was seen after... ence with Mr. Swift and said: "No; I cannot accept the re... mediately. It would not be fa... or to myself for the Commiss... I will insist that he shall ... the work of the last year is cle... reports completed, and the estim... current year are finished... Mr. Swift's time would ... valuable to me than the whole ... one whom I could appoint as h... He understands the work and th... the department. His advice w... unable during the next six w... months. No; I cannot let him g... 1st of March. I will be sorry ... services then. He has bee... did public officer, well informe... alert, and thoroughly reliable... ment has seldom or never been s... proud of his record in the dep... of the excellent work he has d... city. His administration has b... and above criticism. I can't bl... accepting the position which ... tendered him. I can see ... of family claims in th... His salary as a Commissioner i... pared with the salary of the off... has accepted. Our relations p... litically, and socially are as co... ever were. There may be sugg... his retirement is due to politi... Such suggestions have no found... The resignation is tendered pu... ness reasons. It was not asked ... be most reluctantly accepted."

"Have you thought, Mr. Mayor ... cessor to Mr. Swift?"

"Certainly not; I will not thi... cessor until Mr. Swift complete... relations with the city."

COMMISSIONER SWIFT'S EXP...

Commissioner Swift was see... to his interview with Mayor ... said:

"My resignation is tender... business reasons. My family ... are the largest holders ... the company next to th... who is a resident of New York... look after our interests as We... of the company. We have th... one in Chicago, one in St. Lou... New York. I will look after th... St. Louis factories and our ... general business. I take great... company. I have aided in buil... have had an ambition to fill t... which I have just been elected...

"When a boy of 18 or 19, an... capital of $125 I went into busi... owner of the patent. I bough... terest, to be paid for out of the ... firm. I worked hard the un... build up the business, and I ... chase money and sold out my ... for $21,500. During the early ... concern I used to go down... morning, get my orders fr... bing firms; return to the fac... up, and deliver the orders; c... home for resin at the depot; ... turn go into the factory and p... After selling out I establishe... ness in the same line. This busi... wards absorbed in the parent ... some other concerns were take... pany kept progressing. It is ... at $500,000, and the stock sell... above par. I think I can b... having an ambition to manag... cern. Among the stockholder... Sidney Kent, C. R. Cumming... Col. Davis, S. B. Cobb, and ... equal prominence in the fin... Chicago. The business of the ... tending, and I suppose I have ... manager to aid in developing ...

"I have served the city faith... my time now belongs to my fa... self—to my own business. My ... Mayor Roche are cordial and ... gret that I feel compelled to le... have explained my position ... has approved my course ... mean to leave him in ... will complete the reports, su... mates for the current ye... up all arrears of business. ... part of my time to the city's ...